

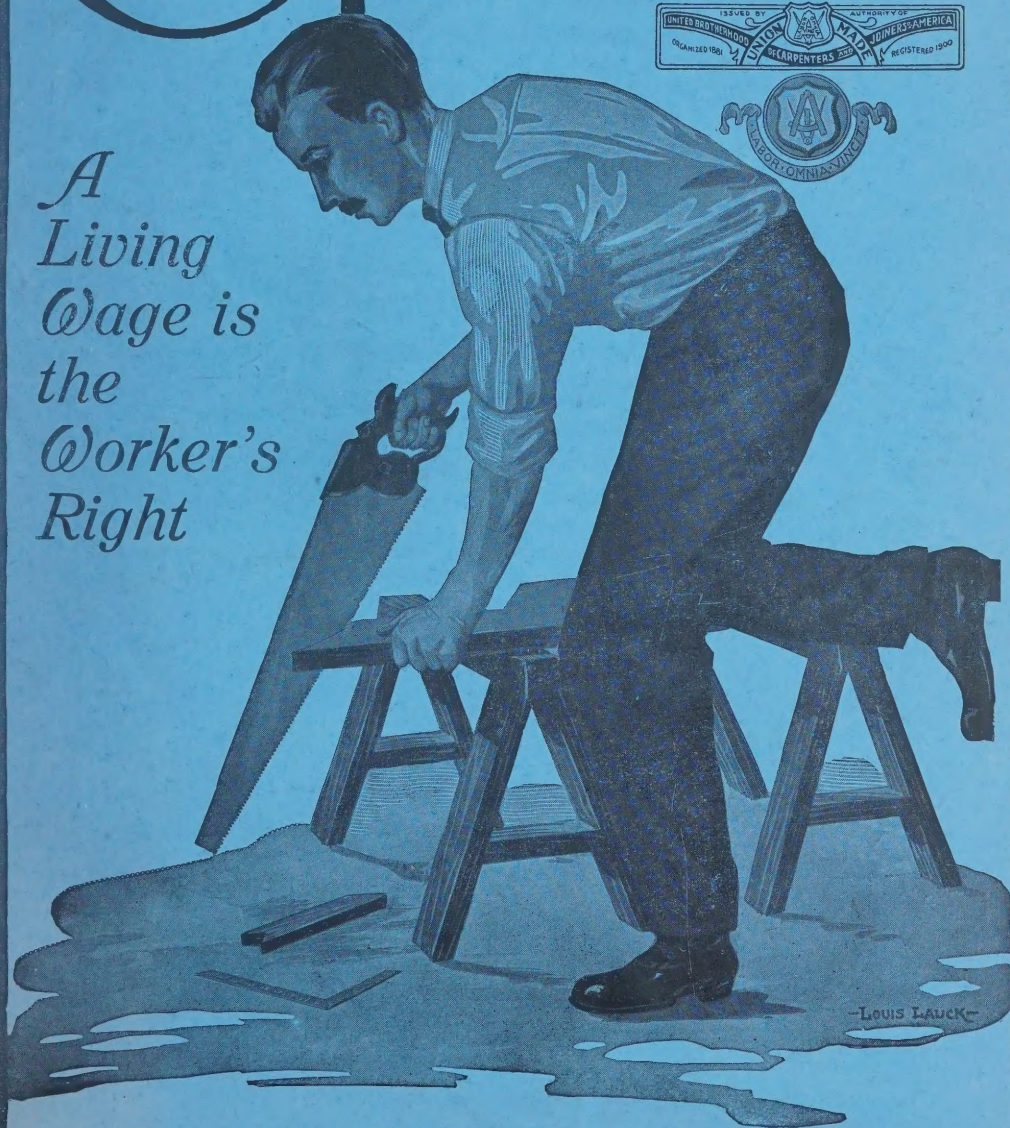
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REMOTE STORAGE

# The Carpenter



*A  
Living  
Wage is  
the  
Worker's  
Right*



-LOUIS LAUCK-

AUGUST, 1913





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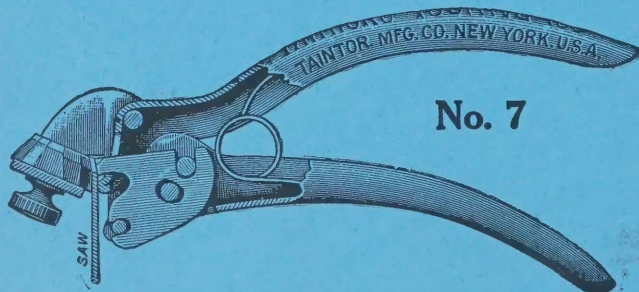
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Two Jaw  
Chuck

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## TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SETS



**No. 7**

Self-adjusting except  
turning the anvil to change  
the setting. Setting easily  
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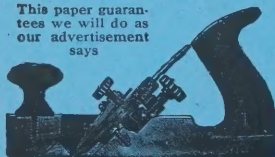
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to number of teeth on saw.

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set, and is left in the best  
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Ask your hardware  
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Handle, Double Plunger  
Set. Send for our free  
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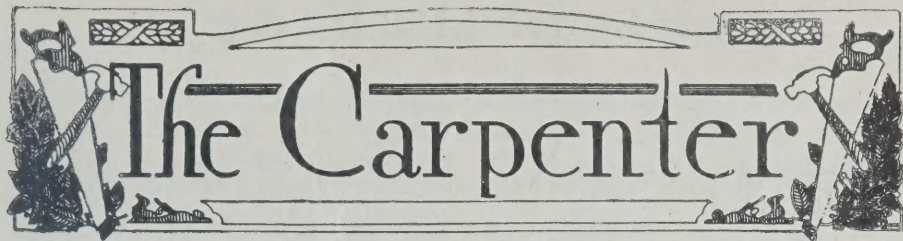
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95 Reade St., NEW YORK

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our advertisement  
says



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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers,  
Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1913

One Dollar Per Year  
Ten Cents a Copy

## The Common Lot

By Margaret Scott Hall

Hasting homeward in the gloaming  
Happy from a busy day,  
He who does eight hours of labor  
Well deserves eight hours of play;  
'Tis a true type of the people  
Follow and forbid him not,  
In the happy, honest toiler's  
Simple life and common lot.

Toward an unpretentious cottage  
See, the workman's steps are bent,  
On his face anticipation,  
In his eyes a sweet content;  
For he's sure there waits a welcome,  
Frugal though may be his fare,  
Though his home may lack adornment,  
Happiness will greet him there.

With the dew upon the grasses  
In the shadow of the trees,  
Where the roses fair are blooming  
In the perfume laden breeze;  
Home and rest await the toiler,  
Heaven hallows such a spot,  
"God must love the common people"  
In their humble, common lot.

Fireflies flitting through the darkness  
With their torches all alight,  
Frogs and crickets making music  
In the fragrant summer's night;  
Such is home life in a cottage,  
When the summer's at its noon—  
Love is sweet and life worth living  
E'en to working men in June.

Stars o'er head like watch-fire signals,  
Deepening shadows lie below,  
Home with happiness abounding,  
All the world with joy aglow;  
And among the meek and lowly,  
Those who've earned their evening's rest,  
God be with the common people,  
For methinks He loves them best.



# THE CARPENTER

## CALIFORNIA AND LABOR

(By Basil Bazin.)



THE importance of sound labor legislation in making for proper social conditions and in insuring necessary protection to the workers cannot be over-emphasized. While it is true that too much dependence should not be placed on the State so as to

destroy the effectiveness of voluntary associations—such as trade unions and the like—every effort that tends to cause civil society to fulfill its legitimate obligations to its members should be strongly encouraged and diligently pressed to a successful conclusion. In this country today there is happily an awakening along these lines. We are beginning to discard the false theories of absolute natural equality and the doctrine that the State should keep hands off in all cases, which have long ago been shelved by Belgium, Germany, and other European countries.

The 1913 session of the legislature of California was a noteworthy example of this enlightened and progressive attitude. It was the first bifurcated assemblage of that body, a thirty days' interregnum for study and consultation among the people elapsing between the first and second halves of the session. The San Francisco Call terms it "the session which changed the relations of the people and their government; which established a new, if not a luxurious, system of governmental cost." Among the measures which it enacted into law, acts providing for the following might be mentioned as the most important: Compulsory workmen's compensation with competitive State insurance; extension of the eight-hour law for women, so as to embrace hospitals, public lodging houses, apartment houses, and places of amusement; increase of the executive power of the Labor Commissioner; establishment of

State employment bureaus; university extension according to the Wisconsin plan; legal prevailing rate of wages; sanitary conditions in labor camps, benefiting a class of workers who have up to the present received little consideration; the regulation of advertising for help, compelling employers to publish the fact that a strike exists when advertising for help to break strikes; mothers' pensions; the prohibition of assignments of future wages; registration and inspection of barber shops by State Board of Health; the carrying of a full crew on all trains; closer regulation of private employment bureaus; the establishment of a system of telephones in mines, and more effective factory inspection.

The workmen's compensation act is considered to be the greatest achievement of the session. It was drafted by the Industrial Accident Board and introduced by Senator Boynton, receiving the endorsement of all labor organizations. It is modeled upon selected features from existing laws of many States, and is said to be the most comprehensive law on this subject thus far enacted by any State in the Union. Under its provisions, employers are obligated to compensate employees or dependants of employees for injuries arising out of any accident in connection with their employment, irrespective of the fault or negligence of either party. Those engaged in farming and kindred pursuits are exempt from the compulsory features of the law, being free to remain under the old liability rules or to come under the compensation act by election, as in the previous voluntary compensation measure, which the present law repeals.

A system of State insurance is established by the second part of the act, thus enabling all employers to relieve themselves from undue obligations by taking out insurance at fair rates, this being only possible through the competition by the State with private insurance carriers.



# THE CARPENTER

A safety department is also created under the management of the Industrial Accident Board, charged with the regulation of employment so as to afford the greatest safety to employes, thereby greatly diminishing the number and seriousness of industrial accidents. If this department is as well conducted as is the work of accident prevention by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, a great deal of good will be derived from it by both employers and workers in California.

The opinion of the public press as to the character of this legislature ran the full extent of the gamut all the way from its being "the most vicious aggregation of freaks that ever presumed to legislate for an intelligent people" to "the best and most constructive legislature that ever sat in the State or the United States." The legislative committee of the California Federation of Labor declares it to be "the second progressive" legislature in the history of the State. "The Thirty-ninth session laid the foundation for the regeneration of the State government in the interest of the people at large," their report states. "The Fortieth session sought to construct upon that foundation structures of permanent value for the same end. It has been aptly said that the latter task is the more arduous as well as less spectacular and appreciated, for the reason that it necessarily continues only the new order already inaugurated. And inasmuch as it is constructive, rather than destructive, and it requires time to construct, the result is not so apparent nor so quickly accomplished. In some things we deem this legislature to have done exceedingly well, in others the work did not measure up to our expectations." In this regard, the San Francisco Call intelligently remarks: "Certain it is that the Fortieth session will be remembered for what it did; not for what it failed to do. Its accomplishments were extraordinary. What those accomplishments will mean to the people of the State, what they will mean to the administration responsible for them, are problems soon to be solved."

Time and experience will determine as to whether California has chosen all things well or not. No doubt there are some mistakes that will be made—mistakes that perhaps can later be remedied. In one matter, at least, in labor legislation, that commonwealth has undoubtedly taken the right view. Her citizens have been fortunate that they have had in the governor's chair such a man as Hiram W. Johnson, who has stood uncompromisingly for labor's rights and to whom much credit is due for the recent excellent legislation. Paul Scharrenburg, secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, and that body's legislative agent, has declared that Governor Johnson's "uncompromising attitude for an effective workmen's compensation act, notwithstanding the bitter and shameful attacks made upon him because of his determined stand for this bill, by 'Big Business' and the reactionary press, should ever endear him to the men and women of labor." All in all, the results obtained in California are most encouraging.

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## The Conqueror

It's easy to laugh when the skies are blue.

And the sun is shining bright.

Yes, easy to laugh when your friends are true

And there's happiness in sight;

But when hope has fled and the skies are gray,

And the friends of the past have turned away,

Ah, then indeed it's a hero's feat

To conjure a smile in the face of defeat.

It's easy to laugh when the storm is o'er

And your ship is safe in port;

Yes, easy to laugh when you're on the shore

Secure from the tempest's sport;

But when wild waves wash o'er the storm-swept deck,

And your gallant ship is a battered wreck,

Ah, that is the time when it's well worth while

To look in the face of defeat with a smile.

It's easy to laugh when the battle's fought

And you know the victory's won;

Yes, easy to laugh when the prize you sought

Is yours when the race is run;

But here's to the man who can laugh when the blast

Of adversity blows, he will conquer at last,

For the hardest man in the world to beat

Is the man who can laugh in the face of defeat.

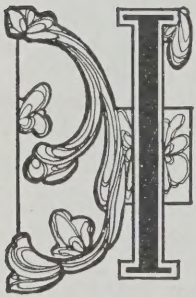
—Emil Carl Rurin in National Magazine.



# THE CARPENTER

## STATE, CHRISTIANITY AND ORGANIZED LABOR

(By John B. Powell.)



IN the multiplicity of metaphors modern fancy places organized capital and organized labor as enemies. Certain it is that at the present time the attitude of either to the other is neither complacent nor friendly; in fact, they are so unfriendly to each other that where one makes a move to better itself or increase its power, the other takes on the sharpest of alertness lest it lose by its inertia. The present age is so highly civilized that the intelligent are surprised when one gives evidence that its spirit is yielded to mortal enmity.

The same fancy, however, sees their respective supporters watching with intensity the scoreboard, or, to use a clearer and more correct selection, the bulletins from the field of contest. "Watching the scoreboard" may be in any game wherein the opposing parties are in friendly contest, and naturally it is to be expected that the apparently stronger, winning side has supporters whose interest in that side is as intense as the side's players, while it is just as natural to look for as warm an interest in the losers and their sympathizers.

Not all supporters nor all sympathizers are within the confines of the field of encounter, for there is a vast portion of both standing, as it were, on the outskirts eager and anxiously watching and waiting for every bulletin that comes from the field. Their interest is just as intense as is that of those who are actually engaged on the field and in the fight. There is another class that is wholly unconcerned as to who are winning or who are losing. If the contest bears upon any of the great affairs of life, pity goes to them that their indifference leaves a cloud of ignorance. Still another class have no cheers for either side nor com-

ments to make to indicate whether they are holding or ever held sympathy or sentiment. But study the quiet, silent element and it will be found that it is composed of a reading, unspeakable world the eye of which is ever watchful, the ear always strained and the mind ever active. Nevertheless all these several elements have a power to mold, in silent, potent ways, mighty opinion as well as an intense interest not only in the bulletins from the contested field, but in the contestants upon it.

All these strangely constituted minds—yea, every intelligent mind on the American continent—form an array of watchers intensely interested in the great contest between organized capital on one side, and organized labor on the other.

In calm, cold truth, the watchers all realized that this is not a friendly engagement, an idle contention or a sudden conflict so far as the first-named force is concerned, but rather on its part a mortal fight to broaden its own might and go beyond not to merely cripple or wound, but to fatally and forever destroy the power and presence of those who are resisting its onslaught. Money makes it strong, not in right but in might, not in equity but in individual and collective aggrandizement, not yet in industrial liberality but in industrial oppression, its hope and effort being to crush down to abject slavery the wage-working people of the land.

The people of other countries, but especially the American people, as they watch the conflict and the fight clearly see that the money force is against a moral array whose efforts are to defend and war not only for its own existence, but for the rights, privileges, powers and uplift of the whole working masses in our midst. It is a betterment for them all. That betterment does not mean that it calls for or expects simply the physical enjoyments of the fruits of labor, but rather and more the moral and mental, social and religious privileges and pleas-



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ures certain to be had where ample reward is given for skilled and industrial workmanship.

The poor dumb beasts of burden deserve kindness, and all humanity will not hesitate to accord them rest from their laborious work and foods that nourish their bones and bodies and housings that shelter them from nature's severities. True, their intelligence is only instinctive and without knowledge, information or understanding of human life's ideals, and all they are must be summed up in the broad classification that they are simply beasts of burden, and only can we believe they possess the instinctiveness of human nature. Notwithstanding their strength is greater than man, the poor things have friends, true friends in organized labor, for one of the latter's constituents—the International Brotherhood of Teamsters—indeed every body constituent of organized labor that utilizes the co-operation of the “animal dumb”—lays down the principle that humanity must run through all toil.

It is a noble principle, a high ideal, but higher yet is the civilization of especially American labor's organized bodies, all of which seek to lessen the inhumanity of toil and its conditions. We see this noble effort in its extension of the principles of the brotherhood of man; again and again in its condemnation of the outrageous and unlawful and again in its eminence of respect for state, society, church and self.

A member of the National Association of Manufacturers, speaking for and before that body, said “it is unlawful, murderous, damnable conduct of organized labor” that “the association takes exception to.” Shall we consider the ideas of civilizations of organized labor, as enumerated above, as embracing “un-Christian, unbrotherly, un-American” methods? Shall we say that the capitalists of the country are all thieves, robbers, embezzlers and defaulters because some of them have stolen money not their own, or robbed, cheated or defrauded others, embezzled money entrusted to them or

defaulted with funds that belonged to churches, societies, private and public institutions, governments and individuals?

We are not so “un-Christian, unbrotherly, un-American” as to say that all capitalists and all employers are criminal in class and collection. What, however, shall we say of the atrocities, the cruelties, inhumanities and deprivations prevalent and practiced in the textile mills of Massachusetts and in the coal-mining districts of West Virginia? We know not when nor where this highly moral, truly patriotic and political progressive (all of which is ironically said) National Association of Manufacturers has ever condemned the least of those outrages. We do know, however, that those who control and shape the association's actions have defended the employers who perpetrated them, and we are yet to hear Parry, Post, Pope or Kirby or American Industries denounce them as un-Christian, un-American, unlawful and uncivilized.

It is the spirit of Christianity to counsel and advise and reason and yield that peace may prevail and justice obtain. It is the spirit of national loyalty to uphold the constitution of the United States, and it is the spirit of civilization to look upon and deal with man as a human being with a soul, that exists in hope of seeing no more human slavery, no more atrocities, no more oppressions, but a recognition and the enjoyment of the divine right to rest and reward.

---

## Sunset

Touched by a light that bath no name.

A glory never sung,

Aloft on sky and mountain wall

Are God's great pictures hung.

How changed the summits vast and old!

No longer granite-browed—

They melt in rosy mist; the rock

Is softer than the cloud;

The valley holds its breath; no leaf

Of all its elms is twirled;

The silence of eternity

Seems falling on the world.

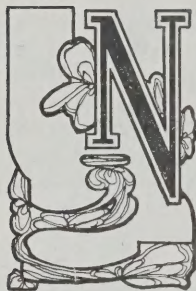
—Whittier



# THE CARPENTER

## SAILING OUT TO SEA

(By H. B. Moyer.)



EXT to lining up at the pay window at noon Saturday for that little, old pay envelope, one of the finest sports I know of is sailing (if you understand how). Like all things pertaining to human beings, the game has its drawbacks; but it

also has its lessons, and many of the latter are readily applicable to the labor question.

Trying to ride a bucking broncho is tame sport alongside of learning to handle a dinghy with a full sheet of canvas in a north or northwest gale. The experienced sailor would naturally take a reef or two in his sail before venturing out in a "blow," but my first experience in sailing was with a full sheet, in a real "blow," and with a novice like myself in the boat to keep me company. What we didn't know about sailing would fill Dr. Eliot's shelves of books and then some, and the only reason why both of us lived to tell the tale without even getting acquainted with a stomach pump or a pulmotor will always be a mystery to ourselves and everybody in the vicinity of the northwest shore of Lake Ontario. In the words of the poet, we went "whither the wind wafted us," and it "wafted" us every place but where we desired to go—namely shore and safety. They told us afterward that the life-savers at the "Gap" contemplated going out to save us, but the water was too rough to permit them to launch a boat. And us out there with one hundred and forty square feet of canvas over our heads, and a craft the size of a healthy row-boat beneath our feet! One minute we were tearing along at a mile a minute clip, the next minute we had her nose pointing in the wind, and were drifting around like a cork on the ocean. Then we would swing her around too far away

from the wind and bang! the old boom would go, as she "jibed" with force sufficient to tear our heads from our shoulders or the mast from its socket. Finally, to cut it short, just when we (and the boat) had absorbed about a foot or two of damp, ice-cold, lake water and we had given up hope of ever indulging in the luxury of another beef stew (in this world, at least) came the sound of scrape! scrape! from the bottom of the boat. We were stranded high and dry on a sand-bar, from which point we were eventually rescued.

"But what," say you, "has all this to do with labor? The building tradesman doesn't have to venture out on the water."

Unless he be born with a silver spoon in his mouth, the average man does have to put out to sea, whether he likes it or not, and there is no sea so hard to navigate (successfully) as the industrial sea. It therefore behooves the man-of-work to place himself in the hands of an experienced navigator lest he find himself bumping into one of the innumerable rocks which jut up as thickly as do house tops in a great city. And be it mentioned that, inasmuch as there are more rocks than harbors, it is easier to connect with the former than with the latter.

It is human nature—especially when one is young—to want to shift for oneself, but there comes a time when the average man realizes that it is excellent business to profit by the experience of others. Millions of unsophisticated young men have ventured out upon the industrial sea lone-handed and utterly devoid of the knowledge necessary to combat the contingent perils. Millions of them have been saved by the good ship union labor; other millions have long ere this become food for the capitalistic sharks. Standing safely on the deck of union labor one can see from all points of the compass the tiny individual craft with their one or two or three occupants. Hither and thither they are dashed. One minute they



# THE CARPENTER

appear on the top wave of prosperity, the next moment they are plunging downward in the depths of hardship. They're on their way but they don't know where they're going!

Coming back to land and bringing our comparisons nearer home, is it unreasonable to liken a tussle between the individual workingman and organized capital to a battle between a mosquito and an elephant? Since the world began the workingman has been bending his back to earn a living for himself and his family. By day his mind has been occupied with his work, and by night he has pondered over the problem of how to make a one-dollar bill buy two dollars' worth of clothing and food. The employer, on the other hand, has been almost exclusively bending his mind toward the question of securing the maximum amount of labor for the minimum amount

of wages, with the result that today it requires a very shrewd man to keep even with the average employer, let alone get ahead of him. And it is not to the workingman's discredit that individually he is utterly unable to cope with even one employer, let alone a tremendous organization of them.

"Brer Capital" has sharpened his wits on labor's grindstone since the button was first pressed and the old world sent on its way, and the only men who can successfully cope with him are the labor officials who in turn have made a business of sharpening their wits on capital's grindstone. These men are businessmen—but not in the ordinarily accepted sense. Their business is not to squeeze and grind the laboring classes, but to put them on their feet, and to keep them there.

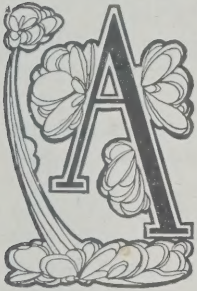
Are you for or against yourself?

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## PATRIOTISM, LABOR, REST AND SOME OTHER THINGS

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

There's a flag unfurled in the western world  
Far famed in song and story—  
It was destined to be "Flag of the free,"  
And has been named "Old Glory."



PROPOS of the Fourth of July just past, patriots and patriotism have furnished a popular theme for orators and authors. Especially as the birthday of the United States Flag comes so closely upon the justly famed Fourth of

July, such topics are seasonable and pertinent. Most appropriately the recent flag laws that have been adopted in thirty-three states of the Union are to recognize a day to be officially observed as Flag Day. Making this an annual holiday to be observed in every state in the Union is an event devoutly to be wished and which will in time be realized.

The new anniversary was celebrated

on June 14, and persistent agitation has brought the subject prominently forward. It is a good idea and well worth the thought and study of all American citizens, young and old. It is strange that such widespread ignorance should prevail concerning our flag. Few could tell anything of the history, origin, or birthplace of "Old Glory." More emphasis should be placed upon the importance of such education.

Our nation has never known defeat on land or sea and it is natural that Americans, rich and poor alike, should be proud of that distinction. All hold in more or less sacred reverence the flag to which so many of the world's population owe allegiance. The industrial life of the country takes a live interest in national traditions which should be preserved. In case of any emergency involving national interests or where national honor needed vindication, the right place to look first for loyalty and patriotism would be among the working people of our land.

Peace is desirable and peace we pray



# THE CARPENTER

for, but, if ever we have to fight for it, the ranks of our armies will represent the homes and families of what is known as our common people. Noise and fireworks on the Fourth of July do not always mean patriotism, yet they are a very good indication that the right spirit is being inculcated, and in case of necessity, heroism would not be found wanting.

Since the memorable Declaration of Independence, made in such desperate earnestness by the oppressed people who determined to be free from despotic rule, the history of industrial development has been closely related to the social and commercial progress of the country. Today our labor unions represent, collectively, the most intelligent and best educated of the world's workers, and beyond question the truest specimens of loyal citizenship that may be depended upon in any crisis are to be found among them.

"Protection and patriotism are reciprocal." Then, under the rule of reciprocity, our government should stand by its workingmen. "No chain is stronger than its weakest link." Conditions should be made so wholesome that no man or woman would through privation miss life's sweet opportunities of liberty, and leisure for the legitimate pursuit of happiness. No child should be driven by necessity into industrial competition with its parents.

It has become a national responsibility that the youth of this country have opportunity to become decent citizens, properly equipped for the duties and privileges of at least average citizenship. Neglect of this humane duty would indeed be poor economy for the government. The vital concern of the individual is proportionately the concern of the nation, for the nation is made up of masses of individuals.

If the majority of the people are overworked and overtaxed, pauperized and enslaved, the government will suffer from the inferiority it has neglected to prevent. More emphasis should be placed on useful education. Civic pride should

be encouraged, for civic enterprises indicate individual tastes and community interests. Many prosperous and attractive communities, taken as a whole, comprise a section of town or country which is regarded as desirable or otherwise—judged by the class of its people. Appearances count for much, and laboring people should not lose sight of this important fact—it is anything but smart to look tough.

As we make our environment and live up to it, we stamp our lives with the class rating to which we belong. Under the influence of good environment we naturally look up, behave better, and desire knowledge. Craving improvement, we strive for opportunities. The best way for any poor boy or girl to get chances for advancement is to deserve them.

Spurred by ambition, we work for attainment. In short, when we have set our mark high and aim above it, active ambition is bound to get along. We can't be so poor, woe-begone and handicapped that ambition will not be able to pull us up to where we can contribute something of our personality and achievements to the world we live in.

In one sense, laboring people are at a great disadvantage in competition with men of leisure.

They must make up with energy and natural abilities what their competitors had of easy cultivation.

On the other hand, wits sharpened by adversity and goaded by necessity hold their own with the more favored of fortune. A self-made man is usually a formidable rival in any field of endeavor. Idleness and indulgence have seriously crippled many a bright boy's life work.

But "all work and no play make a dull boy." No child should be cheated of his playtime. If a child is robbed of this birthright, it can never in this life be made up to him.

Then forward the good cause of humanity by legislation, labor unions, church activities—any way and every



# THE CARPENTER

way possible. Abolish child slavery. Labor and leisure are both essential and wholesome, but too much of either is disastrous.

Organized labor is on the right road and knows it is on the right road, so it can, without hesitation forge happily ahead.

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## IS A CONTRACT FOR A CLOSED SHOP A "CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY"?

(By Joseph Owen.)



MUCH has been said and written about the closed shop, not only in its favor by its adherents, but against it by its adversaries, and consequently in a discussion of this most important question we are led to a consideration of the reason

for union organizations.

Let us see. Broadly speaking we can divide the reasons for unions into three classes:

1. To secure better wages.
2. To secure shorter hours of labor.
3. To make employment a certainty for members.

The balance of reasons, such as sanitary working conditions, the union label, more light in the factory, apprenticeship rules, etc., can all be classed under, and as ancillary to, the three classes set out above.

The third reason assigned, i. e. "to make employment a certainty for members," is the one with which we are concerned in this article. The question of wages, shorter hours, etc., is always open to conciliation and arbitration, and the representatives of the unions are always willing to arbitrate these controverted questions, but there can be no arbitration of the closed shop proposition, for the reason that on this feature of unionism the men, as a body, must stand or fall.

The trade unions in the first instance were developed among the workers, who in desperation were forced into organization, on account of the "pluck me stores," the "sweatshop conditions," the "low

wages" and "long hours," under which they were compelled to labor. After organization, they first said: "We want the pluck-me stores abolished;" this was accomplished. They then said: "We want more sanitary surroundings during working hours;" they secured that. They then demanded "shorter hours of daily labor," and secured them. And then, from time to time, as the price of living advanced, they asked for, and, usually after an industrial battle, they secured more pay.

But even these advantages did not eliminate the ills to which they were heirs, for the reason that the employers were continually discharging those whom they were pleased to call "agitators" and employing non-union "pace makers" to disrupt the conditions the trade unionists had gained through their collective efforts. Realizing this, the leaders very wisely came to the conclusion that to remedy that evil it would be necessary to devolve some plan whereby only members of the organized crafts would be employed by any certain firm or contractor, and this thought led to the birth of the greatest industrial weapon ever placed in the hands of organized labor. It is, generally speaking, the "dove of peace," "good-will," and "fair treatment" on the part of both the employer and employe, and if rightly used by the parties to the contract, it means more industrial peace than can be secured by any other means or methods.

In innumerable decisions handed down by the courts it has been held that the men have a right to organize; ask for better conditions; ask for higher wages; ask for more sanitary surroundings; or ask for anything within reason to im-



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prove their moral, intellectual, physical, and social welfare. The courts have further said that the employers have a right to organize and combat these demands, and seek to get the men for the lowest wage possible, to work the man under conditions named by them. Now, then, this being the case, and both parties being legally organized, is there any man or set of men who are so devoid or deficient of "gray matter" that will say an agreement entered into by these two contracting parties for the closed shop, wherein the employer obligates himself to hire none but members of the union, and the men obligate themselves to work for him for a given compensation and to furnish the employer with all the men he needs from their ranks, is "criminal?"

Sub-consciously, men prefer the society of their own kind, and if Frank Dones and Jim Kones are both members of the same lodge and a third man is not a member, then Dones or Kones will allow the scales to balance in favor of each other; and the same is true if Dones and Kones belong to the same trade organization. If there is an opening in the shop where Dones works, he will inevitably try to secure it for Kones and no man would dare say that this was "criminal." To carry this logical reasoning a step farther: suppose this third man should secure a job in the shop where Dones and Kones were working, and his society was distasteful to these two brothers for any reason, or for that matter for no assignable reason. Would it be "criminal" for Dones and Kones to go to the boss and say, "Either you fire that man or we quit?" Is there anything "criminal" in this?

To go still further; suppose two-thirds of the men in any given industry do this; would it be illegal? Would it be "criminal?" It has been held not, and one of the leading cases on this point is *National Protective Association vs. Cummings*, 170 N. Y. 315—63 N. E. 369—58 L. R. A. 135, wherein the court said: "The right of workingmen to organize for the purpose of improving their conditions cannot be questioned. They may,

in order to compel their employers to accede to their demands, quit the service singly or in a body, persuade other workmen to unite with them in the furtherance of their purpose and refuse to allow their members to work where non-union men are employed. They may refuse to have any sort of dealings with employers of non-union men."

Scores and scores of decisions have been handed down by the courts touching these points, and if the men have the undisputed right to do this, then it cannot be contradicted that the employers have a right to organize to combat this; and if this condition arises—and let me add that it does frequently—then what is to prevent these two parties from getting together and making an agreement which will insure industrial peace, whereby the employer agrees to hire none but members of the organization, pay certain wages, work certain hours, and the men agree to work for the employer, and under those conditions and to furnish him all the help he needs from their ranks and according to those terms? Any "conspiracy" or "criminality" about that?

We most earnestly contend not, and all the specious and verbose criticism indulged in by our adversaries will not and cannot change the equitability of such a contract.

The States pass laws (and enforce them, too) which provide that the lawyer, physician, and many members of other professions must have certain qualifications before being entitled to practice. Aye, some States even go so far as licensing certain artisans, and no one is heard to say that those laws contravene public policy. Cities go to work and pass ordinances saying that peddlers shall have licenses and pay for hawking their wares. Yet, they do not charge the groceryman anything for running his store. They say to the peddler: Oh, no! you cannot sell here unless you make an agreement and pay the city for making a living—and you never hear anyone send up the horror-stricken or plaintive



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plea that these agreements are illegal, or that they contravene public policy.

Then why, may we ask, is an agreement between the employer and employe any different from these State and municipal laws? Laws are supposed to spring from the crystallization of public sentiment and policy, and certainly as the law bodies are created by and through and for the people, they can have no greater power than inheres in the people who created them.

'Tis a fallacy pure and simple, and cannot stand the scrutiny of any fair-minded people, to say that the agreement entered into by the employer and employe is a "criminal conspiracy."

Not so many years ago men going to work for an employer had to sign a card saying that he was not a member of any labor organization, would not so become and never had belonged. The card further provided that if he broke his promise, he would be subject to instant dismissal. Did we hear our friends (?) rave and rant about this? No, most certainly not, and when they claim that

the agreement between the employer and employe is "criminal," in view of past events and conditions, they fall by the weight of their own argument.

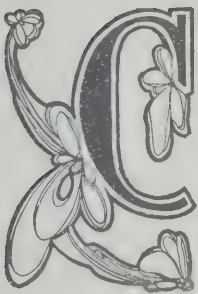
The old common law doctrine of "caveat emptor," or "let the buyer beware," still holds good in every-day business affairs, and holds good in dealings between labor and capital, and it is up to the men and employers to make their own agreements, and it is up to each party to get the best terms possible under the surrounding conditions.

Just simply a battle of wits between the representatives of the men and the employers, and the employer should not be heard to complain if labor's representatives are the more astute diplomats and secure more for the men than the employer wants to give. By their taking the stand that the closed shop agreement is "criminal," they are not only saying that they are "accessories" before and after the fact, but further admitting that the composite mind, speaking through these representatives, has better business acumen than they themselves possess.

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## CARPENTERING IN SOUTH AFRICA

(By George Cecil.)



CARPENTERING in South Africa is of two kinds—professional and amateur, the last-named class predominating in the country district, where the farmers and settlers, being thrown on their own resources, learn to use the various tools

forming the provincial carpenters' outfit. Indeed, the amateur has so much practice, that in many cases he is equal to the professional, a condition of things which sometimes leads to strained relations between the hirer and the worker. For when the carpenter embarks upon a job he may find that his idea as to what

constitutes a fair price does not coincide with the hirer's, and that if he declines to go on with it some one about the house is ready to finish the work.

### —Native Competition—

The above is not the only competition—the natives also are in the field, and, as they are ready to work for a bare living wage, they decidedly are a thorn in the flesh of the white carpenter. In fact, the black man is willing—even anxious—to labor at a rate which scarcely would keep his competitor in tobacco; he charges twenty-five cents where the exiled craftsman expects at least a dollar—and perhaps more. Nor is the reason far to seek; though Africa is one of the most expensive countries on earth for the white man, the native can support life

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upon very little money. His one suit (of linen) costs about \$1.50 and lasts four or five years; he can lodge himself for twenty-five cents a week, and his daily meal of rice and stewed vegetables does not run away with more than a dime at the most. As to amusements, the native carpenter scarcely wants any—he likes to chatter with the other blacks, and he is not averse to a friendly gathering at which a fiery concoction entitled “Cape Brandy” plays a prominent part. But, as a rule, he is well content to sleep away the sunlit hours during which he remains idle. The white carpenter, on the other hand, craves for recreation—he is attracted by race meetings and theatrical performances; excursions appeal to his festive mind, and, like most of his race, being a sportsman at heart, he pines for a day on the “veldt” after spring-bock and other varieties of deer. If the carpenter is an exile he also looks forward to saving enough to enable him to return to England periodically, and to buy a share in the business which he has helped to build up. Unfortunately, living is just three times more expensive than it is “at home;” consequently, it takes him pretty well all his time to keep his head above water.

## —Contracts—

In addition to the regular carpentering jobs offered by the country-people and by the residents of Cape Town, Kimberley, Johannesburg, and other towns, there are a number of government contracts in the gift of the military and civil authorities, for all of which there is the keenest competition. Here also the native, by tendering at a cut price, contrives to oust the white carpenter, and such is his cunning that he makes the application under an English name and engages an Englishman to act as principal and to represent him at all interviews with the head of the department, for experience has taught him that the authorities prefer to bestow patronage on an English carpenter wherever possible. It may be added that a contract to floor a barrack-room, or to provide a public building with window frame-work, may yield the colored carpenter a profit which will keep him in luxury for six months.

## —A Warning—

Should the reader, dissatisfied with his prospects, conclude to quit the United States for South Africa, he would do well to think twice before leaving the frying-pan for the fire.

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## TRADE GUILDS AND TRADE UNIONS

(By Charles S. Devas in his “Political Economy.”)

The Mediaeval Trade Guilds—Among the associations for industrial purposes the trade guilds which were so conspicuous in mediaeval Europe deserve our attention, because for a long while they solved the problem of workmen's insurance that is so pressing in our time. Their leading features were briefly as follows:

All who practiced a trade were obliged to belong to a guild which regulated the conditions of production and sale. Every member had first to serve as an apprentice with a master who was responsible for his moral as well as his technical education; and when his years of apprenticeship were over, he became a journeyman, free to choose the particular master

for whom he would work, and not exposed to the master's will concerning the hours and conditions of work and the amount of wages; for all this was settled by the guild. Later, when his savings were enough to pay the necessary fees, and his technical skill enough to perform a masterpiece, he reached the third stage and became a master.<sup>(1)</sup>

But risen to this post, he was bound by the very protective rules that had enabled him to rise. The guild, in concert with the urban authorities, regulated the hours of labor, the number of holidays, and the rate of wages; acted as a court of arbitration for settling all disputes, and effectively prevented the master from rising out of the middle class



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into the richer class by limiting the number of apprentices and journeymen that each master might at any one time employ. It also acted as a friendly society and popular bank, having a corporate fund, or collecting regular subscriptions from the members, to support such of them as were sick or old, as well as their widows and orphans; and making advances in goods and moneys to members in difficulty.

In the organization of industry there were indeed weak points; likelihood of delay in becoming a master, and difficulty of marriage before it; danger of vexatious disputes between guilds concerning the demarcation of their work, namely, what each might make and sell; liability of a guild degenerating into a monopoly for the benefit of a few masters, hostile to improvements and hampering production by antiquated regulations. But this is only saying that, like all other human institutions, the guilds needed watching and periodical adjustment to new conditions; and their destruction without any proper substitute was a grievous injury to the poorer classes of Europe.

**Characteristics of Trade Unions**—A trade union in the strict sense has the three characteristics of being an association exclusively of workmen, and of workmen in industries conducted on a large scale, and thirdly, having as the chief aim of the association to secure good terms for the workmen in dealing with the masters. In all three points trade unions differ from guilds, which indeed in some points they resemble by acting as benefit societies and insuring their members against sickness, accident, and old age; besides spending vast sums on what the guilds had no need to do, namely, providing for members out of work. Historically, trade unions grew up in England with the growth of factories, with the destruction of small and domestic industries, with the abolition of old official regulation of apprenticeship, of wages, and of hours of work. The unregulated relations that were the outcome of this industrial revolution reduced the workers in the new "grand in-

dustrie" to the extremity of wretchedness, and trade unions arose as a measure of self-defense. Forbidden by law till 1824, they began in secrecy and often were maintained by violence; but gradually won toleration, and at last, by the Act of 1871, legal recognition and even the approval of the public; and they have been imitated and are rapidly spreading in North America and on the continent.

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## Sisters Aid Labor

The report of the committee to investigate the charge that the management of the House of the Good Shepherd, New York City, had permitted interdicted work to be done by the inmates during the recent strike of the Children Dress-makers' Union, says the Brooklyn Eagle, was the chief topic of interest at a recent meeting of the Central Labor Union in the Labor Lyceum. The committee in its report stated that the mother superior of the institution had declined to receive further work from the struck firm until notified officially that the strike had been adjusted; hence the charge of unfairness against the management of the house was unintentionally untrue.

Within an hour after receipt of the notification that work from a struck firm was being handled by the institution's inmates, the committee finds, a message was returned stating that all such work would cease until a settlement of the dispute had been arranged. While it is unwise, the committee concludes, to make harsh charges or take hasty action before all the facts are in, nevertheless the young women were in a sense justified in placing the institution in the poor light they did before the members of the Central Labor Union, but with all the facts at hand it is clear that there has scarcely ever been so prompt and emphatic an example of good will and of co-operation as that shown by the sisters.

The ready desire to extend assistance in this case is a striking proof that labor's age long cry for justice has penetrated even cloistered walls and brought forth a response that will surely serve to open other ears long deaf to our appeal.

## *If You Only Try*

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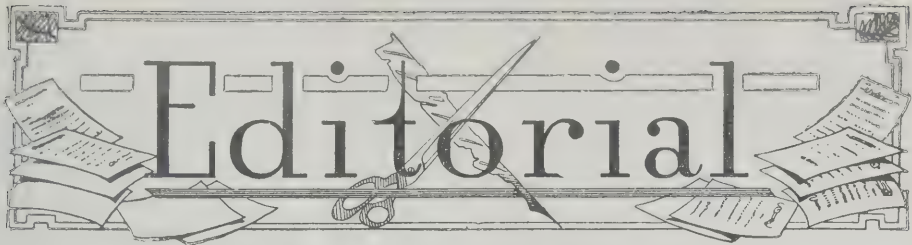
Somebody has said that it couldn't be done,  
But he, with a chuckle, replied,  
That "maybe it couldn't", but he would be one  
Who wouldn't say so till he tried,  
So he buckled right in, with the trace of a grin  
On his face. If he worried he hid it.  
He started to sing as he tackled the thing  
That couldn't be done—and he did it.

Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do that;  
At least no one ever has done it."  
But he took off his coat and he took off his hat,  
And the first thing he knew he'd begun it;  
With the lift of his chin, and a bit of a grin,  
Without any doubt or quiddit;  
He started to sing as he tackled the thing  
That couldn't be done—and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done,  
There are thousands to prophesy failure;  
There are thousands to point out to you, one by one,  
The dangers that wait to assail you;  
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin;  
Then take off your coat and go to it;  
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing  
That "cannot be done"—and you'll do it.

—*Iconoclast.*





## THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

**The United Brotherhood  
of  
Carpenters and Joiners of America**

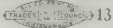
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**INDIANAPOLIS, AUG., 1913**

### Clearance Cards

One source of continual complaint among our locals in certain places is the failure of traveling members to deposit their clearance cards when entering a new locality. Many of these men, particularly when coming into a partially organized region or into the territory of a local paying smaller benefits than the one to which they formerly belonged, retain their cards and even, on request, refuse to deposit them. Quite a few of them, it is also charged, often work for longer hours and at a lower rate of wages than their brother in the vicinity in which they are, thus not only violating the constitution of the United Brotherhood, but the very basic principles of trade unionism, greatly inconveniencing the unions visited and often seriously in-

juring them in their efforts to better conditions. The organization in general is likewise handicapped by the fact that no per capita tax is paid on these members during the time their cards are out.

Section 102 of our constitution clearly and emphatically declares: "It is compulsory for the member to report and deposit his clearance card at the office of the D. C., or Local Union where no D. C. exists, before securing work, pending a meeting of the L. U., and comply with all local laws. And in no case shall the F. S. accept dues from any member working in another jurisdiction of any other L. U. or D. C. without the consent of such L. U. or D. C." There can be no valid excuse for failure to comply with this provision of the constitution. The member who does so is certainly not fulfilling his duties as a union man. He is harming his brothers, hampering them in their efforts to benefit themselves, shamefully neglecting his obligations to the Brotherhood, and his conduct cannot be too strongly condemned.

This practice of retaining clearance cards is said to be increasing at an alarming rate at the present time in western Canada. Trade conditions in that section are not the very best, work being exceptionally scarce there this season, and this action of traveling members of the U. B. in not joining local unions and abiding by local laws has rendered the situation overstrained and serious. Transient members in that and all other districts, if they have no appreciation of the spirit of fraternity which they should show to our brothers, who are permanently situated in those parts, should remember that the constitution of the Brotherhood obliges them to deposit their clearance cards "at the office of the D. C., or Local Union where no D. C. exists, before securing work." It

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is time that this section of our laws was properly respected and obeyed.

\* \* \*

## The New Industrial Commission

During the Sixty-second Congress a bill was passed without serious opposition—but, on the other hand, with many enthusiastic endorsements—providing for the creation of a commission on industrial relations, and was approved by the President on the 23d of August, 1912. Under the provisions of this act, the commission was to be composed of nine members, “to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not less than three of whom shall be employers of labor and not less than three of whom shall be representatives of organized labor,” the other three, of course, to serve as representatives of the general public. The Department of Commerce and Labor—the new Department of Labor not having at that time been created—was authorized to co-operate with the commission “in any manner and to whatever extent the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may approve.”

Not long after the passage of this measure, President Taft appointed Senator Sutherland of Utah, George B. Chandler of Connecticut and Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union, as members of this commission, representing the public; Frederic H. Delano, president of the Wabash Railroad Company, Adolph Lewishon, and F. C. Schwedtman, vice-president of the National Manufacturers' Association, as representatives of the employers, and James O'Connell, John B. Lennon, and Austin B. Garretson as representatives of labor. Owing to strong opposition that developed to certain of these nominees, however, the Senate refused to confirm the appointments, and the matter was allowed to rest until June 26 of this year, when President Wilson submitted a new personnel for the Senate's consideration. The representatives of labor remain the same as on the former list, F. P. Walsh, John R. Com-

mons and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman are named for the public, and Mr. Delano, Harris Weinstock of California, and S. Thurston Ballard of Kentucky are chosen to represent the employers.

The commission, as now formed, should be able to accomplish a great deal of good. Its members are already to a great degree conversant with the problems they will have to face. The representatives of labor are men who have had many years of experience in the great schools of hard work and of trade unionism. Mr. Lennon has been treasurer of the American Federation of Labor for many years and has been honored with the highest office in the tailors' union. Mr. O'Connell is president of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. For nineteen years he was president of the International Association of Machinists. Both of these men are members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and were unanimously endorsed for these positions on the industrial commission by the Rochester convention of that body. Austin B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, is favorably known all over the country as an able and level-headed leader of a great organization.

The representatives of the public seem to fully meet the objections which were raised against the previous nominees. Mr. Walsh is an able lawyer of Kansas City, who has done much in social work; Professor Commons is the celebrated teacher of economics in Wisconsin University and a member of the Industrial Commission of that State. Mrs. Harriman is the well known social worker of New York. There is also reason to believe that the employers' representatives will show a much keener appreciation of present-day conditions in industry than their predecessors would have done. There was no dissent to the appointment of Mr. Delano and his name remained. Of the two new nominees, Mr. Weinstock is a merchant and real estate dealer and Mr. Ballard a manufacturer.



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The duties of the commission are merely investigatory and advisory in character, but very broad in scope, allowing sufficient latitude for a thorough probing into all phases of industrial activity. In the words of the act itself:

The commission shall inquire into the general condition of labor in the principal industries of the United States, including agriculture, and especially in those which are carried on in corporate forms; into existing relations between employers and employes; into the effect of industrial conditions on public welfare and into the rights and powers of the community to deal therewith; into the conditions of sanitation and safety of employes and the provisions for protecting the life, limb, and health of the employes; into the growth of associations of employers and of wage-earners and the effect of such associations upon the relations between employers and employes; into the extent and results of methods of collective bargaining; into any methods which have been tried in any State or in foreign countries for maintaining mutually satisfactory relations between employes and employers; into methods for avoiding or adjusting labor disputes through peaceful and conciliatory mediation and negotiations; into the scope, methods, and resources of existing bureaus of labor and into possible ways of increasing their usefulness; into the questions of smuggling or other illegal entry of Asiatics into the United States or its insular possessions, and of the methods by which such Asiatics have gained and are gaining such admission, and shall report to Congress as speedily as possible with such recommendation as said commission may think proper to prevent such smuggling and illegal entry. The commission shall seek to discover the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation and report its conclusions thereon.

We sincerely trust that the present members of this commission may, during the three years allotted for their initial terms, be able in a great degree to successfully carry out the program outlined above and to lay the foundation for future systematic and enlightened work by succeeding commissioners.

\* \* \*

## Colonel Mulhall's Story

The disclosures of Judge Lovett and David Lamar before the Senate investigating committee, which immediately followed the President's charge that there existed an insidious lobby in Washington which should be looked into, and

which were given such wide publicity by the daily press, paled into insignificance when compared with the recent testimony of Colonel Martin Mulhall, the confessed lobbyist, briber, and strike-breaker, formerly employed in that capacity by the National Manufacturers' Association. Men of high position, members of the House and of the Senate, are involved in the Colonel's story, which narration seems almost beyond belief to those persons who are unfamiliar with the body whose acts he is now revealing. It is a long and lurid tale of attempts at bribery, successful and unsuccessful, of corruption and intimidation, unparalleled before in the history of this country—or perhaps, for that matter, of any other.

The word of a man of Mulhall's self-confessed baseness would ordinarily be entitled to but small respect, but in this case it is in line with past occurrences in the industrial world, with many incidents which the members of organized labor themselves have experienced, and, moreover, is supported by a mass of documentary evidence. If only a part of this ex-lobbyist's story is found true—and from the evidence already presented there can be no doubt of this—enough will have been learned to inform the public of the nefarious practices of the National Manufacturers' Association and to verify labor's long-ago asserted charges of the illegitimate methods of that organization.

One of the most happy features of the whole matter is the fact that the higher officials of organized labor have not only come forth from the test unscathed, but with their honor brightened and their unswerving loyalty to the cause they represent strengthened and confirmed. President Samuel Gompers, as the executive of the A. F. of L. had made public at the Federation convention in Norfolk six years ago, was approached by a certain "Mr. X," according to Mulhall (Mr. Gompers declares the man to have been Broughton Brandenburg), with the view of inducing Gompers to seek re-election for the position of president, resign immediately after being successful, and

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write up an indictment of organized labor in the form of a confession. For this traitorous conduct he was to be granted a lump sum of money and an annual allowance which would assure him an easy existence for the rest of his life. Mulhall states that \$40,000 was laid aside for this purpose. John Mitchell, Frank Morrison, and other Federation officials were to have been bought up in a similar manner, but needless to say, all these efforts failed. The men at the head of the labor movement in this country are tried and true. They are fighting a battle for principle and not for personal enrichment. They are demanding justice for the toilers, from out of whose ranks they have risen and whose aspirations they feel. That also the revelations of Mulhall have shown us.

\* \* \*

## In Western Canada

The exorbitant cost of living is a scourge which afflicts the workers in the building trades in the provinces of western Canada at the present time. Brother Arthur Martel, in the course of his recent trip through this section, studied this grave subject quite carefully and has been able to furnish us the following data in this regard.

The bare necessities of life, generally speaking, for a family of five persons only, in a city of western Canada, cost the following prices, respectively:

	Per Week.	Per Year.
Rent .....	\$8.00	\$416.00
Water .....	.40	20.00
Light .....	.50	26.00
Heating .....	2.50	130.00
Groceries .....	5.00	260.00
Bread .....	1.00	52.00
Meat .....	4.00	208.00
Milk .....	.70	36.40
Shoes .....	.85	44.20
Clothing .....	4.00	208.00
School .....	.30	15.60
Doctor .....	.75	39.00
Fraternal societies...	.45	23.40
Sundries .....	1.00	52.00
Church .....	.25	13.00
Trade cost .....	.75	39.00

Fire insurance .....	.07	3.64
Union dues .....	.25	13.00
Incidental .....	2.00	104.00

Total .....\$32.77      \$1,703.24

Average number of weeks worked by carpenters per year, 41.

Wages per week, \$27.00; expenses per week, \$32.77; deficit, \$5.77.

Wages per year, \$1,404.00; expenses per year, \$1,703.24; deficit, \$299.24.

The carpenters of the West ought to receive 63 cents per hour to live up to this standard.

These same necessities for a family of eight persons in a city of eastern Canada would cost as follows:

	Per Week.	Per Year.
Rent .....	\$3.50	\$182.00
Water .....	.21	10.92
Light .....	.50	26.00
Heating .....	.95	49.40
Groceries .....	4.00	208.00
Bread .....	1.68	87.36
Meat .....	4.00	208.00
Milk .....	.84	43.68
Shoes .....	.85	44.20
Clothing .....	2.65	137.80
School .....	.40	20.80
Doctor .....	.41	21.32
Fraternal societies...	.42	21.84
Sundries .....	.97	50.44
Church .....	.20	10.40
Trade cost .....	.18	9.36
Fire insurance .....	.07	3.64
Union dues .....	.20	10.40
Incidental .....	1.50	78.00

Total .....\$23.53      \$1,223.56

Wages per week, \$22.95; expenses per week, \$23.53; deficit, \$0.58.

Wages per year, \$1,193.40; expenses per year, \$1,223.56; deficit, \$30.16.

The carpenters of eastern Canada ought to receive 44 cents per hour to live up to this standard.

These figures serve to show our members in eastern Canada (and in the United States) the grave and serious situation of their brothers in the western part of the Dominion. The cost of living is high and work of all kinds is un-



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usually rare. The members in eastern Canada and the United States should, therefore, stay away from this region at the present time. Too much attention should not be paid to advertisements in the newspapers, but each member should obtain from his secretary the facts in regard to this matter before migrating to the western provinces of the Dominion.

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## Union Membership in Canada

Some interesting facts respecting labor and its organizations in Canada are contained in the annual special report on the subject by the Department of Labor of the Dominion. The union membership in the last calendar year increased from 133,132 to 160,120 at the end of 1912. The report says in part:

"It is now well understood by those interested in the subject that the great majority of units of organized labor in Canada are affiliated with international organizations having their headquarters in the United States. The mass of membership is in all these cases south of the line, the Canadian membership receiving generally its proportion of officials. This system of internationalism in labor organization in Canada is apparently confined to no particular class of workers, and extends throughout practically all industries; in some cases, however, the workers have favored a form of unionism independent of the international bodies and have proceeded on non-international lines."

International unions in North America number 148, and 99 have affiliated locals in Canada. Of the latter eighty-two are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The Canadian membership of this federation is about 93,000, or one-twentieth of the whole.

The tables submitted show that the 136,389 workers in Canada who are members of international organizations are contained in 1,638 local branches; this is an increase of 107 locals and 16,974 members over the figures reported for 1911.

Of Canadian organizations there are 217 local branches with a total member-

ship of 15,616, a slight increase for the year; and in addition there are twenty-eight independent bodies, of which 16 report a membership of 8,115, thus bringing to the figure of 160,120 the total membership reported in the 1,883 local branches and independent trade union organizations of all types in Canada at the close of the year 1912. The total membership reported for 1911 was 133,132, contained in 1,741 local and independent bodies.

The total number of wage earners of Canada may be fairly estimated for the current year at 1,300,000.

With regard to the large majority of wage earners who remain thus apparently untouched by organization and representing 88 per cent. of the whole, organization is chiefly lacking in the case of unskilled labor. Farm labor and the class of workers described generally in the census and other official returns as "laborers," that is men without technical instruction of any kind, alone comprise about one-fourth of the total male wage earners, and these are practically unorganized. Female workers, too, are but little organized in Canada. The number of women workers in 1909 was placed at 186,042, and may be (again allowing an increase of 40 per cent.) placed at 260,000 at the end of 1912. The extent of organization among women workers in Canada is not easily ascertained, but the information to hand shows there is little to report. Organization on the part of female workers is found chiefly in the manufacturing group, in such callings, for instance, as garment workers, cigar-makers, bookbinders, etc.

The trades union membership throughout the world aggregates 11,435,498. Germany is first, Great Britain second, the United States third. The report gives a complete list of all unions in Canada and their officers.

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To Truth's house there is a single door;  
Which is Experience. He teaches best  
Who feels the hearts of all men in his breast  
And knows their strength or weakness through  
his own. —Bayard Taylor.

# Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS  
OF  
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD  
OF  
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS  
OF AMERICA

General Office,  
Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,  
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,  
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,  
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,  
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,  
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,  
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

## :-: Our Principles :-:

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

### Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

### Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting but party politics must be excluded.

### Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

### Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

### Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

### Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purposes of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.



# THE CARPENTER

## Report of General President Kirby for Quarter Ending June 30, 1913

Indianapolis, Ind., July 14, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

The past quarter I have visited Grand Rapids, where a large and enthusiastic meeting was held; attended the District Council meeting in Muskegon, Mich.; addressed a large meeting at Rochester, N. Y.; attended the Buffalo District Council meeting; visited New York City and held a conference with the calamine trim manufacturers; also attended a conference in Washington relative to a dispute between our organization and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers over the setting of metal frames.

There are several cities at the present time where our men are locked out or are on strike for better conditions. In some of these cities the prospects are bright for an early adjustment. In others the indications for a favorable settlement are not so encouraging. Among all our troubles the strike at Quincy, Ill., stands out clearly as one of the hardest fought battles we have had for some time. The strike took place late in the year of 1912, and is still on, with scarcely the loss of a man.

At the last meeting the Board will recall that I laid before them several communications that had passed between myself and the secretary of the Amalgamated Carpenters, Thomas Atkinson, of New York City. This finally resulted in a meeting being held in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 7, 1913. I appointed the following committee: Frank Duffy, Daniel A. Post, Arthur Martel, John H. Potts, T. M. Guerin, including myself, to represent the Brotherhood, and the following were there representing the Amalgamated Society: Robert S. Thorburn, Thomas Atkinson, Wm. W. Young, Charles S. Bottomley, A. S. Wells and Herbert Crampton. After some three days spent, the following agreement was reached and signed by the two committees:

Plan of Solidification of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Join-

ers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

1. All branches of the Amalgamated Society shall be registered as Local Unions of the United Brotherhood and shall receive charters gratis from same and be given consecutive numbers.

2. The beneficial system of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners shall be retained and controlled by them under its rules and stipulations as prescribed in its constitution.

The laws and rules governing and pertaining to the benefits paid under the constitution of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners shall only be altered or amended by a vote of the members entitled to said benefits, and the fund created for the payment of such benefits shall be at all times controlled as prescribed in the constitution of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and cannot be superseded by any claim of the United Brotherhood officials or non-contributors.

3. The beneficial system of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall only be altered or amended by a vote of the members entitled to said benefits and the funds created for the payment of such benefits shall be at all times controlled as prescribed in the constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

4. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is hereby given full, complete and absolute control of all questions relative to and a part of the militant and economic trades union movement only in the United States, its colonies, dependencies, the Dominion of Canada, and the republic of Mexico.

5. Local Unions of the Amalgamated Society shall pay a per capita tax of 10 cents per member per month to the General Office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Members enrolled in United Brotherhood locals shall be exempt from payment of this 10 cents per month dues to the Amalgamated Society and shall be enti-

# THE CARPENTER

tled to all trade rights and privileges of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Said per capita tax shall include payment of affiliation to the American Federation of Labor, Building Trades Department and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and carries with it exemption from all general levies which may be imposed on the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

It is hereby agreed that all service and protection compatible with the foregoing shall be extended to the Amalgamated Society in organizing and such other work as may be necessary for the well-being of the solidified organization.

6. All locals admitted under this plan shall be governed by the constitution and by-laws of the District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in all trade matters. They shall also be subject to the same per capita tax for the support of the District Councils.

7. All members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners shall, upon their arrival within the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, present their contribution card as evidence of good standing in the Amalgamated Society and shall be accepted to membership in the Local Union without payment of initiation fee and be at once entitled to all the trade rights of said locality upon the payment of the local per capita tax for trade purposes and be amenable to the trade rules of said locality.

8. All members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall, upon their arrival within the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, present their due book as evidence of good standing in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and shall be accepted to membership in branches of the Amalgamated Society without payment of initiation fee and be at once entitled to all the trade rights of said locality upon the payment of all local

levies for trade purposes and be amenable to the trade rules of said locality.

9. Under this plan of solidification any member desirous of securing the benefits at present paid by either or both organizations, may do so by complying with the laws and rules governing such benefits as prescribed in their respective constitutions.

10. Any member who has been fined or expelled by a three-fourths vote of his Local Union or District Council for cause, shall not be again admitted into any Local Union until restitution be made or satisfaction given and accepted by a three-fourths vote of a special called meeting of the Local Union or District Council imposing the penalty.

Any member misappropriating the funds of any Local Union within the jurisdiction of this plan shall not be readmitted until full restitution has been made. All fined and expelled members have the right of appeal as provided for under the provisions of this plan of solidification.

11. It is hereby provided that in the event of any contention arising in the practical application of the foregoing plan, that the General President and the General Secretary of the United Brotherhood and the District President and District Secretary of the Amalgamated Section shall be and are authorized to render an interpretation which shall be binding on all concerned.

This plan of solidification shall be in force January 1, 1914, if ratified by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in accordance with their respective constitutions.

JAMES KIRBY, Gen. Pres.

FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

DANIEL A. POST, Member G. E. B.

ARTHUR MARTEL, Member G. E. B.

JOHN H. POTTS, Member G. E. B.

T. M. GUERIN, Member G. E. B.

Committee Representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.



# THE CARPENTER

ROBT. S. THORBURN,  
U. S. District President.  
THOS. ATKINSON,  
U. S. District Secretary.  
WM. W. YOUNG,  
Canadian Dist. Sec'y.  
CHAS. S. BOTTOMLEY,  
General Executive Board.  
A. S. WELLS,  
G. C. Eleventh District.  
HERBERT CRAMPTON,  
G. C. Tenth District.

Committee Representing the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

Let me say that I believe this agreement is just and equitable. It gives the United Brotherhood control over the working conditions throughout their jurisdiction. It also protects the members of the Amalgamated Society against loss of benefits in their society. It will do away with two organizations in the wood-working industry and will leave no place for the individual who is disciplined by his organization to find refuge. I trust the agreement meets with your approval and that it will be ordered sent to the membership for their approval by the referendum vote in accordance with our constitution.

During the month of June our organization, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and several contractors of New York City were made defendants in a lawsuit in which the plaintiffs contended that an agreement entered into between our organization and the contractors was in restraint of trade. Not being in a position to attend to this myself, I delegated General Secretary Duffy, together with Board Member Guerin, to look after this case, and a copy of their report will be submitted for your consideration.

The trade movements of this year have been numerous, and in most instances successful. The increase in wages has been greater than heretofore, as, in a large majority of the cases, wages have been increased from four to six cents per hour, and at the present time our organization is growing rapidly, with bright prospects for its continuation.

There is no dissension in our organization except in New York City, wherein the New York District Council suspended Local Union 309. I expect, however, that this matter will be adjusted within a very few days.

I have had several appeals at this office recently regarding Local Unions subscribing for political papers from their general fund for each individual member. I have always ruled against this action on the part of the Local Unions, and shall continue to do so. I make a distinction between a labor paper that devotes itself exclusively to labor matters and the general betterment of the working classes, to those who have political affiliations and who advertise and advocate the election of any class or set of men, no matter what their political faith may be.

I desire at this time to thank the members of the Board for their uniform assistance during the past quarter, and also my co-officers at the General Office.

With best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely and fraternally,

JAMES KIRBY,

General President, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

## Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1913, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between April and July sessions, the following matters were acted upon by correspondence:

April 26.

Fargo, N. D.—Request of L. U. No. 1176 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages and reduction in hours effective May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

April 28.

Racine, Wis.—Request of L. U. No. 91 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday, to take effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to G. O.

May 3

Houston, Tex.—Request of L. U. 213 for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 50 to 56½ cents per hour, effective May 2. Official sanction granted;

# THE CARPENTER

financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to G. O.

Corning, N. Y.—Request of L. U. No. 700 for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour for both inside and outside men to take effect June 1. Sanction granted.

Madison, Wis. Request of L. U. 314 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour and Saturday half holiday during summer months, effective June 1. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Request of L. U. 1423 for official sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to G. O.

Lakeland, Fla.—Request of L. U. No. 1776 for official sanction in support of trade movement for the eight-hour day effective July 1. Sanction granted.

May 6.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—Request of local unions in Porto Rico, through Organizer Iglesias of the American Federation of Labor, for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board denies the request.

May 17.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of trade movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday, effective July 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to G. O.

May 20.

The G. P. submitted to the G. E. B. the question: "Shall local unions be required to assess each member individually?" This is in connection with the extra 25 cents per quarter provided for in Section 74 of the new constitution, in effect March 1, 1913. The Board rules that it is optional with local unions whether they assess their members for this amount or take it out of their treasuries.

May 24.

St. Augustine, Fla.—Request of L. U. 864 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, to take effect thirty days after date approved by Board. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to G. O.

Calgary, Alta., Can.—Request from L. U. 1779 for appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board donates \$200.00, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Montreal, Can.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$200.00, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

June 7.

Rockford, Ill.—Request of L. U. No. 792, endorsed by the D. C., for sanction of a trade movement for increase in wages of 5 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to G. O.

Canton, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 143 for donation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$100.00 to be expended under direction of the G. P.

June 14.

Springfield, Ill.—Request of L. U. No. 16 for donation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$200.00, an itemized accounting of the expenditure of same to be forwarded later to the G. O.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Request of the D. C. for donation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$400.00, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

June 20.

Kansas City, Mo.—Request of the D. C. for financial assistance for members locked out by the builders' exchange. The Board decides to support the D. C. in this lockout as per the General Constitution.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 14, 1913.

The third quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date by Chairman Kirby.

Members present: Kirby, Duffy, Neale, Martel, Blackmore, Post, Ogletree, Guerin, Potts and Hutcheson.

The report of the General President for the quarter ending June 30, 1913, was received and approved.

The report of the First General Vice-President for the quarter ending June 30, 1913, was received as information.

In considering the support of strikes and lockouts and the question of financing same, it was decided that twenty-five (\$25,000) thousand dollars be transferred from the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, to the active account in the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.

The report of General Secretary Duffy and Board Member Guerin on their visit to New York in reference to the \$200,000 damage suit entered in New York City in June, 1913, against our organization was received as information.

Torrington, Conn.—Request of L. U. 216 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from \$2.75 to \$3.28 per day, effective July 7; the G. S. is requested to procure further information as to the progress of the movement.

Greensburg, Pa.—Request of L. U. 462 for sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour, effective August 1. Offi-



# THE CARPENTER

cial sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—Request of L. U. 819 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages to take effect August 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Palestine, Tex.—Request of L. U. 1541 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40 to 50 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Mahoning and Shenango Valley D. C., Ohio and Pa.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes laid over awaiting the report of the organizer.

Cleveland, O.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes laid over for comparison with accounting.

New Bedford, Mass.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied, as the district is already being taken care of by the G. P.

Red Bank and Long Branch, N. J.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$200, same to be expended under the direction of the General President.

Rockford, Ill.—Request of the Rock River Valley D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Request of L. U. 18 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Sydney, N. S., Can.—Request of L. U. 1588 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Medicine Hat, Can.—Request of L. U. 1061 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$200 to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1513 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Sherbrooke, Que., Can.—Request of L. U. 1684 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

London, Ont., Can.—Request of L. U. 1946 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$200, same to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Marietta, O.—Communication from L. U. 356 requesting financial aid for members who suffered losses during the spring floods, referred to the member of the Board from the Third district for investigation.

Birmingham, Ala.—Report from the D. C. relative to progress of strike received. The Board appropriates \$276 for the relief of the men involved.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Request for continued financial aid for men on strike. Inasmuch as the strike roll has been considerably re-

duced the Board decides that the L. U. shall provide for the men still answering roll call.

Piqua, O.—Request of L. U. 1908 for financial aid for flood sufferers. Referred to member of the Board from the Third district for investigation.

The report of First General Vice-President Hutcheson on the complaint of the R. Mitchell Company of Cincinnati to the effect that they were unable to bid on jobs in certain cities was received as information.

A communication was received from the Central Federated Union of New York City, stating that a number of Local Unions of the U. B. in that city were affiliated with the dual central labor council. Under the head of "Our Principles" and Section 131 of the general constitution, the G. E. B. hereby directs such Local Unions of this U. B. as are affiliated with the Central Labor Council of Greater New York to withdraw from same at once, as holding membership in that body is in violation of our principles and antagonistic to our welfare.

At the January, 1913, meeting the Board found that members of certain committees at the Washington convention made overcharges on their bills and these members were notified to refund the amount of said overcharges to the General Office. Brothers Ryan and Mowel, not having complied with the orders of the G. E. B. in this matter, the Board orders that the amounts in question be returned to the G. O. within thirty days from date official notice is served on these members. For failure to comply, the G. S. stands instructed to notify the Local Unions of which these brothers are members that the amount owing by each brother is in excess of six months' dues, the general constitution specifying that when a member owes any sum equal to six months' dues he shall be suspended.

Communication from the secretary of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, requesting that some action be taken toward providing for compulsory affiliation of Local Unions of this U. B. with local building trades councils, laid over from the April meeting, referred to the next General convention.

Newark, N. J.—Communication from the D. C. suggesting that members of suspended Local Union 1787 be allowed to join our organization on an initiation fee of \$10. This was laid over from the April meeting for further information. The Board grants the request of the D. C. to initiate these men for an initiation fee of \$10.00 each, as new members.

A communication from John H. Murray relative to an overcharge on certain bills while acting in the capacity of organizer was read, and the time extended until the next meeting of the Board to settle his account with the G. O.

# THE CARPENTER

July 15, 1913.

All members present.

Fall River, Mass.—A report was received from the D. C. relative to strike conditions in that city. The Board appropriates \$720.00 for strike relief.

Omaha, Neb.—Report from the D. C. relative to trade movement for an increase in wage of 5 cents per hour, which has been in progress since June 9. The Board grants official sanction to the movement, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The sum of \$400 is appropriated for the relief of the men involved.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Brothers Fullgraff, Jutze and Meadows, bearing credentials from the Indianapolis D. C. appeared before the Board relative to the millmen's strike now under way in this city and explained in detail the history of the controversy from its inception up to the present time. The G. E. B. decides to continue financial support to the men out on strike.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board in October, 1912, for organizing purposes. The bills of the special organizers are returned for signatures, as paid.

Dayton, O.—Partial accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation for strike relief, laid over from the April session, was again taken up, and the D. C. is requested to return the unexpended balance of \$80.25 to the General Office.

Macon, Ga.—A communication from the D. C. relative to the accounting for an appropriation made by the Board in February, 1911, for organizing purposes was received. The Board decides that the unexpended balance must be returned to the G. O. within thirty days from date of notification, or the Local Unions affiliated with the D. C. will stand suspended; each L. U. to be notified of this action.

The G. S. submitted to the Board a partial accounting from the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes, as well as a communication from the D. C. in regard to a balance unaccounted for. The D. C. is requested to return this balance of \$13 to the G. O.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—Partial accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes in October, 1912, received and filed.

Request from L. U.'s 701 of Fresno, 1274 of Madera, 484 of Dinuba, 1926 of Reedley, 1560 of Exeter, Cal., for an appropriation for organizing purposes in the San Joaquin valley. The Board appropriates \$400, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

San Francisco, Cal.—Appeal of James McNamara from the decision of the First General Vice-President in the matter of the Bay

Counties, California, District by-laws (Section 48). The decision of the First G. V. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that Section 48 of the Bay Counties D. C. by-laws is not in conflict with Section 72 of the general constitution. The appeal is dismissed.

Dayton, O.—Complete accounting from the D. C. for the appropriation of \$5,000 made by the Board for the relief of the flood sufferers received. The unexpended balance of \$87.50 to be returned to the General Office.

Fall River, Mass.—Partial accounting for appropriations made to D. C. for relief of men on strike received as information.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Partial accounting for appropriations made to D. C. for relief of men on strike received as information.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Partial accounting for appropriations made to D. C. for relief of men on strike received as information.

The G. S. submitted to the Board communications from L. U. 33 of Boston, Mass.; 651 of Jackson, Mich.; 200 of Columbus, O.; 162 of San Mateo, Cal.; 425 of El Paso, Tex., and the District Councils of New Haven, Conn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; San Jose, Cal., and Lake County, Ind., protesting against the action of the G. E. B. at last meeting of that body in the controversy over the erection of metal trim in Cincinnati. The Board stands ready and willing to assist all Local Unions and District Councils in retaining the erection of this trim, but at the same time expects all Local Unions and District Councils to do their part by carrying out the instructions of the G. E. B.

Springfield, Ill.—Partial accounting from L. U. 16 for money appropriated for relief of men on strike received as information.

Kansas City, Mo.—Partial accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for relief of men locked out received as information.

Halifax, Can.—Complete accounting of money appropriated for relief of members of L. U. 83 on strike received. The balance of \$204 on hand to be returned to the G. O.

Sydney, Can.—Complete accounting from L. U. 1588 for money appropriated for relief of men on strike received; the unexpended balance of \$4.00 to be returned to the G. O.

Fitchburg, Mass. Complete accounting from the Northern Massachusetts D. C. for money appropriated for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Pittston, Pa.—Complete accounting from the Wyoming Valley D. C. for money appropriated for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Birmingham, Ala.—Partial accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for relief of men on strike received as information.

Oswego, N. Y.—Complete accounting from L. U. 747 for money appropriated for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Partial accounting of money appropriated for relief of members of



# THE CARPENTER

L. U. 782 on strike received as information.

Waterville, Me.—Complete accounting from L. U. 348 and the Kennebec Valley D. C. for money appropriated for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Newport, R. I.—Complete accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for relief of men on strike received. The balance of \$15 on hand to be returned to the G. O.

Montreal, Can.—Appeal of L. U. 134 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Dorcino Bourbonnais. The decision of the G. T. is reversed and the claim ordered paid.

July 16, 1913.

All members present except Hutcheson, absent on official business of the organization.

Quincy, Ill.—Report from L. U. 1366 with regard to progress of the wood workers' strike received and \$212 appropriated for strike relief.

Arctic, R. I.—Report from L. U. 1831 in regard to strike received and \$60 appropriated for strike relief.

Brantford, Can.—Request of L. U. 498 for an appropriation for organizing purposes referred to member of the Board from the Seventh District for investigation.

Freeland, Pa.—Communication received from L. U. 905 relative to members locked out on account of controversy with the mine workers. The Board appropriates \$112 for the relief of the men involved.

Springfield, Ill.—Communication from L. U. 16 relative to a 10 per cent. assessment levied by the Building Trades Council on all members working, same to be used for the relief of the men on strike, was received, and the Board rules that all assessments legally levied must be paid.

New Castle, Pa.—Request of L. U. 206 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the G. P. requested to send an organizer as soon as possible.

Detroit, Mich.—Request of the Wayne County D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes denied.

Norristown, Pa.—Request of the Montgomery County D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$300, this amount to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Canton, O.—Request of L. U. 143 for a further appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$100 to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Warren, O.—Request of L. U. 1235 for an appropriation for organizing purposes laid over until a similar request from the D. C. with which this L. U. is affiliated is taken up.

Request from L. U. 730, Quebec, Canada, for an additional appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$100, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Rome, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1016 for an appropriation for relief of men on strike. The request is denied, as the laws governing strikes and lockouts have not been complied with.

Martins Ferry, Ohio.—Application of L. U. 1729 and the Ohio Valley D. C. for a donation to reimburse them for court costs in defending members of their organization. The Board appropriates \$160 for litigation purposes.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Request of L. U. 225 for permission to circulate an appeal for financial assistance. The request is denied, as the G. O. is furnishing financial relief for men on strike.

Newport, R. I.—Appeal of the Newport D. C. from a ruling of the G. P. on Section 103 of the general constitution. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Baltimore, Md.—Appeal of L. U. 29 from the decision of the G. P. relative to the payment of death donations from the treasury of the L. U. The Board rules that death benefits are payable by the General Office only; Local Unions have no right to pay a second death benefit. The funds of a Local Union can only be used as specified in Section 219 of the general constitution: payment of salaries and donations to sick members; purchasing stationery, books, cards, printing, payment of rent or any legally authorized bill against the union. On and after August 1 the G. E. B. will not tolerate any such action on the part of L. U. 29 as paying death benefits from its local funds.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Appeal of L. U. 247 from the decision of the G. P. in refusing to grant dispensation on Section 155 of the general constitution. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Cincinnati, O.—Appeal of L. U. 667 from the decision of the G. P. in filing appeal not taken within thirty days, as per Section 155 of the general constitution. The Board decides that the appeal is outlawed, not having been taken within the time specified by the general constitution.

Bergen Co., N. J.—Appeal of the Bergen Co. D. C. from a ruling of the G. P. relative to the affiliation of L. U. 1443 of Englewood with said D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Tacoma, Wash.—Request of L. U. 470 for a further appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$200, same to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Frank Giliard from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Frank Gilard vs. L. U. 375. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Springfield, Mass.—Appeal of Thos. F. Russell from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Thos. F. Russell vs. the D. C. of Spring-

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field, Mass. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Chicago, Ill.—Appeal of Geo. Ratcliff from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Geo. Ratcliff vs. L. U. 1693. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Moscow, Idaho.—Appeal of L. U. 1605 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of B. Kirby, J. W. Schuster, et al., members of L. U. 98 of Spokane, Wash., vs. L. U. 1605. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

July 17, 1913.

All members present.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The D. C. submitted a report in regard to the strike of the millmen. The Board appropriates the sum of \$312 for strike relief.

Toronto, Can.—Communication from the D. C. with regard to the progress of the inside men's strike received. The G. E. B. appropriates \$212 for the relief of the men involved.

Nashville, Tenn. Communication from L. U. 41 giving latest details in regard to strike. The G. E. B. appropriates the sum of \$544 for strike relief.

Kansas City, Mo.—Report from the D. C. relative to lockout now under way in that city received. The sum of \$1,376 is appropriated for the relief of the men answering roll call.

Cleveland, O.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Cumberland, Md.—Communication from L. U. 1024 in regard to appropriation previously made by the G. E. B. for organizing purposes laid over until next meeting.

The report of Second General Vice-President Quinn was received as information and filed.

Cincinnati, O.—Appeal of Wm. Reinke from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wm. Reinke vs. the D. C. of Cincinnati. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed, not having been taken within thirty days from the date of the decision of the G. P.—February 14, 1913.

Tyler, Tex.—Appeal of L. U. 1104 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of W. R. Frizzell. The decision of the G. T. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Northampton, Mass.—Appeal of L. U. 351 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Louis Bernier. The decision of the G. T. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Savannah, Ga.—Appeal of W. D. Smith, member of L. U. 256, from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing the claim for disability donation in behalf of said W. D. Smith. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Cincinnati, O.—Appeal of L. U. 1251 from

the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of John K. Blum. The decision of the G. T. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Oneida, N. Y.—Appeal of David S. Dunton, member of L. U. 1243, from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving claim for disability donation in behalf of said David S. Dunton. The decision of the G. T. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Denver, Colo.—Appeal of L. U. 55 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for disability donation in behalf of I. E. Morris. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Hamilton, O.—Complete accounting from L. U. 637 of the \$1,000 appropriated for the relief of the flood sufferers received and filed.

Nashville, Tenn.—Partial accounting of money appropriated for relief of men on strike received as information; balance to be accounted for at as early a date as possible.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Complete accounting from the D. C. of the \$2,000 appropriated for organizing purposes received and filed.

Birmingham, Ala.—Complete accounting of the \$500 appropriated for organizing purposes received and filed.

Ft. William, Can.—Complete accounting of \$100 appropriated for organizing work received and filed. (L. U. No. 1498).

Toronto, Can.—Partial accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for relief of inside men on strike received as information; balance to be accounted for as soon as possible.

Toronto, Can.—Complete accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated for outside men on strike received and filed.

Boston, Mass.—Partial accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for relief of ship carpenters on strike received as information; balance to be accounted for at as early a date as possible.

Springfield, Mo.—Complete accounting of money appropriated for members of L. U. 978 on strike received; balance of \$36 on hand to be returned to the G. O.

Portsmouth, N. H.—Partial accounting from L. U. 921 for money appropriated for relief of men on strike received as information; balance to be accounted for as soon as possible.

Muscatine, Ia.—Complete accounting from L. U. 1069 of money appropriated for strike relief received and filed.

Quincy, Ill.—Partial accounting from L. U. 1366 for money appropriated for strike relief received as information.

Boston, Mass.—Partial accounting and communications from the D. C. relative to an appropriation made by the Board in October, 1910, for organizing purposes was again taken up. The unexpended balance of the appro-



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priation, amounting to \$70.80, has not been returned to the G. O., although the D. C. has been requested several times to do so. The G. E. B. instructs the G. S. to notify all Local Unions affiliated with the District Council that said D. C. has failed to make an accounting of this amount, and if same is not paid within thirty days from date of official notice, it will be charged to the account of the Local Unions pro rata.

Charleston, S. C.—The G. S. submitted correspondence with the D. C. relative to an appropriation of \$100 for organizing purposes made by the Board in August, 1910, which the District Council has failed to account for in spite of repeated requests to do so. The G. E. B. instructs the G. S. to notify all Local Unions affiliated with the Charleston D. C. that said D. C. has failed to make an accounting of this amount, and if same is not paid within thirty days from date of official notice it will be charged to the account of the Local Unions pro rata.

Youngstown, O.—Partial accounting from L. U. 171 for appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes received. The G. S. is instructed to furnish a statement to the L. U. of bills the G. E. B. will not allow; the amount in question to be returned forthwith to the General Office.

Piqua, O.—The G. S. submitted to the G. E. B. communications from L. U. 1908 relative to an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes in October, 1910, and not properly accounted for. The matter is referred to the member of the Board from the Third District for investigation.

July 18, 1913.

All members present.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Report from the D. C. relative to strike conditions received. The Board appropriates \$180 for strike relief.

Springfield, Ill. Report of strike conditions now under way in that city received as information and referred to the G. P.

Derby, Conn.—Request of L. U. 127 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for the eight-hour day, effective August 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Dayton, O.—Final and complete accounting from the D. C. for the \$500 appropriated last October for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Shawinigan Falls, Can.—Communication from L. U. 1775 containing latest details with regard to strike in that city received. The Board appropriates \$208 for the relief of the men involved.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts was taken up at this time.

July 19, 1913.

All members present.

Birmingham, Ala.—Report from the D. C.

relative to progress of strike received. The Board appropriates \$240.

Baltimore, Md.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$200, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

The examination of the books and accounts continued.

July 21, 1913.

All members present except G. P. Kirby, who left to appear before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and building trades department on jurisdictional disputes.

New York, N. Y.—Communications from the New York District Council and from Lawyer Mattie relative to latest law suit for damages received and considered; referred to the General President and the member of the Board from the First District.

Tacoma, Wash.—Communication from the Northwest Council of Carpenters requesting a ruling in regard to clearance cards, the services of an organizer, and also referring to a new organization known as the Shingle Weavers, Lumber Workers and Woodsmen's International Union, claiming men eligible to membership in the U. B. The first request for a ruling on clearance cards is referred to the G. P.; also the matter in regard to the shingle weavers. The request for an organizer is also referred to the G. P.

It having come to the attention of the General Office that some Local Unions are not collecting 75 cents per month dues for beneficial members and 50 cents per month dues for semi-beneficial members, as per Section 71 of the general constitution, the G. E. B. instructs the G. S. to notify all Local Unions that the law must be complied with, to entitle members to the benefits of this organization.

July 22, 1913.

All members present except Kirby.

The entire day was spent in the examination of the books and accounts.

July 23, 1913.

All members present except Kirby.

Arctic, R. I.—Communication from L. U. 1831 in regard to progress of strike received. The Board appropriates \$120 for strike relief.

Quincy, Ill.—Report of progress of strike of the mill men received from L. U. 1366. The Board appropriates \$224.

Fall River, Mass.—The Board appropriates \$676 to the D. C. for the relief of the men still on strike.

Toronto, Can.—Communication from L. U. 1820 reporting progress of millmen's strike received. The Board appropriates the sum of \$156 for strike benefits.

Omaha, Neb.—Report from the D. C. relative to progress of strike in that city received. No further appropriation made at this time, as the D. C. should have sufficient balance on

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hand from last appropriation of \$400 to meet present needs.

The matter of taking over the members of the Pacific Coast Maritime Builders' Federation was taken up, and the G. S. instructed to send the following telegram to Brother Dan Sutherland, representing said organization: "Beneficiary members of the Pacific Coast Maritime Builders' Federation will be admitted to the United Brotherhood as beneficiary members according to the rating provided for in Section 53 of the U. B. constitution, their record dating from the time they were admitted to membership in your federation. Providing there are sufficient members to maintain separate locals charters will be issued to ship carpenters, ship joiners, boat builders and caulkers."

Indianapolis, Ind.—Report from the D. C. relative to progress of millmen's strike. The Board appropriates \$284.

Lake County, Ind.—Complete and full accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation of \$200 made by the Board for organizing purposes in October, 1911, received and filed.

New Castle, Pa.—Request from the Mahoning & Shenango Valley D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes, laid over awaiting Organizer Hyle's report, again taken up. The Board appropriates \$200, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Appeal of L. U. 73 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for disability donation in behalf of Thos. Cunnene. The decision of the G. T. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

The following statement of stock on hand July 22, 1913, compares in every particular with the stock book and bills:

Application blanks .....	170,000
Constitutions (English) .....	15,028
Constitutions (German) .....	2,837
Constitutions (French) .....	4,033
Treas. cash books .....	742
Due books .....	4,356
F. S. receipt books .....	1,482
Treas. receipt books .....	432
R. S. order books .....	2,299
L. U. note paper .....	59,100
Rituals (English) .....	137
Rituals (French) .....	160
Rituals (German) .....	167
Day books, 100 page .....	215
Day books, 200 page .....	386
Ledgers, 100 page .....	279
Ledgers, 200 page .....	63
Ledgers, 300 page .....	200
Ledgers, 400 page .....	140
Ledgers, 500 page .....	14
Daters .....	4
Pins .....	889
Buttons .....	714
Labels (small)* .....	59,197
Labels (large) .....	123,660

## —Jewelry—

Business Agent badges .....	43
Solid gold charms .....	27
Rolled gold rings .....	63
Solid gold cuff buttons .....	11
Solid gold pins .....	42
Solid gold buttons .....	28
Charms .....	47
Solid gold rings .....	81

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

July 24, 1913.

All members present except Kirby.

Kansas City, Mo.—Report from the D. C. relative to progress of lockout received. The Board appropriates \$768 for lockout benefits.

Nashville, Tenn.—Communication from L. U. 41 reporting progress of strike referred to member of the Board from the Fourth District for investigation.

Coshocton, O.—Request of L. U. 525 for financial aid for members who suffered losses during the spring floods referred to member of the Board from the Third District for investigation.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was continued and completed, the report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office, and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office, Monday, October 13, 1913.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

## Resolution No. 37

(Introduced at our Seventeenth Convention by Delegate George Myers, representing L. U. 132, of Washington, D. C., and acted on in the following manner):

"Seventeenth General Convention United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"Washington, D. C., Sept 20, 1912.

"Whereas, The people of the District of Columbia were in 1874, after many years of home rule, deprived of the right and privilege of local self-government, and there exists now an un-American form of government under which the people of the District of Columbia have neither voice nor vote; and

"Whereas, The present form of government in the capital of the republic—the political heart of the nation—is con-



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trary to the fundamental principles of American liberty, freedom and equal rights to all, and we protest against any form of government that forces upon the people taxation without representation; and, further, we are opposed to the commissioners' form of government without our consent; be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in convention assembled in the city of Washington, D. C., on this 20th day of September, 1912, that Congress should re-establish in the Nation's capital a form of government in accord with the principles and objects of liberty, freedom, justice and equal rights to all and special privileges to none; and be it

"Resolved, That the delegates from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to the Thirty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor are hereby instructed to urge that body to endorse this resolution or pass resolutions of similar import and direct the secretary to notify the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chairmen of the Senate and House Committee on the District of Columbia of the action taken by forwarding to each of them, under the seal of the American Federation of Labor, all such resolutions as may be passed.

"Resolved, further, That the delegates of the American Federation of Labor are requested to urge the national, international and local organizations they represented to strongly petition the President of the United States, their Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor the passage of an act that will re-establish a republican form of government in the District of Columbia; and be it further

"Resolved, That the officers and delegates of the Seventeenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are requested to urge and petition their Senators and Congressmen, through their

locals and district councils, to carry this resolution into effect.

"C. H. BAUSHER, L. U. 478.

"WM. D. HUBER, L. U. 75.

"P. H. MCCARTHY, L. U. 22.

"SAM GAYLORD, L. U. 80.

"WESLEY C. HALL, L. U. 8.

"W. A. COLE, L. U. 1640.

"D. A. POST, L. U. 514.

"J. WALQUIST, L. U. 7.

"GEORGE MYERS, L. U. 132.

"H. S. HOLLOHAN, L. U. 132.

"R. H. BURDETTE.

"E. B. BYRNE, L. U. 132.

"R. M. SWARTZ, L. U. 211.

"A. JOHANNSEN.

"J. J. MOCKLER, L. U. 1.

"WM. H. BRUENING, L. U. 419.

"GEO. MILLER, L. U. 29.

"ARTHUR A. QUINN, L. U. 65."

Referred to committee on resolutions.

"Your committee concurs in this resolution, with the addition that the General Secretary be instructed to communicate with all locals unions, and request these local unions to interview their Senators and Congressmen to work to the end that the citizens of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to vote, the same as the citizens of any other city."

The report of the committee was concurred in.

## Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Sellwood, Ore.	Webster City, Ia.
Greenwood, S. C.	La Grange, Ga.
Greenville, S. C.	Lynbrook, N. Y.
Spartanburg, S. C.	Charlotte, N. C.
Omaha, Neb.	S. Ft. George, B. C., Can.
El Centro, Cal.	Elburn, Ill.
Davenport, Ia.	Birmingham, Ala.
Tacoma, Wash.	Havre, Mont.
Detroit, Mich.	Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.
Total, 18 Local Unions.	

## Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Akron, O.	Birmingham, Ala.
Ashland, Ky.	Blackwell, Okla.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Boise, Idaho.
Aurora, Ill.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Central City, Ky.

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Chicago, Ill.  
 Clarksville, Tenn.  
 Cleveland, O.  
 Dayton, O.  
 Detroit, Mich.  
 Dubuque, Ia.  
 Evansville, Ind.  
 Fort Meyers, Fla.  
 Fresno, Cal.  
 Greeley, Colo.  
 Hot Springs, Ark.  
 Huntington, L. I., N. Y.  
 Hutchinson, Kas.  
 Kankakee, Ill.  
 Kenosha, Wis.  
 Kewanee, Ill.  
 Klamath Falls, Ore.  
 Louisville, Ky.  
 Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Mowbridge, S. D.  
 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
 New Bedford, Mass.  
 New Orleans, La.

New York City.  
 Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 Norfolk, Va.  
 North Yakima, Wash.  
 Omaha, Neb.  
 Pittsfield, Mass.  
 San Antonio, Tex.  
 San Francisco, Cal.  
 Santa Cruz, Cal.  
 Saskatoon, Sask., Can.  
 Sioux City, Ia.  
 South Omaha, Neb.  
 Springfield, Mass.  
 Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Tampa, Fla.  
 The Dalles, Ore.  
 Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.  
 Washington, D. C.  
 Watsonville, Cal.  
 Wichita Falls, Tex.

## Rejection of Candidates

Rufus Wigley, of Corsicana, Texas, applied for admission to L. U. 731, of that place, and was rejected three times.

Herman Plaunse, of Maplewood, Mo., applied three times for admission to L. U. 1329, of that place, and was rejected each time.

## Expulsions

August Heil, former treasurer of L. U. 1437, Mobridge, S. D., has been expelled from that local for misappropriation of funds.

J. H. Hale, former financial secretary of L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., was expelled from that local for embezzlement of its funds.

## United Brotherhood of Carpenters State Councils

Connecticut—President, Stephen Charters, 111 Wakelle ave., Ansonia, Conn.; Secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, A. B. Sawyer, Miami, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan, Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, A. M. Copeland, 128 Plum st., Atlanta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Singleton, 3 Gilmore st., Waycross, Ga.

Massachusetts—President, John Hanigan, 20 Madison st., Worcester, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, Saginaw, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, John Timmer, Grand Rapids, Mich.

New Jersey—President, Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st., E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City.

New York—President, T. M. Guerin, 290 2d ave., Troy, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Flesler, 508 E. 86th st., New York City.

Northwest State Council—President, P. W. Dowler, 1620 4th st., Seattle, Wash.; secretary, G. L. McMurphy, 825 S. Steele st., Tacoma, Wash.

Oklahoma—President, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Holt, 322 F st., S. W., Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Conference — President, Wm. Irwin, 358 Howland ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.; secretary-treasurer, Tenneson Jackson, 290 Berkeley st., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Rhode Island—President, Clarence E. Briggs, 172 Division st., Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, C. Clarkson, 1022 Main st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, G. T. Lytle, 1202 New Orleans ave., Ft. Worth, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbian st., Houston, Tex.

## Don't Blame the Union.

Who is to blame for anybody running a union? It is the members of the union who are primarily responsible. They have the power to decide by a majority vote just how things shall be run. If a majority stay away from the meetings and allow a minority to run the whole works, they should not blame anybody but themselves for this state of affairs. If the minority under such conditions does wrong or makes mistakes, those who failed to attend meetings should take their medicine without whining and re-soive once and for all to do their duty from then on.

Help make the union what it should be instead of blaming it for what your own neglect is chiefly the cause of. Face the wrong in your union and join your fellow members in the union to conquer the wrong instead of trying to run away and then in the background perform the baby act of telling your tale of woe to outsiders, thereby revealing what a miserably poor union man you are. Be a union man in fact instead of merely in name and by so doing the chances are your example will be followed by others until you will have a better union.—Organized Labor.



# Correspondence

**The Second Oldest Local**  
Editor The Carpenter:

In the June issue of The Carpenter, page 27, Brother H. M. Taylor claimed for Local Union 67, Roxbury, Mass., the distinction of being "the second oldest local of the United Brotherhood." He gives as his reason the celebration of her twenty-fifth anniversary last March.

By way of correction, I would remind him that Local Union 94, Providence, R. I., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary April 10, 1910, which would leave Local 67 some infant by comparison. We don't mind giving credit to 67 for having reached the goal of twenty-five years' existence, but we hesitate to permit this fact to pass unnoticed at a time we are nearing our twenty-ninth anniversary. Of course we admire Brother Taylor's unadulterated gall.

Fraternally yours,

T. F. KEARNEY, L. U. 94.  
Providence, R. I.

## **Per Capita Tax—A Letter and a Reply**

Editor The Carpenter:

I would like to have you state in our Carpenter why we must pay double per capita tax at the end of each quarter. To my estimation this is uncalled for. When our new President was running for office, he told us how he would economize, but it has gone the other way. It seems that all they are looking for is to take all the money we poor suckers pay toward our union to better our conditions. How do you suppose that a local can afford to pay a man to lift the local up out of the mire when you fellows want all the money we can save to help us at a time when we are in need? Do you gentlemen ever consider that we have other expenses than paying all our money, or nearly all, to the heads of different or-

ganizations? We must pay our hall rent, per capita to State F. of L., to the A. F. of L., and business agents—and a hundred and one different items. Where are we going to land, paying an extra dollar per year per member, which will amount for our local to over four hundred dollars? Our old administration ran the business on twenty-five cents per capita and always were all right, and certainly we have increased our membership since bringing in more money. Why should we be compelled to pay an extra per capita which will amount to over two hundred thousand dollars per year? Let the rank and file know why and where this will go—must be some way to spend it.

As a member I would like some information, as our members have been getting uneasy when they found what per capita we had to pay this month. I personally think it is unjust and not right, and there certainly will be some more kicks from others. Hoping that Section 74 of our General Constitution will be repealed at the next convention, which it will no doubt be, and hoping to hear from you in regard to this, which I will very much appreciate, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

H. H. DERLETH.

Madison, Wis.

P. S. Would like to have you publish the contents of this in The Carpenter.

## **—The General Secretary's Reply—**

Brother Derleth—At our general convention held in Washington, D. C., last September, General President Haber recommended the assessment in question in order to provide a fund large enough to meet the expenses incurred through strikes and lockouts and in defending injunction cases. He called the attention of the convention to the fact that men

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on strike only get \$4.00 per week, which is a small sum from such a gigantic organization as ours. He contended that we should be able to pay at least six dollars per week to every man out on strike. I might inform you that this recommendation passed the convention without opposition and was afterwards submitted to a referendum vote of our entire membership. When the vote was counted, it was found that 15,908 voted for the proposition and 6,361 against it. It therefore received more than the necessary two-thirds vote of the members voting and thus became law.

We have all taken an obligation to abide by the will of the majority, and this certainly is the will of the majority. It is our duty, therefore, to pay this assessment. Our organization is now larger than it ever has been in its history, and you know that means more responsibilities and liabilities. Our death claims now run about \$30,000.00 per month. The demand on our treasury in support of strikes and lockouts this season has been heavy. Besides that, we are defending our local unions and district councils in court against injunction suits, and you know what that means. Our local unions and district councils are clamoring for organizers to such an extent that it is an impossibility for the General President to fill the demand. Even if he wanted to, he could not afford this, as our funds would not warrant it and cannot stand expenses of that kind. The fact is, the per capita tax paid to this office of 25 cents per member per month, or \$3.00 per member per year, cannot sustain us. Out of this we pay death and disability benefits, strike and lockout benefits, court expenses, and organizers' expenses; we supply the monthly journal to you free of cost and run the General Office in an up-to-date manner. If you can point out to us how we can continue to do this without increasing our per capita tax in some manner, we will feel much obliged.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,  
General Secretary.

## Something About Jacksonville

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 627 met on Tuesday night, June 25, and a large attendance was on hand, as we held our election for business agent and the traveling brothers from New York took the occasion to give a smoker and concert for the local boys. However, owing to certain unfavorable circumstances, in which one of our brothers seemed to favor the Order of Moose, to which he belonged, more than the U. B., we were unable to obtain the hall and had to postpone the concert part of the program, being content with having the smoker at the rathskeller.

The brothers that furnished the entertainment are members that are working for the Turner Construction Co., on the Union Terminal Building, one of the largest buildings in the South, and, we can proudly say, one of the best union jobs Jacksonville ever had. If the boys will only stick together as they did on this job we will have no difficulty in showing to the general public what unionism can do. These brothers came here when the job was started and deposited their clearance cards, and they very quickly gained the very common name of "Snow Birds."

Mr. C. B. Gay, president of the Union Terminal Co., gave the boys a trip down the St. John river, with plenty of refreshments on hand, and the trip was enjoyed by all concerned, showing clearly as it did that Mr. Gay was altogether satisfied with the work that the boys were doing. That surely was one big boost for unionism.

Brother G. H. Hall, ex-business agent for this district, was presented with a handsome gold watch by the boys of New York for his faithful services as business agent. Brother John Larsen was presented with a handsome pair of solid gold sleeve links for his untiring work as steward on the above-named job. Brother Herman Hanson, our carpenter foreman, is worthy of praise and appreciation as a good union brother and a foreman that we can all well be proud of for his support to the members and the Brotherhood. As to our superintendent-



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ent, Mr. Roberts, and his staff of clerks, they gave every possible show to all the boys, treating them all with the best respect, which the boys in turn showed that they appreciated by taking an interest in the work.

We think that if the class of brothers that came to "Jax," who are commonly called "Snow Birds" by the home birds of Jacksonville, would come here in larger bunches they would soon show this crowd of boys what it takes to call one's self a true-blue union man.

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH PUMALO,

JOHN LARSEN,

G. H. HALL,

Committee L. U. 627.

Jacksonville, Fla.

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## More News From 67

Editor The Carpenter:

Just a word from Roxbury, Mass., by way of letting the brothers know that old 67, the second oldest local in Massachusetts, is still on the map and very much alive and progressive.

We in this local have introduced some new features and improvements within the last six months. Noticeable among them was the opening of a day headquarters and the installing of a telephone. In this headquarters the business agent spends an hour night and morning, if at all possible, so that any of the brothers who may be out of a job can interview him and find out where there is any possible chance for employment within the district; and, by this method, scores of the boys have secured jobs throughout the fall and winter that under the old conditions would have been impossible.

If every business agent in the district was as attentive and as aggressive as Brother J. M. Devine, the worthy agent of 67, I don't think that there would be a "scab" in Greater Boston. I say this with due respect to all other business agents, as I know they all do the best they can, but every man is not adapted for this particular calling. In Brother Devine we have a man who has all the qualities that

go to make a first-class business agent, and let us hope his "shadow will never grow less."

I wish, before I conclude this rough M. S., to say a word or two to the brothers about the one important obligation that they all took before the pedestal when they became members of the Brotherhood—that is, to support the union label. Many of the brothers, I am sorry to say, when purchasing hats, shoes, or overalls, and the like, either through false economy or utter carelessness, never think of looking for the label. Now, I would strongly advise all brothers to make a cast iron rule and buy nothing without the label. Do not patronize any store or saloon that is unfair to organized labor. Say, like the Chinaman:

"No checkee, no washee." More anon.

Fraternally yours,

HARRY D. MOONEY,

Rec. Sec. L. U. 67.

Roxbury, Mass.

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## From Out of the Blue Grass

Editor The Carpenter:

Again through the columns of our highly prized journal I will tell the brothers of our work in this vicinity. 'Tis slow but we feel 'tis sure this time; as I have stated before, we have struggled here in this city of about 40,000 for ten long years barely holding our charter and with no conditions whatever. Last spring three or four of us put our heads and hearts together to try again to better our condition and those of our fellow workmen. So we established a Building Trades Council and are all working in concert.

We have all the building crafts of the city affiliated—that is, organized—except the brickmasons, and will soon have them. And now we have arranged to also establish a central labor body here, that we may reach still farther out among the working class. We are trying to educate our men at present along labor lines, to get them thoroughly organized, and I will say that we are mak-

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ing good, but, of course, would like to see things move faster. But when one remembers that it has taken years, and that years of hard labor, to bring us where we are today, we ought to be satisfied with a slow growth, I suppose, if it is healthy.

We have about seventy of as good loyal Kentucky-blooded men in our local today as ever breathed. Our city is stirred to the very core on account of the late street railway strike, and, best of all, we have the sympathy of the public behind us. Our labor organizations are highly respected here on account of taking no part in riots. We try to keep our men out of trouble and to be law-abiding citizens. We are asking no condition for this year—we are simply organizing and educating. There is no reason why we should not have one of the very best organized cities in the whole country. Right in the richest section of the globe, Lexington, whose fame has gone over the world, accords no decent conditions to the laboring man. 'Tis a shame! Lexington won't stand for it. The State of Kentucky won't stand for it any longer. We must come together and come in respect and firmness, and then we will see a brighter day. Let everybody lift, and get this load off our hands.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. CORD, R. S., L. U. 1650.

Lexington, Ky.

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## Light on the I. W. W.

Editor The Carpenter:

The following is a copy of a clipping from the Evening Globe of Boston, Mass., of Friday, July 11, 1913, received at headquarters, which I thought would be of interest to you:

### STRIKE FUND MISUSED.

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William Trautman Tells Supreme Court  
So—Says He, Bedard and Shaheen  
Are Not Responsible—Money for  
Lawrence Sent as Far Away  
as to Seattle.

In an affidavit filed in the Supreme

Court today William Trautman, now living in Chicago, who was one of the committee having charge of funds collected for the relief of strikers in Lawrence, tells why he thinks he, Joseph Bedard or Joseph Shaheen should not be held personally liable for the misuse of \$19,669.43 of the fund, as alleged by the attorney-general in proceedings he brought against the committee, at the relation of Rev. Herbert S. Johnson and other contributors to the fund, seeking an accounting. He makes startling charges in regard to the misuse of funds raised during the strike.

Trautman swears he never handled any of the funds, and that his duties consisted of installing a new set of books, at the request of the finance committee of the executive board of the strike committee. He says that up to the time the attorney-general brought this suit not less than \$78,000 had been received by the committee, but the expenditures exceeded the receipts, so it became necessary to re-deposit two drafts of \$5,000 each, which will appear on the bank slips of March 9 and 11, 1912.

He says that of a draft for \$2,800 which did not come into the possession of the strike and relief fund, a portion of it was given to a newspaper man for services alleged to have been rendered, and \$500 to another person. Neither of these payments, he says, was made with the consent of himself, Bedard, Shaheen or the committee.

### —Money Taken While He Was in Court—

He further swears that a new set of books was opened the day the members of the committee appeared in court, so that the old set could be used for the information of the court. Subsequently mail addressed to Bedard was opened without his consent by unauthorized persons, and items of receipts were not entered until months afterward, when it was found that money had been forwarded and not accounted for. One instance was the sending of \$450 by a man named Tobin of Detroit, and there were other

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instances for which he, Bedard and Shaheen were not responsible, as they were either in court or before the auditor hearing the case at the time the moneys were received.

He says that by the specific order of Vincent St. John, general secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, in Chicago, and in flagrant violation of the order of the court and of a resolve passed by the Textile Workers' Council of Lawrence, Sunday, March 17, all books and papers were taken out of the hands of Trautman, Bedard and Shaheen against their protest.

Later, he says, at least \$3,500 of the fund was used for salaries and expenses of persons who arrived in this State after the strike was ended. These men came here under orders from St. John.

He further swears that without the consent of himself, Bedard or Shaheen, hundreds of dollars were transferred from one fund to another to pay a bail bond forfeited by Ettor in Reading, Pa., hundreds were used to secure the release of Buccafori, then in Sing Sing prison, and from \$1,500 to \$3,000 was used for the benefit of the I. W. W. newspapers in Spokane and other parts of the country.

—Not Less Than \$10,000 So Used—

He further says that on July 13, 1912, and August 15, he protested in writing against the misuse of the funds, but his protests were ignored. Not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$16,000 was used out of the strike fund by the Industrial Workers of the World, under the direction of St. John, and he says these facts can be proved by an examination of the books of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, with headquarters in Boston, from the bank accounts of the organization from March 18, 1912, and from the books of the Industrial Workers of the World. Fraternally yours,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

## Late Happenings in the World of Labor

President Gompers, who underwent an operation for mastoiditis on June 6, recovered rapidly and was able to leave the hospital on June 22. He presided over the meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L. at Atlanta City on July 21.

President Wilson signed the sundry civil bill, carrying with it the clause prohibiting the expenditure of certain moneys to prosecute labor and farmers' unions under the Sherman anti-trust law, although he acknowledged that he did so with reluctance, because of his dislike for "riders" in appropriation legislation.

Seventy-five delegates were in attendance at the recent convention of the National Women's Trade Union League in St. Louis. Mrs. Raymond Robins, the president of the organization, in her annual address, urged the necessity of a training school for women organizers of women workers, for industrial education under public maintenance for eight-hour laws, and dwelt at length on the need of minimum wage boards.

James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, has been appointed by Governor Sulzer as State Labor Commissioner of New York. President Lynch is a resident of Syracuse, N. Y., living there when elected president of the International Union. His name has been sent to the State Senate for confirmation. This is the place to which Governor Sulzer appointed John Mitchell, whom the State Senate on two different occasions refused to confirm.

Thomas J. Duffy, former president of the Brotherhood of Operative Potters, is the member of organized labor appointed by Governor Cox on the new Ohio Industrial Commission. His appointment is for four years. Duffy was a member of a Workmen's Compensation Commission, which made a study of the question for two years prior to the last legislature and which submitted its findings to that body, resulting in the enactment of a compensation law.

Senator La Follette's bill providing for



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an eight-hour working day for women, and safeguarding the health of females employed in the District of Columbia, has been passed by the Senate without opposition, it being favored by the district commissioners. This same bill passed the Senate during the second session of last Congress, but failed to get through the House.

Governor Foss of Massachusetts was condemned by the executive board of the State Federation of Labor at its meeting in Boston, for his attitude toward the employes in the Hyde Park plant. The Governor has refused to arbitrate the differences at issue and has also refused to permit the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to bring about a meeting between himself and his employes.

According to the recent Census Bulletin on Canning and Preserving, children employed in canneries numbered in 1909 more than 11,000, but the national child labor committee questions whether this is not too low an estimate. The Census Bulletin reports 175 cannery children for New York State, but the New York State factory investigating commission last summer found 1,259 children actually at work in the canneries of the State. The national child labor committee says further that there is no other manufacturing industry employing so many children under fourteen years, because of the common exemption of canneries from the child labor laws. It is significant that New York, second only to California in the value of its cannery products, has now forbidden the employment in canneries of children under fourteen.

The New York State Bureau of Industries and Immigration has a special corps of investigators examining the 2,000 immigrant labor camps in the State as to sanitary and housing conditions. A year ago an investigation was made and the report declared that most of these camps were unhealthy and a menace to the health of the State. This year the investigators will compare the conditions with those of last year for the purpose of recommending what reforms suggest themselves.

At the semi-annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home, in Colorado Springs, it was decided that improvements to the amount of about \$18,000 should be made. This sum will be used in the construction of a two-story addition to the library wing of the main building. This addition will provide dormitories for additional residents.

During the month of May 137,262 immigrants arrived at our ports. Of these, 27,297 were southern Italians, 25,939 Poles, and 8,498 Germans. One thousand six hundred and ninety-one were carpenters by trade.

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## The Truth Will Out

The lobby investigation by the Senate committee has been replete during the past few days with interesting situations. The famous, or otherwise, Col. M. M. Mulhall, has been on the witness stand identifying voluminous correspondence which he retained during his "valuable" service in the employ of the National Manufacturers' Association. The range of the testimony is wide, and covers alleged instances of bribery and corruption, and brings into view many occurrences which implicate men in all walks of life.

If the testimony contains only a semblance of truth the activities of the National Association of Manufacturers has been one long series of debaucheries. It includes the assertions that men active in the labor movement have been suborned and used as intriguers and spies where strikes have occurred, and enters the realm of politics, alleging that certain men in public life have accepted the assistance of the National Manufacturers' Association, while publicly supposed to be its enemy. The use of money in a corruptive way seems to have been the motive power of the association, with the assumption that all men were susceptible to a varying purchase price. Incidents were related where the agents of the Manufacturers' Association applied its methods in St. Louis to break a strike of the shoe workers, and also of attempts

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made to bribe the leaders of the printers' strike in Philadelphia and numerous other places. Sentence by sentence the story is being unfolded that the great ambition of the National Manufacturers' Association was to implicate in some manner President Gompers and other officers of the American Federation of Labor. It will be recalled that the attempt to bribe the president of the A. F. of L. was given publicity by Gompers himself, substantiated by numerous witnesses, at the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The first campaign inaugurated by the American Federation of Labor against hostile congressmen was opened in 1906 in the Second district of Maine against Charles E. Littlefield, who was conspicuous in his hostility toward all labor measures and all labor men. This campaign is of historical interest, and the testimony produced before the lobby investigating committee throws many side-lights on the activities of the National Association of Manufacturers, which took a prominent part in defending Mr. Littlefield.

The testimony and documents submitted are voluminous, and when compiled will constitute a prodigious document. The House of Representatives has also appointed an investigating committee and, following the conclusion of the Senate investigation, the House will undoubtedly go over much of the same ground, actuated in doing so from the fact that numerous congressmen have been assailed as being the secret agents of the National Association of Manufacturers.

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## History of I. T. U.

The International Typographical Union has just published a history of the organization. The matter contained in the book was compiled under the authority and direction of the officers of the organization, and is a complete history of the union from its inception. The circular announcing that the edition is now

ready for sale and distribution says: "To every man who reads with understanding, to every organization of labor that is now passing through the elemental stage of its existence, and aiming to build a permanent structure in which to house and protect the interests of its members, a fund of useful knowledge will be found within the pages of this book." Copies bound in cloth are to be sold for \$2, while those bound in full leather are \$3.50. Those desiring copies of this book should forward their money orders or checks to J. W. Hays, Secretary-Treasurer, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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## Low Wages for Girls

Edith Abbot, in an article in the Journal of Political Economy of the University of Chicago, in a few vivid words pictures the girl paying the price of low wages.

"To every social worker who knows any large number of working girls, these tables mean poor health and intolerable fatigue. They mean that to the long hours of work in the store or factory, these girls must add long hours of work in the evening, mending, making and laundering their shirtwaists and other linen. What these tables really mean, therefore, is insufficient food, poor sleeping quarters, insufficient clothing for inclement weather, walking long distances to save car fare, taking vacations only when they are provided by charitable organizations, doing without proper recreation, and following inevitably a direct line of descent through exhaustion and disease to destitution. The great majority of these girls do not "go wrong;" they live on their meager wages of righteousness until they are broken in body and spirit, and then they are sent away to convalescent homes or tuberculosis sanitariums while public or private charity pays the cost of supporting them and of caring for those who are dependent on them."

# News Notes from Local Unions

## Notice

Stay away from New Haven, Conn. Work is very dull here and many of our men are idle. L. U. 79.

Carpenters, stay away from Springfield, Mo. Lockout since May 1, 1913. Our town is full of idle men. L. U. 978.

All carpenters please stay away from Aransas Pass, Texas. The conditions here are very poor, most of the men being out of work and having to leave town. L. U. 1842.

Brothers, avoid Rockford, Ill., for the present. Although we have gained most of our demands and have won over the best contractors, we still have a stubborn fight on our hands with a few employers. Stay away until further notice. L. U. 792.

This D. C. wishes all carpenters to stay away from Fitchburg and Leominster, Mass. We have just had a strike here and many of our men are walking the streets at present. Help this district by avoiding our neighborhood. Northern Massachusetts District Council.

All carpenters should stay away from Augusta, Ga. We have idle men walking the streets here. Use your influence to keep the non-union men of your neighborhood away also; pay no attention to ads in the papers asking for men. If we lose this fight it means a loss to you; our fight is your fight; help us by staying away from Augusta, Ga. Augusta District Council.

To all migrating carpenters: In order to continue fair working conditions in the city of Sacramento, Cal., we wish to notify you that our "out-of-work list" is

larger today than at any time in several years (even at the most dull seasons). We hope that our voice, which is always for the mutual interests of the U. B., will be heeded in preference to that of those human "ghouls" who prey upon the unsuspecting public. L. U. 586.

\* \* \*

Long Beach, Cal.—A number of inquiries are coming in, asking about conditions here in Long Beach. Although this is considered the fastest growing city in the United States, and there is a great deal of building here, there are more men here than there are jobs. Our climate is so fine that men come from inland towns to spend the summer, and also from the colder places in winter, so that we are always overrun with traveling carpenters.

\* \* \*

Bend, Ore.—Our local here was about to break up a short time ago, but we got together in time to prevent it. Our members are nearly all out of work; some of them live as far as seventy miles east of Bend. We have decided to meet once a month until business gets better. The country in this vicinity is rough and undeveloped. No new railroads are being built this year, and we are on that account under a great handicap. There is absolutely no work for carpenters in central Oregon at present. Dozens of homesteaders are here—good carpenters—who are waiting for things to get better. Please stay away.

\* \* \*

Butte, Mont.—This item is not intended as a stay-away notice. However, at our meeting of June 26, the members of L. U. 112 decided that it would be well to call the attention of outside brothers to the fact that more carpenters are coming here than there will be work for in a short time, if something new does



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not show up soon in the building line. Carpenters have been coming here at the rate of eight or ten a week all spring, and, with only the usual amount of summer building, there is soon going to be a surplus of men and some one will have to get out. This is a 100 per cent. union town—the dues are \$2.00 per month, \$40.00 for initiation; so brothers contemplating coming here to get the big wages should consider some other things.

\* \* \*

Youngstown, Ohio.—Stay away from Youngstown at the present time. The article in The Carpenter saying there was plenty of work here has attracted many new men to our place and we have been swamped. There also have been a lot of floaters coming to town each day and work has slowed up to a great degree. The real estate men, who have been doing the bulk of the work, have laid off their men. So please stay away or otherwise, doing yourself no good, you will injure us seriously and cause us a heavy setback next winter.

\* \* \*

Eureka, Cal.—L. U. 1040 is waging a fight against the effort of the A. B. Hammond Mill and Lumber Co. to force union men to use their “scab-made” doors, sash, and moldings. This plant is situated across the bay from Eureka and its stock is produced by boys and veritable slaves working ten hours a day against fair shops working eight hours at fair wages. This material is now being furnished O. B. Ackerman for the construction of a convent here. When Ackerman started work on the convent job it was understood that it was to be a union job. But with remarkable agility Ackerman broke faith in this matter and obtained goods from the Hammond people. It seems that this is not the first time that Ackerman has been shady in his dealings with the public, it being said that he and his sons have several times failed to comply with the specifications of contracts awarded them. We ask brothers to assist us in this fight by staying away from here.

Portland, Me.—On Friday evening, July 18, a public mass meeting was held in Pythian temple, under the direction of the Portland District Council. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Jesse Hill, D. D., pastor of the Williston Congregational church. City Solicitor James H. McCann extended the greetings of Mayor Curtis, who was unable to attend.

Mr. McCann said that he felt that so long as men of labor meet in lawful assembly the civic ideals and best interests of the city are being served by them truly and well. He spoke of the growth of labor organizations during the last fifty years and of how labor had benefited others, and of its work today to benefit itself. He dealt with the laws of Maine passed through the influence of labor organizations, such as child labor laws, the initiative and referendum, the direct primary law, the employers’ liability act, the new law changing the burden and its application to employer and of proof in negligence cases, etc. He referred to the power of labor organizations witnessed this week when the committee of 100, representing 80,000 railway men, were so influential before Congress that the Newlands bill, amending the Erdman act, was passed at once at their request.

General Organizer John E. Potts, of Boston, who was the principal speaker of the evening, chose as his subject, “The Benefits of Organized Labor to the Entire Community.” Brother Potts is an easy, pleasant speaker and made a very convincing argument in favor of organized labor to the community. He said that organized labor today believes in more work in the direction of arbitration. With reference to the attitude of the churches today the speaker said that more and more the interests of the church and the laboring men are becoming one.

He then recited the benefits of the organized labor movement, referring to the work done in the direction of obtaining wholesome legislation not only for the benefit of organized labor, but

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for laborers whether they are organized or not. He said that organized labor seeks to get honest service from its public servants and would fight against those who betray the interests of the average people of the country.

A great number of people of all classes were in attendance at the meeting, among them pastors of churches in the city, members of the city government and of the Board of Trade. The gathering will have a very good effect in these parts.

\* \* \*

## A Defaulter

William Du Bois, financial secretary of former Local Union 1869, Woodmere, Brooklyn, N. Y., has left that place with \$275.00 belonging to the local. Members of the U. B. should note that he is a defaulter. Bernard Hiddink, 65 Union Place, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## Fined for Misconduct

James T. Pylant, a member of L. U. 362, Pueblo, Colo., was fined \$25.00 by that local for violating Section 9 of the local by-laws. He also left the city of Pueblo without paying his employes, leaving his contract unfinished, and leaving the contractor with an overdraft of over \$100, acquired in his own behalf.

\* \* \*

## Tool Box Stolen

Thomas Dalton, a member of L. U. 653, Chickasha, Okla., had his tool box and contents stolen on or about June 30. Some of the tools were branded "Tom Dalton," and his union card was also in the box. All members of the United Brotherhood are requested to look out for the same; a reward of \$35.00 is offered for conviction of the thief. L. V. Long, Secretary, L. U. 653, Chickasha, Okla.

\* \* \*

## Michigan State Convention

The first convention of the newly organized Michigan State Council was held in Lansing on July 16 and 17 and proved a decided success. A constitution was adopted for the government of the coun-

cil and many questions of supreme importance to the carpenters of the Wolverine State were discussed and disposed of. At the close of the last day's session the delegates visited the state compensation board, where they received much valuable information, and in the evening they were royally entertained at Central Labor Hall by the Lansing local. The mayor of Lansing, the Chamber of Commerce of that city, and the Local Union all contributed their part toward making the gathering a success.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. C. Plamback, Saginaw; vice-president, J. C. Whittacer, Jackson; secretary-treasurer, John Timmer, Grand Rapids; executive board, John Hart, Grand Rapids; M. Davis, Ludington; J. F. Kuebler, Bay City; William Longely, Lansing; K. Craw, Cadillac; J. C. Milne, Saginaw. The city of Saginaw was chosen as the place for holding the next semi-annual convention in March, 1914.

## Ballad of Smiles and Grouches

For all life's ills, says the optimist,

For all the trouble and all the care.

For every ailment that may exist

A cheerful smile is a tonic rare.

But when of trouble we get a share

That's much, we fancy, beyond our due,

To ease our feelings and clear the air

A grouchy grumble is helpful, too.

This wicked world, says the moralist,

Would be so healthy and sweet and fair

Were smiles the fashion and we'd insist

A cheerful smile is a tonic rare,

But since the Devil himself may wear

The merry visage, and all his crew,

Perhaps as mark of the rude but square.

A grouchy grumble is helpful, too.

An answer soft, says the theorist,

Turns wrath away; and for strength to bear

The menaced weight of the lifted fist

A cheerful smile is a tonic rare.

But when belligerent eyeballs glare

And threatening glances pierce you through

What blessed comfort it is to swear!

A grouchy grumble is helpful, too.

## ENVOY.

Ah! well for the good folk who declare

A cheerful smile is a tonic rare;

And yet for sinners like me and you

A grouchy grumble is helpful, too.

—T. A. Daly

# Trade Notes

## Successful Trade Movements

Westerly, R. I.—After being out three days, L. U. 217 decided to accept the following proposition from the bosses: That a two years' agreement be entered into, calling for a wage of \$3.37½ per day the first year and \$3.50 the second year. We are very well satisfied with our success.

\* \* \*

Rockford, Ill.—We are glad to report that our troubles are practically settled as our men are all at work under fair conditions. We have a few contractors, however, who are still stubborn enough to show some fight. We have the best contractors of the city with us and hope to get along in nice fashion.

\* \* \*

Kennebec Valley, Me.—The statement in the June issue of *The Carpenter* as to the strike in this valley should have applied only to Waterville and not to the whole district. Our council holds jurisdiction over four small cities—Augusta, Hallowell, Gardner and Waterville—with three locals, 348 in Waterville, 1944 in Gardner, and 914 in Augusta and Hallowell. In our demand for an increase in wages we had no trouble except in Waterville, where a local strike occurred. The Waterville local was allowed to settle at a minimum of \$3.00 per day, while in Augusta and Hallowell we have a minimum of \$3.20, which was granted without trouble.

## Vocational Education

We wish to call the attention of labor to a bit of legislation that is now in the course of enactment in the State of Indiana. This is a bill the purpose of which is to establish industrial, agricultural and domestic science schools in the public

school system of this State. It is said by experts to be the best bill yet introduced in any State, and is the result of a commission there established in the last legislature to investigate and report on this subject. On this commission labor was represented by Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Both labor and capital seem to favor the passage of this bill as it stands, but many teachers of the State are fighting one clause which provides for the appointment of a representative of labor on the State Board governing these schools, and also a clause which we here quote: "Boards of education or township trustees administering approved vocational schools and departments for industrial, agricultural or domestic science education shall, under a scheme to be approved by the State Board of Education, appoint an advisory committee composed of members representing local trades, industries and occupations. It shall be the duty of the advisory committee to counsel with and advise the board and other school officials having the management and supervision of such schools or departments."—*Bridgeman's Magazine*.

## Labor Men Appointed

Edgar A. Perkins, president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, has been appointed Chief of the State Bureau of Inspection to fill the unexpired term of Elliott R. Hooton, resigned. Mr. Perkins announced some time ago that he would retire from office in the union movement, he having been for a number of years at the head of the State organization and active in union efforts in other directions. William Dobson, international secretary of the Bricklayers and Masons' Union, also has been appointed a member of the State Board of Education.



# Craft Problems

## Finding Radil for Curved Rafters

(By A. A. Stafford.)

In the June Carpenter I notice that Brother McMurphy, L. U. 470, refers to me in the January Carpenter as giving a radius method. He, being in a framing country (State of Washington), readily sees the use of such methods. I submitted in the January National Builder his Fig. 2, only I went farther with it, which here-with might be of some use to some brother chip. Sometimes it is required to build a concave porch roof, with possibly a hip at one end, or at both, and sometimes the shingling extends on up the side of the building for finish. I have had good success getting such rafters out of 8 to 12-inch boards; it all depends how long the run is and how much concave will look good in the length of rafter. I take a board and lay out a rafter, just the same as I would on 2x4. Cut top and seat, then drive a nail, as near top edge and extreme ends as I can, for

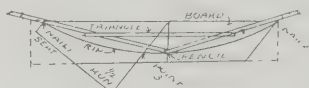


Fig. 1.

radius triangle to slide against. (Fig. 1.) At mid length the radius line cuts nearly through the board, say one inch left. Take a sharp rip saw and rip the curve

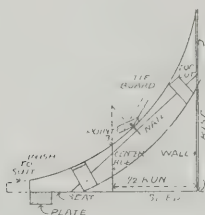


Fig. 2.

line; take the top piece and place it on the bottom. Put a nail in the thin part

and nail on a piece of board at each end (Fig. 2), and you have a rafter, board width all round, very strong and no timber wasted. It looks strange perhaps to see them 10 inches wide; but I do not know of any way by which they can be built cheaper in expenditure of time and material. To make triangle, take two light straight edge pieces, the length of rafter any way, nail two ends together, have this point in the middle of rafter where the cut is to be, the middle of pieces against the nails in rafter, then nail a piece across to hold them, then with pencil in center, slide from one nail to the other and you have a perfect curve line.

To get a corresponding hip or valley proceed the same way, only now you must not take out so much of the board. The middle is known as Point 3 and is found by the center rise of common rafter—the center rise of hip must be the same. To find this center rise, after having common rafter cut out, lay it flat down with seat against a straight edge, and the top the total rise away, measure one-half the run, and square up the rise to the curve, Point 3. Note this measure, and having hip cut top and seat, laying the same, make the same measure up its center for Point 3 and straighten out triangle to hit nail 1 and 2. Run curve line and rip out as before. If properly done, the curves will correspond when rafters are up in place. Be sure that hips and valleys are on 45 degrees radius. Always cut rafters the right length first. Use lower end of common rafter for jack pattern; side cut same as straight rafter, length by run, taken on edge of board before curve is cut out.

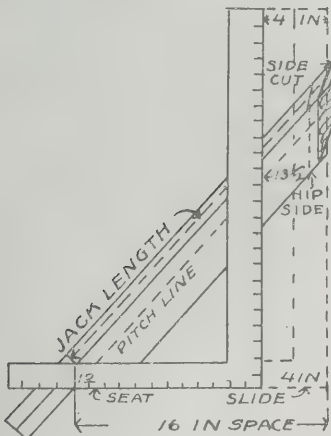
Let me ask in conclusion: How many brothers keep these problems on file for future reference?

# THE CARPENTER

## Jack Rafter

(By A. A. Stafford, L. U. 141.)

Jack rafters seem to be a hard proposition for the majority of carpenters, when, as a matter of fact, they are just as simple as any rafter. The most trouble is, the "butch" does not understand the use of his square. If he is on the immediate job where he can commence at the common rafter and space the plate, then divide the length of common rafter into that many spaces—it is easy to find out what difference the lengths of jacks will be. Then how about side cuts? Most every carpenter has a rule studied out for roof work. That is all right for about two pitches, but why not have a rule that will work on any pitch, no matter whether it be a flat porch



roof or a roof that raises  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 1 foot run. This would be termed a  $13\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pitch. Show me a carpenter that has any specified figures for it whereby he works out all the com's hip, valleys, cripples, jacks and saddle rafters. All the lengths and cuts are just as simple on this pitch as they are on the old term, third pitch.

The reason I say this is because I want the brothers to know there is more than one way to do things. In the first place, learn how to illustrate for yourself, like this: Say what is the difference in the length of jacks, 16-inch space, 13½-inch pitch. Imagine if we set square on plate, at right angle, 1 foot from corner and

tongue 1 foot in, the hip line will cut tongue at  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Now, to get 16-inch space, we must set square 4 inches farther from the corner of plate and slide square 4 inches farther in, so the tongue will be plumb to hip line. From hip line to 16 inches is the length of the jack. Then allow for one-half thickness of hip rafter; illustrate with slide rule, Fig. 1. Lay square on rafter to mark seat, tongue on seat 12 inches, blade on pitch  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Slide tongue on seat to 16 inches; right where blade cuts pitch line is length of jack. But not on the side—it's directly in the middle flat ways, as one-half of the side cut must be shorter and one-half longer than the length on pitch line. Also allow half thickness hip or valley. This jack, without any reduction, is  $24\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and is the difference in lengths.

If you wish 20-inch space, slide square from 12-inch to 20 inches, where square cuts pitch line is length, and so on. Side cut length (hypotenuse) by run—1 foot is always run. Measure across corner of square, 12-inch to  $13\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, for length (reads on Rule 18 1-16 inches) cut on length. If jacks are two feet space, just double the hypotenuse of one foot run and pitch like this one would be  $36\frac{1}{2}$  inches; deduct this from common rafter or reverse rule, slide down plumb cut till jack space is reached. By sliding the square you retain the pitch line and obtain lengths without any drafting. 'Nuf sed.

### A Few Hints on Getting Cuts and Lengths of Rafters of Hipped Roofs

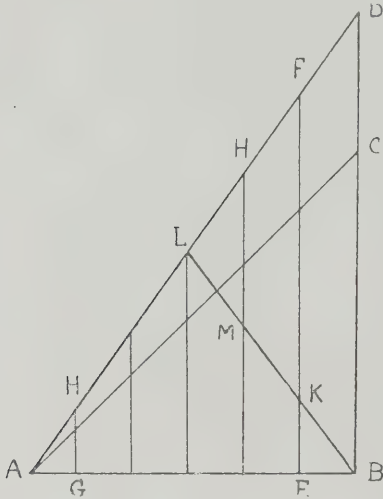
(By James Barry, L. U. 509.)

Draw to any desired scale A B one-half width of roof. Draw B C equal to height above plate, then A C will equal common rafters for that width, foot cut at A and head cut at C.

Now prolong B C to D, make B D equal to A C, then A D will be length of hip. The head and foot cut for jack rafters are the same as for common rafters. The length of all jacks will be found by laying off on A B position of jacks.

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When valley rafters are required, lay off on A B entire width from foot of hip to foot of valley rafter; then, with same angle as A D, lay off on L B equal to



length of rafter desired, foot cut at B, head cut at L, same as for hip at A, edge cut at L; or, for the mathematical solution, we have for common rafter:  $A C = \sqrt{A B^2 + B C^2}$ ; hip rafter:  $A D = \sqrt{A B^2 + A C^2}$  ( $A C = B D$ );

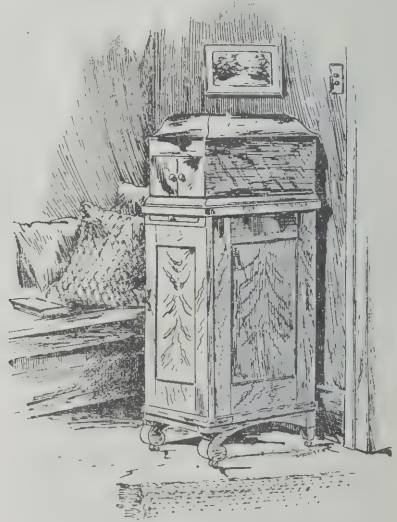
jack rafters:  $G H = \frac{\text{No. of Spaces on A B}}{\text{difference in length of jack rafters.}}$

Differences for cripple rafters will be twice that for jack, as H G, M N, etc.

## Details of a Music Cabinet and Folio Case

Fortunate indeed is the man of tools who is able to meet requirements as they arise, oftentimes being required to do things quickly for others, or in his more leisurely moments relieve himself of a certain amount of petty slavery to ill-adapted conditions, or entire lack of conveniences in his home surroundings. The music cabinet and folio case which we will discuss were the direct outcome of the constant experience of finding some long-searched-for subject at the bottom of the pack and vowing "When I get time I'll fix things differently." So the folio

case now having been in most satisfactory use for some time, sprung into being, designed to take care of matter in a parted or "unit" manner—and the music cabinet—well we kept buying records,



Cabinet Work for the Carpenter. Fig. 1—General View of a Music Cabinet.

and the song one wanted—that, too, was generally at the bottom of the pack.

While there are at present but two prominent makes of the phonograph, the one under consideration is the No. 8 Victrola, having a base measuring  $15\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{3}{4}$  in. The instrument is an excellent one and the selection of this pattern without a lower stand or case was made with preference of putting more of the large instrument cost into buying future records rather than so much in an expensive outer case. With the base determining the size of the stand, the height, too, was also governed by the disposal of the 10 and 12-inch records, and, as will be seen in detail, Figs. 2 and 3, the height over all of the stand is  $31\frac{1}{2}$  in. A good grade of easy running brass casters were well embedded in the four places of contact with the floor, these being exposed about  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch. The work of construction will prove to be interesting by following the plan of making six framed-up panels, all frames to consist of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. material



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which before gluing up is treated with a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. groove on the inner edge of stiles and rails to secure  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. veneer panels set back  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. from front surface. The top frame is without a panel, and the bottom frame has the inner upper edge rabbetted to receive a solid wood panel to be smoothed off flush with the frame. Make all frames glued up to a size, allowing for squaring and fitting accurately. The side frames, being alike, are set up in relation to the top and bottom frames in the manner indicated in Fig. 4 by bringing them against the edges of the back

set up, the base may very readily be fitted and secured by screws to the underside of the bottom.

By a paper or wood pattern drawn and cut out, mark and saw from a 2-in. dressed plank the two Colonial base

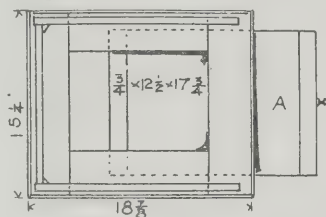


Fig. 4—Showing Top Frame and Slide Shelf "A."

pieces. Then give more definition to the upper part of the scroll by cutting a line with a V-tool, and using a gouge to hol-

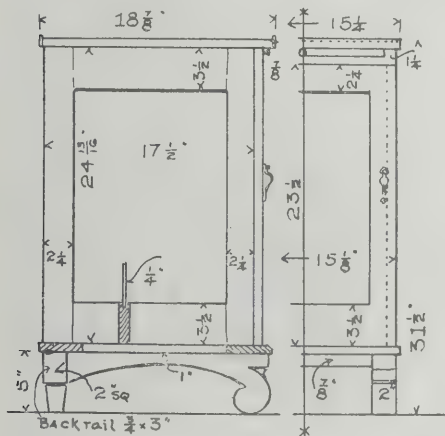


Fig. 2—Side View of Cabinet.

Fig. 3—One-half Front View.

frame by means of screws. To avoid evidence of screws on the side frames, bring them up in glue to back frame by means of long clamps, and apply finishing and gluing strips on the inside as shown. Through these, screws or brads may be set alternately.

It will be noticed that the front door, which is finished to 15 1/2 x 23 1/2 in., fits with a slight overhang in front of the side frames and immediately under a filling in strip 7 x 1 1/4 in. wide which is cut out to allow of the sliding shelf "A" to be drawn out to a proper length and stopped with a screw or checking strip. This shelf will be found very convenient when using the instrument to lay records upon. A rabbetted slide is, of course, screwed to the sides and top for this movable shelf to slide over. The case now being

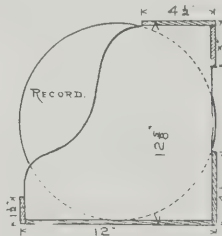


Fig. 5—End of Portable Record Holder.

low above it, as shown, on both sides of each piece. The work of cutting a tenon on the back end to enter the posts, and cutting a mortise to receive the small front apron, may then be done; likewise fitting a tenoned back rail 3/4 x 3. The back legs, which are 2 in. square, it will be noticed, are reduced by a slight taper below the arching sides. All parts being carefully fitted, they may be glued up in the nature of a frame and screwed to the underside of the bottom framing.

One glued-up panel provided with grooves and tongued battens at each end is reduced to 5/8 of an inch in thickness and fitted loosely to the shape of the interior of the cabinet. This divides the height into space for 12-in. records below and 10-in. above the shelf board. The means of support may be by projecting pins, similar to those used in book-cases.

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When the final carcase work is completed, a finishing strip is neatly blind nailed with small brads to the edge of the top frame, all around, as shown in Fig. 4, and indicated by a projection on Fig. 3. Prepare the strips to 3-16x1 in. with miter ends and have them well warmed and applied with hot glue, sinking the brads and filling the holes with sawdust putty. This strip makes a proper molding in continuation of molded base of the instrument, which sets snugly within. Screw holes bored diagonally up through the top of the stand—one on each side toward the front and one at the back—will permit of the instrument being held to the case. Great care should be used in making the door to the front of the

should be 5-16 in. thick, while the division panels, which are set in grooves about 1 in. apart, may be of  $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. material. It is desirable to have the cases portable for several reasons, one of which is more readily to attach a label bearing number of letter to the front of each compartment so that there will be no difficulty in locating or putting away records. A corresponding list should be kept in a book or on a stiff card, which indicates a certain division or divisions to be used for vocal, another instrumental, another talking, and so on.

To those who are desirous of being in intimate touch with information regarding their line of work, it will be found after many months or years, that it becomes quite a task to refer to come certain topic without spending much valuable time looking for it among a mass of collected matter. The absence of a proper storing place frequently is a reason for many to discontinue—shall I say the habit of collecting. The writer is well aware from long experience that there is a medium to be adopted between the extremes of not collecting and collecting too much. There is hardly any field of activity in which a man may engage but what he would be greatly benefited; in truth, progress in, by being always on the lookout for further developing information in that line. This source of information is available, and is very frequently free to him in a pamphlet or loose-leaf form.

I am thinking just now of the enterprising carpenter, the prospective contractor. You are at liberty to further inform yourself along any line you wish for the price of a postage stamp or a post card—look over the advertisements and the invitation is always open to you. Much information of value is thrust at you as you walk about an exposition of whatsoever kind.

The most valuable form of loose-leaf knowledge is through the current magazines, not only your trade papers, but your family magazines—read and look them over for they will broaden you. You

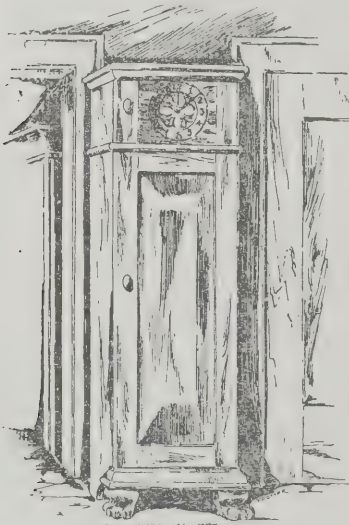


Fig. 9—General View of Folio Case.

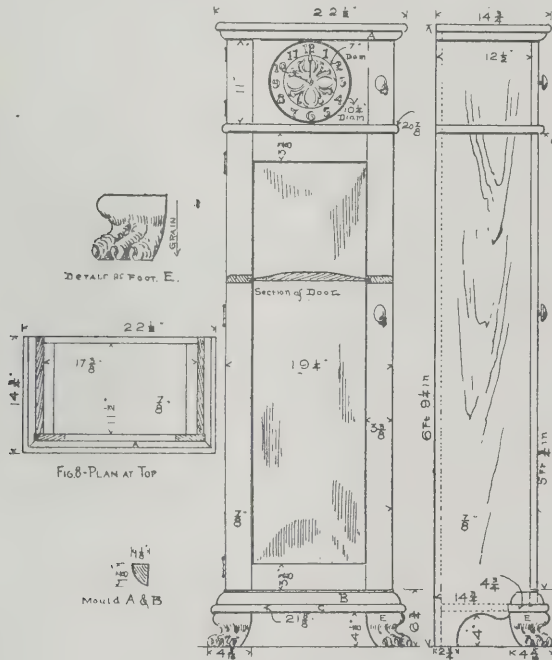
cabinet fit very closely, as dust should be guarded against. Use two  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. hinges with loose pins, and the new thumb spring latch will be found to hold the door tightly closed, and yet readily opened. Two light removable cases to hold the two sizes of records should be provided to readily slip in on the bottom and middle shelves. These cases are made of thin material and cut to the outline shown in Fig. 5. The ends and divisions being of the same pattern, the bottom, ends, back and front pieces

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will say many times: "There is an article I want to keep"; cut it out. Building plans, or other features of home building, articles on sanitation, location and all kindred subjects can be withdrawn in this way from a mass of matter which experience teaches becomes a burden if hoarded in its entirety.

So this folio case deals with the systematic accumulation of such loose-leaf matter withdrawn and obtained from many sources. In one pile it would be

the clock is simply screwed to the reverse side of the small swinging door covering the upper compartment as shown, marked by a false mold on the sides and projecting in like manner to part the lower and larger door. The attractiveness of this cabinet depends upon the use of well-selected wood in either quarter or figure of grain. This cabinet is plain white oak with a pronounced figure which is interrupted only by a mold blind screwed to the sides, and the



Figs. 6, 7 and 8—Front and Side Elevations of Folio Case.

quite as useless as that article you were so much interested in a year ago and which you admit now you can't recall just where you did see it.

To briefly add to the information given on Figs. 6, 7 and 8, it might be explained that the larger magazines decided the inner size to be 11 1/2 x 17 1/2 in., while many years' possessions regulated the height over all to be 6 ft. 9 1/2 in. These dimensions then suggested the use of a clock, and to all appearances every one takes it for a grandfather's clock, while in fact

stiles of upper door are cut from same length of material as the long lower stiles.

## —Finish of the Cabinet—

The entire cabinet being finished in a rich nut brown wax finish makes a very handsome hall piece. The long panel of the lower door is spoke shaved into a fiddle-back shape from a 3/4-in. board until it is reduced to 3/8 of an inch in thickness along the edges and sloping into a pretty curve to middle of board. When making the frame, provide a groove in the cen-



ter of the inside edge to receive the panel, but in gluing up the frame under clamps or clamping device, leave the panel unglued to come and go without danger of future cracking. The disposition of parts is shown in the plan of under part of top, Fig. 8, which is a plain board,  $14\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$  in., with the back construction frame contained within the solid board sides, and the front door, overlapping these as shown, the sides being screwed to  $1 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. cleats "D," which have been glued and screwed to the top. The molding "A," which is secured from  $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. stock, is then framed around two sides and front. It is again used in a reverse manner to trim the front part of C, which is an extended and exposed part of framed up bottom contained within the construction as shown in the plan, Fig. 8.

## —The Back of the Cabinet—

The back of the cabinet consists of a construction frame with stiles the entire length and with top and middle rail. The bottom rail is raised from floor to be on a line with bottom frame "C." The frame consists of material 3 in. wide, with a rabbet on inner side to receive thin filling in the panels. While the carved claw feet make a very desirable base treatment, the shape of the foot "E" may be used without the carved detail, although a trial block may demonstrate that you have more skill than you think in this direction. After the block is sawed out both ways to shape, mark out the five toe points and cut in the deep gullies by a very quick curve gouge, or large V-tool, then proceed to give the rounded form by using a low curve gouge giving form and expression to each division and finally imitating the claw in front of each ball. Amateur effort in carving will show less in imitating a bear claw by not attempting fine detail, rather let it be reasonably rough and rugged to indicate strength, which is the purpose.

## —The Clock in the Folio Case—

The beveled rim shown by the two diameters on the middle panel of the

upper door was produced on a large lathe, screwing a 15-16-in. board to the face plate and turning a flat bevel from  $10\frac{1}{4}$  to 7 in. in diameter down to within  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch of back, when the inner part was removed by sawing out on a jig saw. The panel was then fitted with a tongue on each end and the stiles with corresponding grooves, the three parts being glued up and faced off smooth and fitted with hinges to swing like lower door.

A good clock works was secured back of an etched copper dial plate, the work of which will be described later if any are interested in preparing a dial plate which will possess some distinct design or embody an initial or monogram, which in after years will give greater value to the subject so treated. The clock figures were from stock pattern in cast brass.

The cabinet has been considered up to its final completion as an open case, and it now remains to provide at least fifteen light, loose panels  $\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{4} \times 17\frac{1}{4}$  in. of bass, or white wood, which when sanded all over should immediately be shellacked to keep them straight. These are the "unit" divisions which are supported on four hardwood 5-16-in. dowel pins on both sides of the cabinet. The boring of the holes should be done before the cabinet is put together, boring them at a vertical distance of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. centers and to a depth of  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. Pins may be sawed  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. in length and round pointed. After your loose-leaf matter finds a temporary resting place on these sliding panels, later rearrangement will naturally follow, when neatly printed labels can be glued to the panel edge, indicating that particular shelf panel is for certain pamphlets, another for catalogues, another for plans. One or more should be set aside for the use of the family upon which may be stored from time to time the really beautiful and meritorious pictures, poems or other instructive matter which might be removed from magazines or other sources. The children should have a shelf or two for their cut outs, their bird and nature pictures. Make it a cabinet not only of "last resort," but an ever-available consulting point for every one, and

# THE CARPENTER

when once installed, there will be no doubt of its value to all.—Paul D. Otter in Building Age.

## Framing Hip Roofs Out of Square

(By J. Barry, L. U. 509.)

It has until recently been the universal custom to set jack rafters parallel with side plates of building when irregular in shape or not square, as shown in sketch. There are many good reasons why such a custom is faulty. If you make the jack rafters on sides and ends of such roofs meet together on hips, they will be

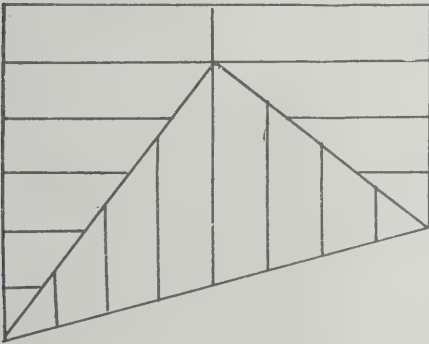


Fig. 1—Old Way.

much nearer on one hip and much wider apart on the other than they are on side of building (as shown in Fig. 1). Besides, the jack rafters will all be different lengths and bevels, and each one

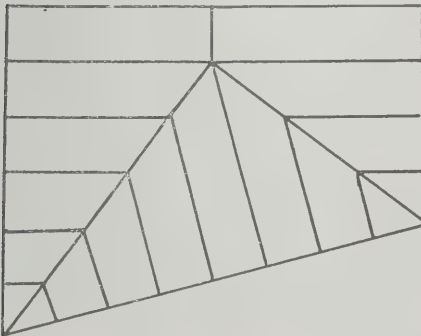


Fig. 2—New Way.

must be separately fitted to its own place.

But if jacks on bevel end of roof are

set at right angles to plate (as in Fig. 2) each pair will be the same length, and all will meet together on hip rafters as they should, besides roof boards will all cut square.

## Sere and Yellow Leaf

(The Chicago Tribune.)

Gray hair does not work in well in our modern industrial scheme. A man of forty is more often a candidate for the scrap heap than for promotion. The machine does not respect old age, but it yields to strong muscles.

In the professions alone gray hair is not yet a passport to the land of unemployment. Here the experience which comes with age, the accumulation of facts and knowledge which time alone permits, still bring rewards and security to the man who is no longer in his prime.

Apparently, however, the spirit of industry is invading the professions, and here, too, gray hair is becoming a terror. By the terms of the German insurance act the correct age of the person insured against old age, sickness, and infirmity must be given.

The actors, and especially the actresses, protest against this provision. At present talent and youthful appearance are sufficient to secure an engagement, they say. When the manager knows the right age of every actress or actor, they assert, this knowledge will prejudice him against the elderly members of the playing fraternity, regardless of their dramatic talent and ability to appear young.

What is true in Germany is even more true here. Only in the United States there is no insurance act to press the question of age to the front, as it has been pressed in Germany. The problem of the aged and the aging, the assurance that they will not be deprived of their bread and butter on account of gray hair, must before long become an important issue for industry and the government to consider.

# Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljährigen-Sitzung, 1913, des G. E. B.

(Fortsetzung von letzter Nummer.)

Der Board bestimmt, daß die folgenden Summen jedem Mitgliede der folgenden Konvention Komiteen erlaubt seien, welches alle Saläre und Ausgaben decken muß. Keine überzeit oder Ausgaben werden erlaubt:

Finanz-Komitee .....	\$106.00 jeder
Appell und Entschädigungs-Komitee .....	75.00 jeder
Konstitutions-Komitee .....	75.00 jeder
Resolution-Komitee .....	25.00 jeder
Organisation-Komitee .....	10.00 jeder
G. B. Bericht-Komitee .....	10.00 jeder
G. S. Bericht-Komitee .....	10.00 jeder
G. Sch. Bericht-Komitee .....	10.00 jeder
G. E. B. und Trustee-Bericht-Komitee .....	10.00 jeder
Union-Label-Komitee .....	10.00 jeder
Jahrjunge-Komitee .....	10.00 jeder
Regeln-Komitee .....	5.00 jeder
Ritual-Komitee .....	5.00 jeder
Zähler in der Konvention .....	5.00 jeder

Alle anderen Komiteen, welche nicht hierin genannt sind, sollen jeder \$5.00 erhalten.

Mittheilung der Brüder S. B. Meadows, W. C. Jolley, H. B. Blumenberg, W. F. Brown und D. F. Featherstone, Mitglieder des Konstitution-Komitees in der Washington, D. C., Konvention bezüglich der Ueberrechnung für Arbeit welche sie an diesem Komitee verrichteten. Der Board bestimmt, daß sie eine liberales Gehalt erhielten für die Ueberzeit und die Entscheidung des G. E. B. am 28. Januar 1913 ist bestätigt, und wurde der G. S. beauftragt, diese Brüdern zu instruiren, daß sie die Ueberrechnung zurückerstatten, ebenso Brüder C. E. Mowel und C. W. Van Duhn vom Appell und Entschädigungs-Komitee, und Brüder W. L. Gutchejon, D. J. Ryan und J. R. Pickle vom Finanz-Komitee.

12. April 1913.

Der G. B. unterbreitete dem Board Mittheilung des Sekretärs Atkinson der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in Bezug auf einer Sitzung zur Zusammenschmelzung. Der G. S. sandte Briefe an die A. F. of L. und das Building Trades Department, in welchem er die Central und Lokal Building Trades Council beauftragt, die A. S. zu entthronen. Der G. B. wurde beauftragt, ein Komitee zu ernennen, welches mit den Delegaten des A. S. zusammentreffen soll.

Die Frage der A. S. in den verschiedenen Distrikten unserer Jurisdiktion kam in verschiedene Formen vor dem Board und erhielt gründliche Untersuchung. Der G. E. B. ist ängstlich und willens alles in seiner Macht zu thun feindliche Organisationen zu legen, findet aber, daß zur jetzigen Zeit im ganzen Lande die Mitglieder nichts thun um zu helfen, sich in eine Lage zu setzen so daß sie solche verrichten können.

Es ist die Meinung des Board, daß jede L. U. und D. C. sich sogleich den Lokal Trades Councils und den Central Labor Unionen anschließen sollen zu dem Zwecke, daß die General-Beamten, wenn sie die A. F. of L. und das Building Trades Department um Unterstützung anfragen, sie nicht die Antwort bekommen, daß unsere eigenen L. U. und D. C. die Gesetze nicht befolgen, welche sie verlangen, daß andere für sie befolgen, und wenn wir erfolgreich sein wollen, so können wir nicht anderes thun als unseren Theil der Last zu tragen.

Boston, Mass. — Anfrage des D. C. um eine Bewilligung für \$5,000.00 zur Unterstützung in einem Streite mit der A. S. of C. Bspredung der Anfrage verschoben bis zur Zeit wenn der D. C. seine Applikation einreicht zur Aufnahme in den Lokal Trades Council des Building Trades Department der A. F. of L. in jener Stadt.

Ponters, N. Y. — Mittheilung der L. U. 273 bezüglich der Stellung welche der A. S. gegen unsere Organisation einnimmt. Der Board entschied, daß er alle mögliche Hilfe leisten werde sobald L. U. 273 obigen Pflichten nachkommt.

Anfrage des Massachusetts Staats Councils für finanzielle Unterstützung in der Bewegung gegen den A. S. Der Board entschied hier wie im Falle der L. U. 273.

Der Board bewilligte \$500.00 an den Vancouver, B. C., Can., D. C. für Stiftungszwecke, welche unter Aufsicht des G. B. verausgabt werden soll. Sanction in einer Gewerksforderung wurde abgelehnt.

Cincinnati, O. — Bspredung der Anfrage des D. C. in dem Falle der Thompson Sterritt Co. wurde abgelehnt bis der D. C. seine Applikation zur Vertretung des Building Trades Department der A. F. of L. einreicht.

14. April 1913.

Alle anwesend außer Neale und Potts.

Anfrage der L. U. 1061 Medicine Hat, Alta., Can., um Sanction und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanction gewährt, finanzielle Unterstützung



# THE CARPENTER

wird später berathen, je nach dem Berichte in den G. O. einlaufen.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Brüder E. P. Meadows und W. D. Sullivan vom Indianapolis D. C. bezüglich einer Gewerksbewegung welche von der letzten Sitzung verschoben wurde, weil es zu einem Verständniß kommen sollte. Ein theilweises Verständniß wurde mit den Kontraktoren und Außenarbeitern verfaßt, es kam aber noch nicht zu einer Einigung mit den Mühlenarbeitern und den Fabrikbesitzern. Dieser Fall wurde wieder verschoben bis weitere Berichte eintreffen.

Anfrage der L. U. 252 Oshkosh, Wis., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt. Finanzielle Unterstützung wird später beraten, je nach dem Berichte in den G. O. eintreffen.

Der Board bewilligte \$100.00 für Stiftungszwecke an den D. C. Beaver Valley, Pa., welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Birmingham, Ala. — Anfrage des D. C. um eine Bewilligung für Stiftungsgeld und der Anstellung eines Stifters. Anfrage für Gelder verweigert, die Stifterfrage wurde an den G. P. gewiesen.

Scranton, Pa. — Bericht des Bruders Post in einer Gewerksforderung wurde die Akten einverleibt.

Mittheilung der John W. Ferguson Co., Paterson, N. J., worin die Firma fragt das ein Nationalvertrag gemacht werde. Der G. B. fand, daß sich nicht in einen solchen Vertrag einlassen kann, versprach aber der Ferguson Co., wenn sie die Regeln und Gesetze der Lokalität wo sie am Arbeiten sind nicht übertreten, so werden die G. O. dazu sehen, daß kein Trubel entsteht.

New Castle, Pa. — Bericht des Mitgliedes Post über Umstände wie er sie hier fand. Die Stiftungsfrage wurde an den G. P. gewiesen.

Lower Anthracite, Pa. — Bericht des Bruders Post über die hiesigen Verhältnisse wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Norristown, Pa. — Bericht des Bruders Post einer Gewerksforderung der L. U. 897, welcher besagt, daß es zu einen Verträge kam.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Anfrage des D. C. um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Diese Anfrage wurde in der Februar-Sitzung verschoben, und Bruder Post machte einen Bericht seiner Untersuchungen. Sanktion gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung verschoben, je nach dem Berichte in den G. O. eintreffen.

Bericht des Bruders Post der Resolution 61 Washington Konvention, bezüglich Mühlenanlage in Philadelphia, Pa., wurde den Akten einverleibt.

New York, N. Y. — Appell des W. Wagner über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem

Falle desselben vs. des New York D. C. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Hamilton, O. — Mittheilung der L. U. 637 mit der Anfrage einer Beschenkung für Fluthleidende und um finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Da der Board schon \$1,000.00 für die Fluthleidenden bewilligt hat, wurden die Anfrage den Akten einverleibt, und die Stiftungsfrage an den G. P. gewiesen.

Anfrage des D. C. Fall River, Mass., der L. U. 1010 Uniontown, Pa., und L. U. 1413 St. John, N. B., Can., um Sanktion und finanzielle Hilfe in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gegeben, finanzielle Hilfe auf später verschoben, je nach dem Berichte in den G. O. eintreffen, nur in dem Falle der L. U. 1413 konnte keine finanzielle Hilfe geleistet werden, da die L. U. noch nicht lange genug besteht.

Hartford, Conn. — Mittheilung der L. U. 43, welche besagt, daß die C. B. Maguire Co. von Providence, R. I., welche von unserer Bruderschaft in Providence und Boston anerkannt ist, verfehle die Unionregeln bei ihrer Arbeit in Hartford anzuerkennen. Der G. B. wurde beauftragt die D. C. von Providence und Boston zu beauftragen, daß sie diese Firma zwingen einen Vertrag zu machen worin sie sich verpflichten Unionen anzuerkennen wo immer sie arbeiten, und wenn dieses nicht gelingt, so wird es unsere Mitglieder verboten für diese Firma zu arbeiten.

Montclair, N. J. — Appell der L. U. 429 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle Wm. Russell von der L. U. 429 vs. dem D. C. von Long Branch, N. J. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Portchester, N. Y. — Appell des D. C. über die Entscheidung des früheren G. P. in dem Falle des J. A. Strambert vs. des D. C. von Portchester. Entscheidung bestätigt.

West Hoboken, N. J. — Appell der L. U. 299 über die Entscheidung des früheren G. P. in dem Falle des S. Werthoff vs. L. U. 299. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Camden, N. J. — Appell der L. U. 1532 über die Februar 1913 Entscheidung des G. B. Entscheidung bestätigt, und wenn L. U. 1532 dieser nicht sogleich nachkommt so wird energisch gegen sie vorgegangen.

McMester, Okla. — Beschwerde der L. U. 986, daß die Wilburton L. U. 1276 der Entscheidung des Washington G. C. B. noch nicht nachgekommen ist in dem Falle des G. M. Eagle et al. vs. L. U. 1276. Der G. C. B. beauftragte den G. P. diese Lokal-Union zu suspendieren wenn sie dieser Entscheidung nicht vor dem 1. Mai 1913 nachkommt.

15. April 1913.

Alle anwesend außer Neale und Potts.

Anfrage des D. C. Baltimore, Md., und L. U. 125 Utica, N. Y., um finanzielle Hilfe und Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung.

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Sanktion gegeben; finanzielle Hilfe auf später verlegt, je nach dem Berichte in den G. D. eintreffen.

Saranac Lake, N. Y. — Erneuerung der Anfrage um Sanktion und finanzielle Hilfe in einer Gewerksforderung. Diese Anfrage wurde früher verneint, weil die nötigen zweidrittel Stimmen nicht abgegeben wurden. Eine zweite Wahl wurde abgehalten und erteilte der Board Sanktion. Finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nach dem Berichte in den G. D. eintreffen.

Kenosha, Wis. — Brüder Haywood und Brown von der L. U. 161 erschienen bezüglich des Appells in dem Falle des Wolf Ginforth et al. vs. L. U. 161. In Sachen der L. U. wurde die Anfrage gestellt, daß der Fall wieder eröffnet werde mit dem Grunde, daß L. U. 161 im rechte handelte als sie die Milwaukee Mitglieder bestraft weil sie ihre Freifahrt nicht einreichten nachdem sie Arbeit erhielten. Anfrage verneint weil nicht genügend Gründe vorhanden sind.

Joliet, Ill. — Bruder McCoy von der L. U. 174 erschien bezüglich der Streikbezahlung. Frühere Entscheidung des G. C. B. verworfen um \$146.00 bewilligt.

Der Board bewilligte \$100.00 für Stiftungsgelder an die L. U. 41 Nashville, Tenn., welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden soll.

Zu dieser Zeit wurde die Untersuchung der Bücher der G. B. vorgenommen.

16. April 1913.

Alle anwesend.

New York, N. Y. — Mittheilung des D. C. bezüglich des Smith & Co. Vertrages wurde den Akten einverleibt, ebenso Telegramm des D. C. Boston, Mass., bezüglich des A. C.

Whoming Valley, Pa. — Mittheilung des D. C., welche besagt, daß die Kontraktor der Builders' Association in Pittston sich geweigert hätten, die neuen Gewerksregeln zu zeichnen und daß 15 Pittston Mitglieder außer Arbeit sind. Der Board bewilligt \$60.00 und verlangt einen vollständigen Bericht.

Die Bücheruntersuchung wurde weiter geführt.

17. April 1913.

Alle anwesend.

San Antonio, Tex. — Anfrage der L. U. 14 um Sanktion und finanzielle Hilfe in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt, finanzielle Hilfe auf später verlegt, je nach dem Berichte in den G. D. eintreffen.

Moham Valley, N. Y. — Anfrage des D. C. um finanzielle Hilfe für die streikenden Mitglieder der L. U. 1478 Dolgeville, N. Y., wurde verneint weil dieser Streik nicht die Sanktion des G. C. B. erhielt.

Der Board bewilligte \$200.00 für Stiftungszwecke an die L. U. 143 Canton, O., welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen, und \$340 für die 85 streikenden Leute der L. U. 1366 Quincy, Ill.

Kennebec Valley, Me. — Bericht des D. C. bezüglich des Streikes in Waterville, Me., wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Chicago, Ill. — Anfrage des D. C. um Sanktion und finanzielle Hilfe in einer Gewerksforderung wurde verneint bis weitere Berichte eintreffen.

Lynn, Mass. — Anfrage der L. U. 1767 um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung wurde verneint.

Anfrage der L. U. 498 Brantford, Ont., Can., und L. U. 782 Fond du Lac, Wis., um Sanktion und finanzieller Hilfe in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion erteilt, finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nach dem Berichte in den G. D. eintreffen.

Der Board bewilligte \$480.00 für ausgeschlossene Mitglieder des Birmingham, Ala., D. C.; \$280.00 für streikende Mitglieder des Newport, N. H., D. C. und \$64.00 für streikende Mitglieder des Muscatine, Ia., L. U. 1069.

Fortsetzung der Bücheruntersuchung.

18. April 1913.

Berlin, Wis. — Anfrage eines Arbeitsunfähigen Mitgliedes der L. U. 939 um ein Zirkularbrief um Hilfe wurde verneint.

Anfrage des D. C. Manchester, N. H.; der L. U. 1555 Niagara Falls, N. Y.; der L. U. 1775 Shawinigan Falls, Can., und der L. U. 337 Whitesboro, N. Y., um finanzielle Hilfe und Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung. Im letzteren Falle konnte Sanktion nicht erteilt werden da die Forderung nicht die Befürwortung des D. C. erhielt. In den anderen Fällen wurde Sanktion erteilt, finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben, je nach dem Berichte eintreffen.

Dewego, N. Y. — Der Board bewilligte \$376.00 für ausgeschlossene Mitglieder der L. U. 747.

New York, N. Y. — Mittheilung des D. C. bezüglich der Smith & Co., wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Die Bücheruntersuchung fortgesetzt.

19. April 1913.

Alle anwesend außer Ogletree.

Die Bücheruntersuchung nahm den ganzen Morgen in Anspruch.

21. April 1913.

Alle anwesend außer Ogletree.

Anfrage des D. C. Rochester, N. Y., und des D. C. Toronto, Ont., Can., um Sanktion und finanzielle Hilfe in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion erteilt, finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nach dem Berichte in den G. D. eintreffen. Anfrage des Pittsburgh D. C. wurde verneint und an den G. P. gewiesen.

Columbus, D. — Anfrage der L. U. 200 um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gegeben, finanzielle Hilfe auf später verlegt, je nach dem Berichte in den G. D. eintreffen.

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Springfield, Ill. — Bericht des Mitgliedes des Potts bezüglich der L. U. 16, wurde den Akten einverleibt.

22. April 1913.

Alle anwesend außer Ogletree.

Bericht der L. U. 1366 bezüglich des Streifens. Der Board bewilligt weitere \$320.00.

Anfrage der L. U. 388 Richmond, Va., und L. U. 919 Vancouver, N. B., Can., um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion erteilt; finanzielle Hilfe auf später verschoben, je nach dem Berichte in den G. O. eintreffen.

Mittheilung der Indianapolis Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.; der Manufacturers' National Bank, Troh, N. Y., und der National City Bank, Indianapolis, Ind., bezüglich der Deponierung von Geldern dieser B. B., wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Es wurde entschieden, daß man die \$25,= 000.00 in der National Bank of Baltimore, Md., dem aktiven Konto in der Indiana National Bank zufüge.

Der Bericht des Stifters Byrne bezüglich der Streitvorlage in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., wurde den Akten einverleibt.

New York, N. Y. — Appell des S. Fischer über die Entscheidung des G. B. in dem Falle desselben vs. L. U. 309. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Der Erste G. B. B. Quinn unterbreitete die Resignation des G. B., und da der Zweite G. B. B. der Erste G. B. B. wird, so ernennet der G. B. A. A. Quinn als Zweiter G. B. B. und tritt dieser sein Amt am 1. Mai 1913 an, an welchem Datum die Resignation des G. B. in Kraft tritt. Der G. B. B. bestätigt die Ernennung.

Die Bücheruntersuchung zeigte, daß alle Bücher der G. B. stimmen.

Da keine weitere Geschäfte an Hand waren, so vertagte sich der Board bis zum 14. Juli 1913.

Frank Duffh, Sekretär.

In Chicago sprach dieser Tage Eugene D. Ries, General-Direktor der United Charities jener Stadt, über „Die Armuth einer Stadt.“ Er sagte u. a.:

Ich wünschte, daß wir die Grenzen der Armuth wüssten, dann würden unsere wohlthätigen Werke weit mehr erzielen, als es gegenwärtig der Fall ist. In England hat man eine Kommission ernannt, die sich drei Jahre mit diesem Problem befaßte, und man kam zu dem Resultat, daß ungefähr 30 Prozent der Armen ohne ihre Schuld in Armuth gerietten, denn sie verdienten nicht genug, um kräftig genug zu leben, um ihre Arbeit zu verrichten. In den Vereinigten Staaten glaubt man zwischen fünf und fünfundsiebenzig Prozent dieser Klasse von Armen zu besitzen. Im Jahre 1904 zählte man in den Ver. Staaten 500,000 Personen, welche in

Wohltätigkeitsanstalten untergebracht waren und die Zahl derer, welche privation unterstützt wurden, überragt diese Zahl bei weitem. Infolge von Betriebsunfällen werden etwa 15,000 Frauen jährlich Wittwen und annähernd 45,000 Kinder vaterlos. Weiter streifte er die Lohnverhältnisse und fand dieselben im Durchschnitt viel zu ungünstig. Als Mittel zur Bekämpfung der Armuth nannte er vor allem eine rationelle Armenpflege.

Wie in New York die von Privaten gegründete Anstalt für Municipal Research, hat auch die „Hochschule für kommunale und soziale Verwaltung“ in Köln den Zweck, Kommunal-Beamte heranzubilden. In Betracht dessen wird diese Anstalt in den Tagen vom 24. Februar bis 1. März ihren ersten Fortbildungskursus für Kommunalbeamte und Sozialbeamte, für Stadtverordnete, für sozial interessierte Männer und Frauen überhaupt veranstalten.

Der erste Kursus wird über „die soziale Fürsorge der kommunalen Verwaltung in Stadt und Land“ unterrichten. Referate über die rechtlichen Grundlagen der kommunalen Sozialpolitik, ihre Hauptaufgaben und Hauptschwierigkeiten ihre grundsätzliche Würdigung vom Standpunkte der Arbeitgeber, das Zusammenwirken öffentlicher und privater Faktoren zur Lösung der sozialpolitischen Aufgaben der Gemeinden, die besonderen Aufgaben des Bürgermeisters und Amtmannes bei der sozialen Fürsorge sollen den Grund legen für das Verständnis der praktischen Einzelprobleme, von denen die Wohnungsfrage in Stadt und Land, Jugendfürsorge und Jugendpflege, die Volksschulungsbestrebungen eingehender behandelt werden. Außerdem werden die neuesten Probleme der kommunalen Fürsorge in einem besonderen Vortrage gewürdigt werden.

## Goodness and Mercy

I flatly refuse to be grouchy  
And much prefer a broad grin,  
For God never created evil  
And good is greater than sin;  
Through trial, gloom and temptation  
A cheerful note will I sing—  
Today I'm not looking for trouble,  
Tomorrow enough may bring.

It makes one's environment brighter  
To seek the sunshine of life,  
To leave off the fretting and scolding  
For peace is better than strife.  
I have never died of starvation—  
Of that I'm certainly sure,  
And for poverty's sore affliction  
Never despair of a cure.

From groaning and grouching and grieving  
Consistently I refrain,  
'Tis better than any prescription—  
Endure but never complain.  
Then goodness and mercy shall follow  
The man whose face wears a smile,  
And crooked, rough roads have a turning  
To smooth paths after awhile.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.





# THE CARPENTER

Assurance contre		
l'incendie .....	.07	3.64
Contributions à l'union	.20	10.40
Imprévus .....	1.50	78.00

Total .....\$23.53 \$1,223.56

Salaire par semaine, \$22.95; dépenses par semaine, \$23.53; déficit, \$0.58.

Salaire par année, \$1,193.40; dépenses par année, \$1,223.56; déficit, \$30.16.

Les charpentiers de l'Est devraient gagner 44 cents par heure vivre selon cet degré.

Ces figures montrent nos membres dans l'Est canadien (et dans les Etats-Unis) la situation sérieuse et grave de leurs confrères dans l'Ouest. Le coût de l'existence est exorbitant et le travail de toute sorte est rare. Les confrères de l'Est devraient, donc, se tenir éloigné de cette région. Ne fais pas attention aux avertissements dans les journaux, mais demandez votre secrétaire pour information de cette chose.

## Cartes de Changements

Un sujet de plainte continuelle parmi nos locales dans certaines places est le défaut des membres de déposer leurs cartes de changements quand on entre une nouvelle localité. Beaucoup de ces hommes quand ils viennent dans une région qui n'est pas bien organisé ou dans un territoire qui paye un petit benefice que dans laquelle ils appartaient au paravant, ils refusent de déposer leurs cartes même si on les demande. Quelques-uns ils sont aussi chargés qu'ils travaillent de longue heures pour un petit salaire que leurs confrères gagnent dans la même localité. Ils ains violent la constitution de la Fraternité Unie outre les principes fondamentaux de l'union ouvrière. L'organisation en general souffre parce que les membres ne payent pas leur taxe per capita durant le temps qu'ils retiennent leurs cartes.

Article 102 de notre constitution, avec clarté et force, affirme: "Il est obligatoire pour les membres de se rapporter, et de déposer leur carte de changement au

Bureau du Conseil du District ou à l'Union Locale, là où le Conseil du District n'existe pas avant de se chercher de l'ouvrage, en attendant l'assemblée de l'Union Locale et de se conformer à ses lois. Dans aucun cas le S. F. n'acceptera des cotisations d'aucun membre travailant, dans une autre juridiction et d'aucune autre U. L. ou C. du D. sans le consentement des dites U. L. ou C. D." Il n'y a pas aucune excuse valide negliger de se conformer à cette provision de la constitution. Le membre qui fait ainsi, est certainement non fidèle à son union. Il fait du mal à sa confrères, il les empetre dans leurs efforts personnels, il neglige ses obligations à la Fraternité et sa conduite devrait etre très fort blâmé.

Cette coutume de retinant leurs cartes semble d'augmenter beaucoup à la present dans l'Ouest du Canada. Les conditions ouvrières dans cette section ne sont pas bien, le travail est exceptionnelement très rare durant cette saison, et ces actions de membres visiteurs ont rendu la situation très sérieuse. Les membres qui voyage devraient se souvenir ce que la constitution leur dit: "Il est obligatoire pour les membres de se rapporter, et de déposer leur carte de changement avant de se chercher de l'ouvrage." C'est grand temps que cet article de nos lois fut proprement obei et respecté.

## Immigration et Colonization

L'immigration total au Canada au cours de l'exercice financier 1912-1913 a été de 402,432, contre 354,237 dans l'exercice précédent, l'augmentation étant de quatorze pour cent. Sur le nombre total de personnes entrées dans pays au cours de l'exercice expiré le 31 mars 1913, 236,423 sont arivées par les ports océaniques, contre 221,527 au cours de l'exercice précédent. Il y a aussi eu une augmentation dans le nombre des arivées des Etats-Unis, le total étant 129,009 pour l'exercice expiré le 31 mars 1913, et 133,710 pour l'exercice précédent. Dans (Voir la suite à la page 64.)

# Death Roll

DURKEE, FRANK G., of L. U. 876, Hamilton-Wenham, Mass.

## Claims Paid During July, 1913

19773 Robert A. Wilson .....	16	\$200.00	19820 Thos. L. Carter .....	246	200.00
19774 Joseph F. Thaller .....	76	200.00	19821 Napoleon Robin .....	286	200.00
19775 Mrs. Alma Miller .....	90	50.00	19822 John Burkhart .....	375	200.00
19776 Joe Waggoner .....	197	50.00	19823 I. G. Hendrix .....	523	200.00
19777 James Vojteck .....	242	200.00	19824 Mrs. Maud F. Birmingham	567	50.00
19778 Chas. Peter .....	309	200.00	19825 Jones E. Leighton .....	611	50.00
19779 Thorvald Mogenstrup .....	364	200.00	19826 Jesse L. Bullock .....	742	50.00
19780 Mrs. Mary Kubler .....	513	50.00	19827 I. D. Botts .....	742	200.00
19781 John Piazza .....	593	200.00	19828 Mrs. Marilla Frank .....	1019	50.00
19782 Alfred Kramme .....	622	200.00	19829 Ekhardt Hassenpflug .....	1784	200.00
19783 Harry Walker .....	622	200.00	19830 John F. White .....	25	200.00
19784 Mrs. Sarah J. Ogle .....	716	50.00	19831 Claude A. Willey .....	61	200.00
19785 Mrs. Anna Sass .....	723	50.00	19832 Edward Peters .....	209	200.00
19786 George Fox .....	884	200.00	19833 Oscar Norman .....	599	200.00
19787 Ellsworth Campbell .....	901	200.00	19834 C. A. Bales .....	759	200.00
19788 Mrs. Marie Blais .....	1621	50.00	19835 Mrs. Sarah E. Davey .....	792	50.00
19789 Frank Kartlee .....	8	200.00	19836 John Hibbins .....	1244	50.00
19790 Charles Feyen .....	87	50.00	19837 Ben W. Rose .....	1617	200.00
19791 Harry Hendricks .....	100	200.00	19838 Mrs. Emily M. Fox .....	1617	50.00
19792 W. A. Powers .....	131	200.00	19839 Marshall E. T. Graves .....	10	200.00
19793 Frank Coffey .....	561	200.00	19840 D. B. Andrew .....	132	200.00
19794 Mrs. Ellen C. Pontier .....	1377	50.00	19841 John W. Wells .....	465	200.00
19795 Mrs. Cornelia DeG. Kelly .....	31	50.00	19842 J. C. Bohrer .....	808	200.00
19796 Mrs. Anna B. Stoffel .....	87	50.00	19843 J. F. Kuelbel .....	808	50.00
19797 Paul Holzknacht .....	112	200.00	19844 Andrew Keyes .....	33	200.00
19798 Thomas Prendergast .....	210	50.00	19845 Mrs. Mary Tarnour .....	58	50.00
19799 Mrs. Katherina Schneider .....	500	50.00	19846 Mrs. Lillie Peterson .....	62	50.00
19800 Mrs. Sarah Brault .....	825	50.00	19847 Mrs. Harriet Jane Walker .....	211	50.00
19801 Ramon B. Respeto (dis.) .....	1422	400.00	19848 Jens Christian West .....	299	200.00
19802 Toney Dipasquail .....	1439	200.00	19849 Wm. J. Kidd .....	483	200.00
19803 Mrs. Margaret Cantello .....	1588	50.00	19850 Mrs. Elsie M. Shanks .....	724	50.00
19804 Andreas Eberle .....	238	200.00	19851 Rudolph Lange .....	957	200.00
19805 Patrick Murphy .....	2	50.00	19852 Conrad Kempf .....	1053	50.00
19806 Adam J. Reukauf .....	9	200.00	19853 August Rossow .....	1236	100.00
19807 John Roetling .....	9	200.00	19854 Mrs. Delia C. McCormack .....	1393	50.00
19808 Emil Wilson .....	22	200.00	19855 Michael T. Grace (dis.) .....	126	400.00
19809 Martin Larson .....	55	200.00	19856 Math. Thiel .....	198	200.00
19810 Henry T. Mackey .....	69	200.00	19857 J. C. Miller .....	268	200.00
19811 Mrs. Lucia I. Jones .....	82	50.00	19858 P. Horace Pomar .....	864	200.00
19812 Mrs. Sarah McKinley .....	83	50.00	19859 Mrs. Odile Bourbonnais .....	134	50.00
19813 W. E. Massey .....	103	100.00	19860 Harry Peterson .....	1	200.00
19814 Mrs. Amanda Hodges .....	103	50.00	19861 K. R. Waters .....	13	200.00
19815 Robert H. Forney (dis.) .....	142	400.00	19862 Mrs. Agnes Ahlquist .....	51	50.00
19816 Mrs. F. R. Merrell .....	198	50.00	19863 Mrs. Rose Coleman .....	111	50.00
19817 John A. Broden .....	200	200.00	19864 H. C. Albright .....	171	200.00
19818 Bernhard Risch .....	209	200.00	19865 Watson McCoy .....	171	50.00
19819 Peter Andrews .....	242	200.00	19866 Mrs. Ina McFeely Sharp .....	186	50.00
			19867 H. H. Larson .....	470	200.00
			19868 Mrs. Eva L. Wilhite .....	515	50.00
			19869 A. G. Carney .....	605	50.00
			19870 Wm. Tucker (dis.) .....	738	400.00
			19871 Joseph Blocher .....	1024	200.00
			19872 Edward Roentgen .....	1369	50.00
			19873 Mrs. Margaret E. Knauer .....	1704	50.00



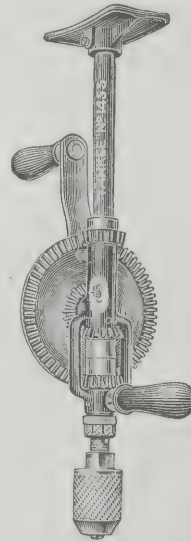
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19874 Samuel T. Wilson .....	1912	200.00
19875 Albert Anderson .....	199	50.00
19876 Geo. F. Rubaak .....	5	200.00
19877 Mrs. Hattie M. Anchor ....	7	50.00
19878 Mrs. Sigrid Minton .....	13	50.00
19879 Mrs. Alice A. Macneal .....	29	50.00
19880 Vaclav Triner .....	54	200.00
19881 Elliott Asgill .....	69	80.25
19882 John F. Coyne .....	79	200.00
19883 Hugh H. Crawford .....	90	200.00
19884 Geo. Gebhart .....	104	50.00
19885 Frank M. Hart .....	210	200.00
19886 Frank E. Parrish .....	374	200.00
19887 Mrs. Annie E. Brooks.....	388	50.00
19888 Mrs. Lillie M. Denn .....	514	50.00
19889 Francis Booker (dis.).....	1049	200.00
19890 Mrs. Louise E. Chisholm...	1113	50.00
19891 Ezra W. Dyer .....	1550	200.00
19892 Mrs. Ethel Uhrlik .....	1784	50.00
19893 Mrs. Antonina Anop .....	177	25.00
19894 Mrs. Myrtle May Cook ....	327	50.00
19895 Wm. J. McDonald .....	91	200.00
19896 F. L. Smith .....	322	200.00
19897 Mrs. Mary K. E. Hazzard.	897	50.00
19898 Frank Hahn .....	169	400.00
19899 John Kraus .....	215	200.00
19900 H. F. Enders .....	565	200.00
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19902 J. P. Sturey .....	1089	100.00
19903 Ollie L. Aycock .....	1202	200.00
19904 John L. Mulvane .....	1525	100.00
19905 Stephan Suetch (dis.).....	1596	400.00
19906 James O. Wickenden.....	1747	50.00
19907 Wm. McKim .....	1	200.00
19908 Wm. Hornecker .....	34	200.00
19909 Mrs. Mary E. Reilly .....	111	50.00
19910 I. McDonald Croff .....	138	200.00
19911 Fred Kreutzberger .....	423	200.00
19912 Rolf Peterson .....	471	200.00
19913 Mrs. Anna V. Nelson .....	1	50.00
19914 Mrs. Anna K. Dimmer .....	10	50.00
19915 Mrs. Carolina Sundblom ..	58	50.00
19916 Mrs. Margaret E. Moore .....	103	50.00
19917 Mrs. Sarah Underhill .....	258	50.00
19918 Mrs. Hulda J. Aronson ...	418	50.00
19919 Mrs. Elizabeth Tebay .....	429	50.00
19920 Mrs. Mary B. Olson .....	457	50.00
19921 John Haus .....	64	200.00
19922 Mathias Kirch .....	75	200.00
19923 Wm. Henry Butler .....	343	200.00
19924 Peter Schei .....	381	100.00
19925 Mrs. Nellie Beaudette ....	43	50.00
19926 Mrs. Pearl McTarsney.....	75	25.00
19927 J. W. Clark .....	124	200.00
19928 Mrs. Martha R. Erickson..	131	50.00
19929 Wm. A. Ingels .....	131	200.00
19930 Joseph H. Giles .....	257	200.00
19931 W. G. Scott .....	276	50.00
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19933 Orville Roberts .....	625	200.00
19934 A. J. Stankovsky .....	773	100.00
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19936 James M. Maley .....	2	50.00
19937 Mrs. Virginia M. Olvaney..	13	50.00
19938 Christian Koch .....	42	200.00
19939 Mrs. Kate Vincent .....	64	50.00
19940 F. H. Pyle .....	166	200.00
19941 Mrs. Anna McDonald .....	242	50.00
19942 Mrs. Cordelia C. France ...	345	50.00

19943 Mrs. Margaret M. Schiek ..	480	50.00
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19947 Mrs. Pauline O. Nudd.....	1091	50.00
19948 Wm. Netzela, Jr. ....	1596	50.00
19949 Jacob F. Goebel .....	61	50.00
19950 Wm. H. Jeffery .....	151	200.00
19951 Mrs. Marie L. Auguste.....	178	50.00
19952 Raymond J. Tojo, Jr.....	433	200.00
19953 George Mensch .....	464	200.00
19954 Olaf Olsen .....	1393	200.00
19955 Henry Hotton .....	1519	200.00

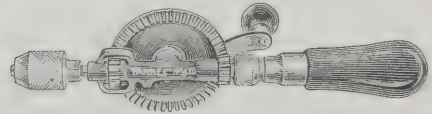
Total .....\$24,430.25

## Yankee Tools



Among the new "Yankee" tools which the North Brothers' Mfg. Co. have recently added to their line are the plain breast drill and the plain hand drill shown herewith. The plain breast drill, No. 1455, is a double speed drill with three jaw chuck, the jaws being of tool steel. The large gear is five inches, the small gear one and seven-eighths inches, the gears on spindle one and a quarter inches diameter—all having extra strong cut teeth. The entire length of the drill is sixteen and a half inches and its net weight five and a half pounds.

The plain hand drill, No. 1430, is a single-speed drill with three-jaw chuck, to hold round-shank drills only up to three-sixteenths inch diameter, inclusive. The large gear is three and one-eighth inches and the small gears on spindle one and three-sixteenths



inches; all have extra strong cut teeth. The wood handle is four inches long, one and one-half inches in diameter and can be detached from frame by milled nut, to use interior of handle as a magazine for drills. The thrust on the spindle is taken by hardened steel bearing in lower end of frame in place of ball bearings and so arranged that any wear can be readily taken up. The entire length of this drill is ten and a half inches and its net weight one and one-fourth pounds. The two drills are manufactured by North Bros.' Mfg. Co., American street and Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

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st.; L. U. 1096, N. J. MacDonald, 9 Clare-  
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(Shop and Mill), D. S. Fitzgerald, 30  
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Mill), E. Thulin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 954

(Hebrew), M. Goodman, 30 Hanover st.; L.  
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st., Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 67, Rox-  
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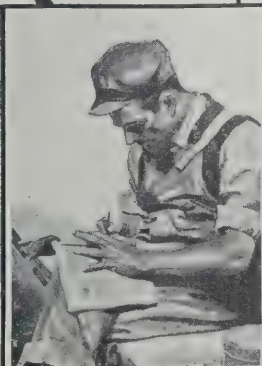
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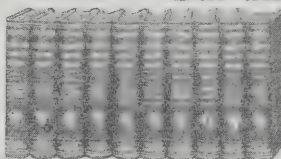
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## Immigration et Colonization.

(Suite de la page 57.)

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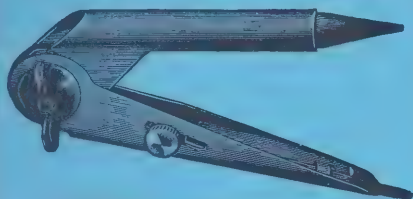
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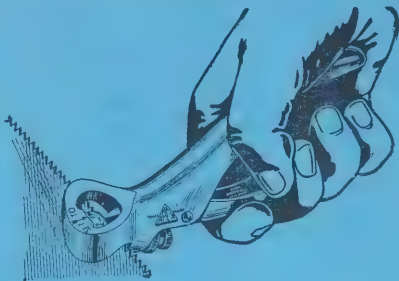
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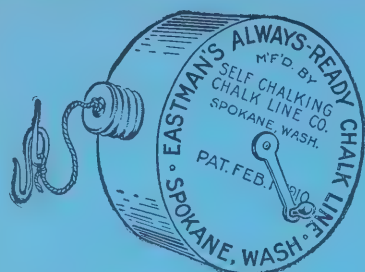
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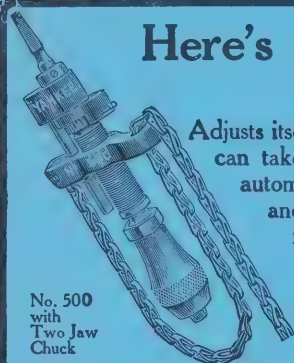
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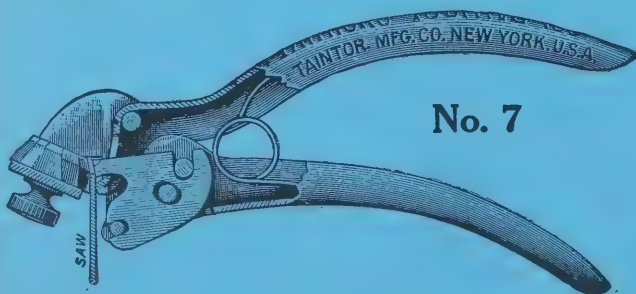
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# The Carpenter

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Volume XXXII+No. 7  
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1913

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## A Competent Critic

By Margaret Scott Hall

Oh! which of us is competent  
To pluck away the mote,  
That in each worthy neighbor's eye  
Is always prone to float?  
Who so has cast aside the beam  
Affecting his own eyes,  
And made his spirit's vision clear  
Then he may criticise.

But with a rafter in one's eye,  
Or timber of some kind,  
That mars all pleasure, blots out light,  
And makes us worse than blind,  
With only evil in our sight,  
But evil we may view,  
It hides the good, reveals the bad,  
The ugly and untrue.

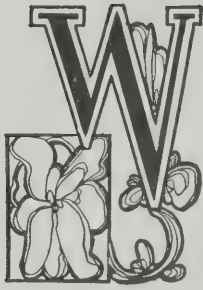
Yes, as we "pass this way but once,"  
The sawdust in our eyes,  
Would hide our neighbor's virtues quite,  
His fault it magnifies;  
But clear the rubbish from our eyes,  
Once cleansed from gossip's sin,  
Our souls rejoice to bask in love  
And let God's sunlight in.

The moles that spoil our neighbor's eyes,  
No more our thoughts offend,  
For we are doing well if we  
To our own faults attend;  
We notice now the good men do,  
Refuse the bad to see,  
And in our own shortcomings learn  
For others—Charity.

# THE CARPENTER

## THE GENERAL OFFICE—HOW MANAGED AND CONDUCTED

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary.)



HEN the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized in 1881, and for several years thereafter, one room was large enough for its General Office. In those days the General Secretary-Treasurer at-

tended to all the work of the organization himself; but later, as it grew and spread from city to city, from state to state, and from coast to coast, different arrangements had to be made.

The General Secretary-Treasurer could not then attend to the many wants of the organization, and so he had to engage two rooms for the General Office and hire a clerk as an assistant. As the years went by, it became necessary to move into an up-to-date office building and to secure four rooms for office purposes with additional help.

During the last dozen years the organization grew at a rapid pace. It jumped from a membership of 40,000 to a membership close to a quarter of a million. This increase meant greater responsibilities and liabilities. It meant more work, a heavier daily mail, a larger office force, and a larger office. It meant that business must be transacted in a business manner in an up-to-date fashion.

In order to cope with the growing and numerous demands and wants of our members, Local Unions and District Councils, it became necessary in the year 1902 to place the General President in the General Office to conduct organizing work, pass upon appeals, approve local by-laws, superintend trade-movements, and to generally supervise the entire interests of our organization.

In the same year it was decided to separate the office of General Secretary-

Treasurer and to have a General Secretary and a General Treasurer.

At our Milwaukee convention in 1904 it was decided that a roll, or list, of our entire membership be kept at the General Office in the most complete and practical manner under the supervision, control, and direction of the General Secretary. This was the beginning of the present membership card-filing system which has proven so valuable to us and which is of vast benefit to us all. Through this system we can check up the monthly reports as they are received from Local Unions and can easily detect when mistakes or errors are made. When such mistakes or errors are found we immediately write for an explanation, and in this way get corrected reports from our local officers.

According to Section 180 of our General Constitution, the financial secretary of each Local Union is called upon to make a written report monthly to the General Secretary on official blanks furnished for that purpose, under a penalty of a fine amounting to two dollars, and, although that law has been carried out and fines imposed in accordance therewith, that does not relieve the situation. We still find some financial secretaries dilatory in sending their reports to us. It is not the fine that is wanted at the General Office—it is the report, for without the report our statistics are incomplete.

By this system, every Local Union has its own separate compartment, containing a card for each member, giving his name in full, age, date of birth, date of initiation, number of Local Union to which he belongs, city where located, and state. Also giving information whether beneficial or semi-beneficial, when granted clearance card, when and where same was deposited, when three months in arrears and when squared up in full. This system gives each man's standing in the organization, and is a great help to us



# THE CARPENTER

in the disposal of claims that would otherwise require investigation and an enormous amount of correspondence before the information required could be obtained.

Owing to the difficulties encountered from time to time in securing suitable offices for general headquarters, we recommended at the Niagara Falls convention, held in 1906, that ground be purchased outright in the city of Indianapolis and that an office building be erected thereon suitable for our needs, wants, and requirements. This recommendation was unanimously carried and later put into effect. We now own and occupy our own office building in Indianapolis, Ind., and we are proud of it.

In order to simplify the work of the office and to have it attended to promptly in a workday of eight hours, we divided it into departments, with a clerk in charge of each department, whose duty it is to see that the work in his department is kept up-to-date. We have a claim department, a membership department, a stenographic department, an income department, an expense department, a shipping department, a stock department and a journal department. When communications are received dealing with several matters or subjects, each department has to answer for itself and each department is held responsible for its own particular work. In this manner, we are able to keep up with the routine business and detailed affairs of our organization.

A copy of every letter issued from the General Office is kept on file so that we know exactly what answer we gave, what instructions and orders we issued, and what requests we made.

At the convention held in Washington, D. C., last year (1912), it was decided that the First General Vice-President be stationed at the General Office in the future and that he be allotted the work of examining, approving or disapproving Local Union, District Council, and State Council by-laws, he to keep a record of all union and non-union shops, mills and factories, the number of men employed

in each, the hours worked, the wages paid and other existing conditions, and to have charge of the label and the issuance of same. He also to work under the supervision of the General President and render to the General President such assistance as that official may require. This was submitted to referendum vote of our membership and was carried by a large majority. The First General Vice-President of the organization is now stationed at the General Office, attending to the work prescribed for him in our General Constitution.

Our Home Office in Indianapolis, Ind., is open at all times during working hours to our members, friends, visitors, and well-wishers. We deem it a favor to have them visit us and learn for themselves how the business affairs of one of the largest organizations of skilled men in the world is managed and conducted.

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## All Alike

Half the world goes without breakfast

In the fear of being late,

Though we live in such a hurry

Still we all procrastinate;

Knowing well the trolley schedule

Of, we let the car pass by

Then, when it is at the crossing

Run because we cannot fly.

There's a worried, strained expression

On the faces that we meet—

Hither, thither, coming, going,

Up and down the busy street;

Something overlooked, forgotten—

Something lost or left behind,

All the anxious, troubled faces

But reflect their state of mind.

All our home-folks, friends and neighbors

Find their problems just like ours,

And the undue haste and friction

Undermine their vital powers;

Earth gets nearly off her axis

But it matters not at all,

For the hurry is contagious,

And the craze affects us all.

All alike we've sure gone "daffy"

In the fear of being late,

But the whole world's in a hurry,

And methinks we find it great

Just to keep up with the fashion

And be crazy with the rest;

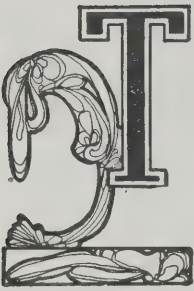
Hasten, hurry, beat all records

For the modern pace is best.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

## INDIFFERENCE

(By W. J. Shields.)



HERE is something lacking with the membership of the trade union organization. While, as a whole, the system has been materially strengthened, and especially from the standpoint of permanency, still there is noticeable everywhere a decline in local interest. The trade unions are not the active factors in the work that they were ten or a dozen years ago. It is perhaps useless to recount the cause for this situation—we would not all agree if we undertook the task, while few, if any, will dispute the conclusions. On reflection, we will all concede that there is just as much need for the trade union as there ever was, and it is noticeable that, in our defense of the general interests, the work is greater than ever before. Trade union protection has been, and is, popular. It has won its way into the hearts and affections of the toilers, because of its efficiency and economy. Its efficiency has been given attention during the past ten years on the lines of strengthening the general organization, readjusting trade conditions, defending our rights to exist, and in these particulars we have been remarkably successful. So much so, in fact, that at the present time we should assume the mastering of new problems that affect our interests—and there are none, it appears to me, of more importance to our future well-being than this question of lax interest on the part of a certain percentage of the membership.

We fear that there are too many of the subordinate locals which are careless in this particular, and which fail to recognize the fact that they are the main-spring in this great machine, that the general officers exist only to serve the subordinate bodies in carrying on the

work and executing the law, responsible to their establishment. In other words, the general officers are at best only agents of the subordinate locals, intended mainly to clear their financial transactions and their troubles. Co-operation, mutual assistance, dividing the labor, and the responsibility of each doing his share, together with giving the closest attention to local management, are essential elements in the conception and foundation of the plans of trade union society. The membership that shows the greatest concern in support of these essentials demonstrates the most efficient union. The interest which every member has in reducing to the minimum the cost of carrying his membership was intended to serve as the inducement on the part of each and all to do a part of the work, thus avoiding the great expense which is naturally incidental to the business of trade unions, carried on from the commercial standpoint. No matter how little attention we have given to the work as individuals, all recognize the fact that the great economy which may be effected in furnishing trade union protection must be brought about through the saving in connection with expense of management. It represents a mistaken idea to assume the position that the membership is willing to pay for having the interest looked after. It's getting on the wrong road, and the wrong road never leads to the right place.

The practice of shifting the responsibility of the many on to the few, as is now generally indulged in by the stay-at-home element, if carried to its logical conclusions, will mean positive harm to the entire system. We are not opposed to the paid agents; on the contrary, we believe they are absolutely necessary and represent a good investment. But they have a proper place and plenty of work to do within their legitimate sphere. It is not possible for any agent to do the work that is really required, as well as it can be and should be done provided he had

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the full co-operation of the entire membership back of him. It is not a profitable position on the part of the local members to presume that their whole duty consists in simply carrying the card; they should go beyond that and personally help to recruit the ranks. If this personal aid was generally furnished the agent, it would in many ways represent an economy in management. Undoubtedly the main cause of the condition first mentioned is a lack of disposition on the part of the individual member to do their share of the work of maintaining the union. It is notable in this age that a few members do practically all the work. It is but natural that they in time should weary of well doing and feel that they are being imposed upon by the membership generally, which takes little or no interest in what the union is doing and who are more inclined to criticise and complain than to help and encourage. This part of the membership never lack in excuses for their neglect in attendance; it is either too hot or it is too cold, or they are willing to allow the good judgment of the regular attendance to rule until such times as they have the opportunity of investigating, at which time they insist on the right of complaint and change.

It is becoming very apparent that the two classes of members—the regular and the non-attending—do not view matters from the same standpoint, and this is but natural. The attending member being in direct touch with the accomplishments and possibilities of the movement, ever on the alert for better conditions, reaching out continually, his whole disposition representing broadness and progress, well timed and generally successful. While the non-attendant, with a lax interest back of him, is assuming an indifference that leads him to a satisfied state, and when he receives a notice from his union to attend for the purpose of considering matters of importance affecting the general interests, his position is apt to be that of the reactionist; and the non-attending class, when they as-

sume the majority, are apt to impair the organization's usefulness. Viewed from this standpoint, it follows that if the members want the trade union to continue to serve the purpose for which it was established, they must not only assert their rights, but also perform their duties. The officers have their work to do, and they should be and are held to strict accountability in that relation, but it is absolutely out of the question to expect them to do all the work locally that should be done by the local body, and which is necessary to be done by them if the trade unions would fulfill their intended mission.

Undoubtedly the most lamentable characteristic of the times is that of indifference. It pervades all walks of life. It is not only noticeable with the trade union, but in other forms of society as well. Our interests being chiefly centered in the labor membership, and recognizing what this defect represents on questions of concern, and policies inaugurated, we naturally from the facts of delay, and possible sacrifice of opportunity, deplore the defect in a greater sense for this reason. Men will talk and discuss through endless hours, but when the time for action arrives, they will be absent from the scene of operation. On meeting nights their minds divert from their responsibilities, and they fail to apply practically the faith which they have, and, in fact, honestly and sincerely agreed to.

The indifference that is evinced in the discharge of duty, and in obeying the principle of eternal vigilance, that no backward step may be taken, is notoriously absent with certain parts of the membership. If it were otherwise, we should not now be compelled to hear so much about the trusts, monopolies, graft, and the thousand and one phrases of exploitation heard of on every hand. It may be said that individuals are not indifferent to their own welfare—this is but natural. But the kind of indifference which I would particularly criticise at this time, and which is existing everywhere, is indifference to the trade union



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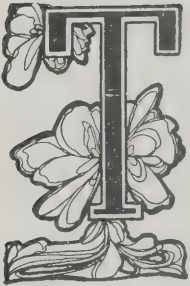
—the one instrument that the toiling mass depends on to right the wrongs as practiced against them. The individual who thinks only of himself and nothing of his fellows, and seeks to gratify alone his greed, or his ambition, is not a good trade unionist. It is difficult to lay down any hard and fast rules that would apply to the conduct of every individual. All we can say is that we all should be partly selfish and partly altruistic. The

proportion each must determine for himself. We can all assume this ground, that as a common family, with interests identical, that we should each devote some of our thoughts and service to the uplifting of our fellows in their struggle for better industrial conditions. In this age of great organization, let us assume the position of being loyal and true to the organization that has for its purpose the elevating of our kind.

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## THE MISSION OF THE TRADE UNION

(By John E. Potts.)



HE two greatest forces to be considered in this country today are organized capital and organized labor. Organized capital represents the few—Money, Monopoly, and Despotism. Organized labor represents many—Good Homes, Good Citizenship, and Dem-

ocracy. Up to the present time organized capital has been very successful, simply because the worker was indifferent and took no action in trying to rectify the wrongs. Every day new combinations of money kings are announced. Large fortunes are being piled up by the few who are at the top and the common people pay the bills. The politicians of all parties promise the earth to their constituents, but never make good, and no sensible man today will take much stock in what any politician says. The newspapers (a large number), like the politicians, are for their pockets first, last, and all the time. The judges are prejudiced in favor of the man with property and are part of the political machine that puts them where they are; this cannot be denied when the congressional investigations have unearthed evidence showing that money kings have interviewed presidents and governors to appoint certain men to the bench.

The trusts care nothing for the news-

papers or the politicians because they can be silenced either one way or another; but they are commencing to have a different opinion of the labor unions and are somewhat afraid of them—and the reason for this is that the average union man is becoming better educated along social and economic lines. He is taking the ward healers for what they are worth, he is doing his own thinking instead of allowing somebody else to do it for him, and he is voting for the men who are in his opinion qualified and will do all they can to better the conditions of the toiler, irrespective of any party ties.

Labor organizations are the only body of men whom the trusts cannot control. Capital is dependent on labor. Without labor there would be no corporations, no wealth, no luxury. And when labor refuses to work, the flow of wealth stops. The money kings know full well the power we have and they know that as soon as we act unitedly we must be reckoned with, and this is why today some of these money kings are willing to arbitrate the differences between them and their employes. The trusts as a rule have no regard for human life or human happiness, they have very little respect for law or morality, or even for good citizenship. The only god they worship is the almighty dollar, and they are not very particular how they get it, whether it is by robbing the government by selling them inferior goods, or selling to the

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public tainted or rotten articles. They respect wealth and power, and they have learned lately that labor has power, and they either want to use our power for their own benefit or stop us from using it ourselves for our own benefit.

It is a well-known fact, and cannot be denied, that in all countries and all ages greed has always produced injustice and oppression. We hear very little of any steps being taken to conserve human life, but we hear a whole lot of conservation of the forests; also vast sums of money being spent to improve the fowl, pigs, cattle, and hundreds of other things. Is it a fact that today a pig or a cow is more valuable to a country than a human life? It must be—or something would be done towards the betterment of humanity. No country can prosper very long that ignores a majority of the people because they are poor.

In 1779 mechanics worked fourteen hours a day and were housed worse than pigs, which at that time roamed the streets of all towns. And a man in New Jersey wrote an article on the conditions existing and he was arrested, and, although the facts that he stated were proven to be true, he was given sixty days in jail. Thus it was considered a crime to speak a word in defense of the wage earner during revolutionary times.

After the War of Independence, wages remained the same. Some of the fathers of the republic were not very desirous of bettering the conditions of the wage workers. In 1784 Governor John Jay of New York claimed that the wages of mechanics and laborers were extravagant, and the average wage was 50 cents per day. President J. Adams declared that the wages he had to pay mechanics was an outrage; it was \$150.00 per year. Women and children worked from fourteen to sixteen hours a day with wages averaging \$2.00 per week. In 1800 the laboring man worked from 4 a. m. till dark and did not have as many comforts as the horse or dog does today. There is no society for the prevention of cruelty to wage earners. The average wage in this country in 1800 was

about \$65.00 per year with board, and in some cases lodging.

Now, note the difference since the inception of the trades unions. Wages increased from 50 cents per day to \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, and even higher in some industries. In the factories, from 44 cents per day to \$7.00, \$9.00, \$12.00, and in some instances higher. Hours reduced from fourteen and fifteen down to eight, nine, and ten, and in the building trades to forty-four hours per week. The sanitary conditions in factory, mine, mill, and workshop is another victory for the trades unions. And besides these, there are thousands of betterments secured for the benefit of humanity that we would not have if it had not been for organized labor—as for instance when Alabama repealed the child labor law at the dictation of the cotton manufacturers and put hundreds of little children back into the unhealthy factories, it was organized labor and not the missionary boards that sent organizers into that State to have the law re-enacted. If it was not for the labor organizations, we might be all working ten or more hours per day and receiving the magnificent wage of 50 cents per day. These things cannot be denied; then why do so many men stay outside the ranks of organized labor? Do we want to go back to the days of our grandfather and live the same as the average laborer does in Spain—on rye and garlic? The man who is too submissive to strike when his wages are reduced or his hours increased and will sit down and say, "Thank God it is no worse," is not fit to live in a republic. He should emigrate to some other country where courage and patriotism are unknown.

The best way to prevent strikes is to get every man qualified into the ranks of organized labor, hammer the principles of trades unionism into his head, get a million dollars in the treasury, and elect the most level men as officers of the union. The better the craft is organized and the more money we have in the treasury, the less strikes we will have. Trades unions are not opposed to

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any legitimate capitalist. We all know and realize that there are two kinds of capitalists—the first is the legitimate capitalist who pays fair wages, gives good value to the public, makes a fair profit, and has for his motto, “Live and let live.” For this kind the trades unionists has nothing but friendship. We don’t believe that every employer is an exploiter and a robber. The monopolists are the enemy of all. They scorn the union, pervert the courts, and debauch the legislatures and congresses. In the eyes of some people they are no longer regarded as two-legged human beings, they are revered as gods of business, and their whole cry during any labor trouble is, “I want it all; there is nothing to arbitrate.” These men are a menace to any nation and are responsible for more murders and crimes than any one else, and if the time should ever come whereby this country will be precipitated into a revolution, these men will be responsible and should be held accountable for it.

The old cry of the unscrupulous employer that when men join a labor union they lose their freedom and their liberty

is all nonsense. Trades unions are organized for the purpose of gaining more liberty and freedom for their members. Labor has only one commodity for sale—then why should it be deprived of having a say regarding the price that shall be set upon that article? We are not quite slaves and we claim the same rights in this country as others. No man is free when he has no choice in regulating his hours and wages. If the wage earner don’t protect himself, who will—the politician? Will the college professor? Will the court? No, God will help any one who is willing to help himself. Enough praise or credit cannot be given to the pioneers of the labor movement. They were heroes of the highest type; they were willing to sacrifice everything to better humanity. We should and must carry on the true principles of trades unionism so that we may hand down to our successors better conditions than when we started, and as the great poet, John G. Whittier says,

Woe, then, to all who grind

Their brethren of a common Father down,  
To all who plunder from the immortal mind  
Its bright and glorious crown—Liberty.

## THE EVOLUTION OF PRIVATELY SUPPORTED PHILANTHROPY

(By Thomas F. Kearney.)



HE defeat of the three propositions submitted to the referendum from the Washington, D. C., convention of the United Brotherhood, providing for a home for the aged and infirm members of the order, also to build a home for tuberculosis

members, and a sanitarium for the care of diseases kindred to the craft, prompts a forward consideration of the causes leading up to the same and suggests the thought that organized labor is undergoing a changing idea of the economic relation of the individual towards the

support of privately organized philanthropy.

At first thought it would appear that it was a fine humanitarian impulse that moved our organization to action leading to the creation of comforts of social justice for our members in the declining or disabled years of their industrial life by the establishment for them of a care-free home.

The object of the convention in trying to enact a protective regulation of the industrial disabilities of its membership within the bounds of its own uncertain revenues, while commendable in action, questions the economic merits and stability of the proposition. To bear each others’ burdens, while a welcome recognition of the application of the law of mu-



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tual helpfulness, does not necessarily mean the assumption of economic risks by a few that ought to be more generally apportioned to society. From this viewpoint, it would be unfair to attribute motives of selfishness to the membership towards their brothers, or lack of mutual aid in not wanting to assume the burdens for the care and maintenance of such homes, and if at all, only in proportion as they thought the cost not equitably distributed.

In many districts it was admittedly understood that our organization, with its present carrying responsibilities, could not afford to embark in fostering an institution on a basis wholly dependent for support upon voluntary sympathy, as against the vicissitudes of industry, with no endowments for safety against periods of adversity.

The cause, then, for the defeat of these social propositions appears to be purely economic, rather than any attempted selfishness of the members to escape the opportunity of caring for the latent needs of our organization and its members. As we note, however, the industrial conditions throughout continental Europe, particularly in Germany and England, and more recently advocated in this country in the last general election, it is a fair indication that the few now burdened are getting tired of carrying the entire social load.

This new thought of the workers is measuring the extent to which individual units of society ought to go toward righting industrial wrongs that emanate from the abuses of political government supposed to be maintained by all society.

Understanding that the aim of the trade union is to obtain independence for the individual without injury to the collective opportunities of his associates, is it not well that he who grinds away his industrial life for the larger benefit of society should, when he has reached the disabled period of his life, and without prejudice, be made the care-free ward of all society whom he has served, rather than the mendicant appellant of his organization—a subsidiary of society—

whose members, already burdened heavily with the struggle for immediate existence, hesitate to act in his behalf?

While there is a certain abhorrence to becoming a ward of a public institution, at any period of one's life, still since we recognize by reason of conditions their need for existence, pay taxes for their maintenance and fat salaries for their government, it remains for us to see that they obtain in accordance with the very nearest approach to the most desired private ideals of the home

It is no less honorable to be the ward of all society, which has used you, than it is to be the dependent of an organized portion of it. Call it by whatever name you will, support it by any plan you choose, and in its final analysis it reduces itself to charity. There is no great need for individual duplication of the general work of society unless it is that portions of it possessed of surplus wealth desire to experiment for the ideal.

Look at England, which is now passing through great social economic changes for the common good, providing by general enactment, old age pensions, maternity protection, insurance, land division and other measures of public policy, tending to the independence of the individual by a proper legislative taxation of all the people. From this may be gleaned for the morrow the conditions which will come to us, not with the misdirected process of private duplication, but with right laws for the benefit of all.

We need, then, to continue the work of bringing our organization into a material position of permanency, and diminish our activities in the consideration of problems, which, unless amply provided for, are subject to inaccurate methods of administration, leaving the righting of such wrongs to our government, of which we are a part, in proportion as we show interest and ability to regulate them.

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To fall'n humanity our Father said,

That food and bliss should not be found unsought;

That man should labor for his daily bread;

But not that man should toil and sweat for nought.

—Corn Law Hymns.

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## ORGANIZED FOR HUMAN WELFARE

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

O, brothers, are ye asking how  
The hills of happiness to find?  
Then know they lie behind the vow—  
"God helping me, I will be kind."



HELPFULNESS is the keynote of trades union. The union label stands for honest workmanship and a living wage. It represents clean and wholesome conditions. It has been called the trade mark of industrial prosperity.

"Right wrongs no man." Then, organized labor, meaning only justice to all whom it may concern, in its primary object of helpfulness to the employed, will not injure or handicap the employers. Long has selfishness been a besetting sin of humanity, and through any and all ways and by all means give organized effort a chance to uplift and awaken conscience in the realm of human endeavor. Life at best is a fleeting span and it is well with us if we learn early the beautiful lesson of fraternity. Labor, organized for human welfare, has inaugurated a more considerate standard of industrial relations. While brotherhood is the principle of union that probes selfishness to the quick, its task is but just begun. But how fast it is circling the globe with its wonderful influence for good!

There is a class that has not been reached by any of the deeper, more thoughtful and practical reforms of the new regime. It assumes a patronizing, mocking attitude. It is the idle, worthless element of society that scoffs at labor as a class, and scorns the laborer and the labor union as an organization. They are not worth the notice of the busy workingman who respects no parasite that is either too lazy, ignorant, or dishonest to lend a hand in the world's work.

There is another element of the social problem that is of far more importance

It is composed, not of the rich incompetent, nor the idle, foolish, fawning snob, but of the wilfully selfish, avaricious financiers. The statement is made without reservation, from the standpoint of observation and experience, and we believe it goes unchallenged, that if those in command of the situation could without restraint or opposition stipulate the daily wage of their hirelings, workers would be paid less than they could live on.

In the heartless scramble of frenzied finance for more and more of mammon, the souls of the poor do not count. The minds and bodies of the toilers are alike sacrificed without sympathy or mercy. As a protection to each other, workingmen organized against wrong. Like grist between the millstones, workers are ground by inexorable circumstances. The pressure of avarice in its inhuman demands, from social heights, and from social depths an equal force—from those driven by the necessity of self-preservation. Between the two, the middle classes have a hard struggle for existence. The supply of laborers exceed the demand, and one group of workers are lined up in cruel competition with another group. They must work or be in a worse plight, and, as short rations are preferable to charity or starvation, they cut each other's bid for a job. While this goes on, the unburdened part of humanity is making its hay in the sunshine of prosperity at the cost of others' suffering and privation. The competition of the very poor among themselves is a cut-throat game that helps to increase the ranks of the ragged brigade. The powers that be—those in command of the situation—take advantage of such existing conditions and silence any feeble protests of conscience by the world's approved methods. Regular contributions—tainted or otherwise—to church societies and mission causes, a liberal support of worthy charities, prominence and generosity in all civic enterprises—oh, there are many acts like these for soothing the

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conscience of self-complacent, sweatshop masters! And no questions asked.

But then we must not judge harshly of others' motives. Faith, hope and charity. We must remember the greatest of these graces is charity. Have patience and love toward our fellow-men and be kind.

One-half of the world does not know how the other half lives, and they certainly are not anxious to find out. They are not greatly interested when the truth is thrust upon them, especially if it reaches their consciousness and their hearts through their pocketbooks. Dollars banked upon dollars, stored up by business monopolies, represent one side of the industrial wrangle. Reduced circumstances, hard work, petty economies, suffering and need,—the wolf at the door—such is the other, the shadowed side of the picture. It is small wonder that bitterness rather than kindness comes of such extreme conditions. Easy street for some, and the slums for others, and in between, the mighty, intense, and earnest multitudes of organized labor. Social service work is agitated as never before. It is preached about, lectured

about, and studied in schools and colleges. The subject of the human welfare will not down. The labor union has become a live topic for debate, and that fact alone is sufficient to cause study and thorough investigation. Men have organized for the improvement of conditions, and the more they have studied the subject, the more convinced they have become that such reform is greatly needed. The movement has grown steadily into a world-wide interest, and it is still increasing in spite of opposition. Monopoly is a powerful adversary, but, organized for human welfare, labor is not afraid of defeat. When the outlook is gloomy, optimism is advisable. When persecution and prosecution hamper and handicap organized labor, we must turn such stumbling blocks into stepping stones to higher achievement and steady progress. When the way is dark, pessimism never helps us on the road to sunshine.

Then, we'll try to imitate James Whitcomb Riley—the Hoosier poet—and feel the sentiment with him—

It aint no use to grumble and complain;  
It's jest as cheap and easy to rejoice.

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## THE SPIRIT OF FAIRNESS

(By Joseph Owen.)



OWHERE in this broad land of ours can any lodge, society, club or gathering show the "spirit of fairness," the genial comradeship, the earnestness of purpose, or the wholesomeness of aims and objects, as is demonstrated in a labor organization.

In such an organization each man has his say; there each question is fully discussed and thoroughly digested; there everyone is given an opportunity to be heard, and the one who presents his points in the most logical, forcible, and convincing manner prevails. So, too, we might add, that no matter how heated the

discussion, how warm the argument or how earnest the debaters may be, they invariably, without being forced, coerced or intimidated, address each other by the word "brother."

What a flood of reminiscences, of pleasurable gatherings and of feelings of friendship must come to the mind of each and every union man, when he retrospects and dreams of this far, dim, distant past, and calls to mind the many honorable debates, earnest discussions, and helpful talks he has had with his "brothers" on matters affecting the future policies of his union regarding improving conditions, raising wages or shortening the hours of daily labor.

Being, as it were, workers in the vineyard of life, living to work, and working to live, they seem inoculated with the



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"spirit of fairness" and the wraith of justice seems to hover over and impress them, with the necessity of "rendering to Caesar that which is Caesar's due, and to God that which is God's due." False pretense, deceit and deception are practically unknown in dealing with the everyday problems of life and with the problems of their trade or calling.

Broad-minded in their views, charitable in their acts and merciful in their punishments to erring brothers—this is so obvious and manifest in all their deliberations, that the balance of the world, and especially that part engaged in the judicial branch of our government, could well afford to copy and emulate their examples.

Too often the employers have been erroneously impressed with the idea that the union was antagonistic to their rights, and this impression has been fostered, fathered, and insisted upon by a class of irresponsible, dollar worshipping money grabbers who want ninety-nine cents' profit for each fifty cents they invest in any business. In fact, they don't want any one to realize on any of the fruits of their labor except themselves.

For instance, let us take a quasi-public corporation, such as a street railway; three or more promoters by some means get free exclusive use of the streets of a goodly-sized town for transportation purposes; they organize their company; the actual physical investment shows, say \$500,000; they say, "well our franchise to use the streets to the exclusion of every one else is worth \$500,000 more" and hence they organize and issue stock to the par value of \$1,000,000.

Remember, now, they were given the use of the streets gratis—and yet they sell that right, right back to the "dear people" who gave them that franchise for \$500,000, and pocket this amount or the major portion of it themselves; now then, they are compelled to pay dividends on that \$500,000; if they did not some other stockholder, who had paid honest money for his stock, would find some excuse to throw them into the

hands of a receiver. Suppose we say they pay ten per cent. dividend on that stock. That would be \$100,000 per year dividends, or \$50,000 per year dividends on water of which neither the patrons or employes of the line would get any benefit. In other words, they milked the grantors in the first instance; the buying stockholders in the second instance, and the patrons and employes in the third instance. If these people had been imbued with common honesty; if they had been conservative and faithful to a public trust, instead of paying this \$50,000 per year dividends on watered stock, they would have spent it in better equipment; in more efficient service, and in increased wages and cheaper fares. Would it not have been much better had this money been spent for the meritorious purposes mentioned above, than that it go in the pockets of men who never earned a cent of it?

And if that be so, has not the public who ride the cars a right to go on strike for better service and cheaper fares? Yes, the public has that right and no one will dare dispute it. We see such strikes every day, and every month and every year wherever there is a street car system; and then not only is this method used through the Boards of Public Works of cities and towns, but we see Legislatures passing laws, establishing public service commissions, and giving them the right on proper hearing, to reduce the fares, and to order certain improvements of such corporations—and the public applauds and says, "that's the stuff; we want the 'spirit of fairness' to prevail with our commissions, and not a confiscation of the corporation's business."

If this be true, and it cannot be successfully contradicted, then why, may we ask, has not this "spirit of fairness" prevailed when the men—who are striving earnestly, honestly, and faithfully to give the public the best service they are capable of doing—ask and seek to reasonably increase their pay, by striking.

If the public has the right to demand and receive reduced fares by petition and

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legislative action, and we submit they have, then can it be said in any "spirit of fairness" that the men who have made possible a part of this saving to the public, have not the moral and legal right to strike to receive their demands?

We submit they have, and if this "spirit of fairness" would only manifest itself by the public taking a more

earnest and active interest in the men who are seeking by their work to benefit the public, not only in this industry set out as an example above, but in all other industrial enterprises, then we will come nearer to a realization of the "spirit" of the constitution wherein it says: "Equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none."

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## A WORLD PROBLEM

(Collier's Weekly.)

A question involved in the California Anti-Alien Land Law is not for today alone. It is for generations to come. It is not a Japanese question alone. It is a Chinese question, a Hindu question, a Korean question, a Syrian and Armenian question. It is not a matter of the United States alone. It is a Canadian question, an Australian question, a South American question, a Mexican question, a South African question, a New Zealand question.

It is a world question. It is a problem for all time.

It is the local outcropping of the greatest of world problems—the riddle of the intermingling of races.

It cannot be settled on the narrow basis of any treaty with Japan, nor on the local basis of opinion in California, nor the feelings of the people of all the States on the Pacific Coast.

It ought not to be adjusted by the people of the United States in ignorance, nor prejudice, nor with reference to political platforms, nor the demand for cheap labor.

It cannot be lightly slighted off. It is an irrepressible struggle. It will persist for ages. Its complexities and its menace are bound to become nearer and more menacing as every invention in transportation and every advance in commerce brings white men and brown men and yellow men into closer and closer contact with each other.

There are certain principles of right and wrong which enter into it. These must be studied. They should be canvassed in Washington, Tokio, Pekin, Cal-

cutta, Delhi, Melbourne, Sydney, Cape Town, Johannesburg, New York, London. The final adjustment, if one can be arrived at, must be made with reference to these principles of right and wrong.

### —1. The Wrong Way to Approach the Question—

Let us consider the attitude of Japan in the premises. The Japanese are a fine and strong people. They are very proud, just as we are very proud. They have just as much reason to be proud as we have. They have a very ancient and splendid civilization. They are poets and artists and scientists. In patriotism, in enterprise, in efficiency, all along the line of modern life, they compare favorably with all other peoples. They are not inferior to us—let that be admitted at the outset. So long as we act with reference to them on the theory that they are inferior, we shall be in the wrong. They think themselves superior to us. We think ourselves superior to them. That is the natural attitude of the mass of the people of every land. But in the last analysis the Japanese will be entitled to the verdict that they are just as able, just as efficient, and just as good as we are.

### —2. The Necessity for Homogeneity in a Democracy—

What reason can we find, then, for making laws which will tend to keep the Japanese out? Let us see what our destiny is and how it must be worked out, determine what our problems are, and see what the effect the incoming of the Orientals would have on our affairs:

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We of the great Caucasian nations, especially the English-speaking nations, have unreservedly committed ourselves to the theory of democracy. We are more and more accepting democracy as the natural order of things. We have very dreadful problems to work out through the instrument of the ballot. The ballot rests on equality of rights, of more or less common views and common interests among the people. Voting is a species of conference. Minds meet and settle questions in elections no less than in town meetings.

A democracy is a people who reason together and express their decisions by their votes. If they do not speak the same language, if there exists a great body of matters on which they cannot come to a mutual understanding, if the mental gap between great factions among them is too great to be bridged, if for any reason there exists any irreconcilable antagonism among them, if great bodies of them are in economic warfare, the democracy cannot exist.

That is why we are already in such deep difficulties with our democracy. We have many antagonistic classes. We have trying times ahead. It is sure to be hard for us to weather the storms which these problems will generate. The labor question, the trust question, the growing problem of farm tenantry, the amalgamation of the millions of European immigrants, the redemption of our backward population in the Appalachian Mountains—all these are hard things to solve.

But the people of our own antagonistic classes look alike and feel alike toward each other under like circumstances. They can and do mix. Remove the reasons for enmity, and the enmity vanishes. Nobody can tell a Northerner from a Southerner, or a Bohemian from a Scotchman, or the progeny of an old New York anti-renter from the descendant of a patroon, or a whisky insurrectionist's progeny from the descendant of a soldier sent to put down the insurrection, so far as looks are concerned. After all, our contending forces,

except for the negro, belong to the same basic race, and are unable to tell each other apart in a few years after any struggle takes place. They have more intellectual and spiritual similarities than they have of any sort of differences. They mix.

## —3. The Presence of the Jap Is Inconsistent With Democracy—

It is different with the Oriental. His color sets him off from the rest of us so far as to make of him a marked man. It may be urged that this ought not to make any difference, that a man is a man, no matter what the tint of his skin. Granted—but this is a democracy, and people must be taken as they are. We cannot fraternize with these yellow peoples as we do with each other. They feel just as we do about it. We cannot do the business of a democracy with people so strongly set off from us in racial character. Their presence among us in great numbers raises the most explosive questions—questions of sex, marriage, school life, church life, business life, traveling problems, questions of all sort of mingling. Perhaps these questions ought not to come up, but to urge that is silly—they will come up.

The nation—every nation—must keep out peoples whose presence will complicate this matter of democratic solidarity. They must be kept out, not because they are inferior, but in many cases because they are so different. For these reasons California is right in her effort to keep out the Japanese. For similar reasons the Japanese are right in all the laws they may have enacted, or may enact, to prevent the domestication of large numbers of Americans there. They can vote us out of their club with perfect propriety. We can and must vote them out of our club. They are not clubbable with the great masses of the greatest Caucasian club in the world, the United States.

## —4. We Must Exclude Any Race Which We Cannot Assimilate—

The Japanese are not pioneers. If they were they could find a great deal



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of new land in the northern island of their own empire, in Sakhalin, and in Manchuria. But they are not pioneers. They prefer tense competition with men in settled countries to the competition with nature in new lands. So they like to emigrate to established societies, like that of California. In these societies they can compete successfully with anyone. Their presence here, therefore, sets up an economic strife which is emphasized and embittered by their racial dissimilarity to us. If they came here only as they became enamored of the American people, the American flag, and the Caucasian civilization, we might say to all: "Welcome!"

But they do not so come. They do not like us any better than we like them. They do not understand us any better than we understand them. They cling to whatever differences there may be between their moral standards and ours. They see the many respects in which they are our superiors, and fail

to understand or appreciate the many respects in which we are their superiors. They do not mix. They are hurled into our midst like javelins by the expulsive force of their poverty. This is as fundamental an objection to their domestication among us as their marked difference in looks.

We must not have war with Japan or China or a freed and independent Hindustan. Therefore we must settle this matter now before it is too late. We must settle it now on the basis of our right to exclude any peoples whom we do not think we can take into our work of perfecting democracy. We must settle it before an alien nation is established in our midst—a nation of marked people, proud of their race, and ready to appeal to their ancient and powerful empire for aid in every quarrel with us. Half a million Japanese in this country would embroil us in war with Japan within half a decade. Let us stop the influx while the numbers are small and their interests still capable of being adjusted.

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## PERSISTENT LEGISLATIVE EFFORTS OF THE A. F. OF L. EPITOMIZED

—Record of the Fifty-Ninth Congress—

Employers' liability act secured.

Immigration laws amended and strengthened.

Law limiting railroad men's hours of labor to 16 in any one day enacted.

Federal investigation of industrial conditions among working women and children ordered.

Amendments to Chinese exclusion law defeated.

Ship subsidy and conscription defeated.

Anti-compulsory pilotage proposition defeated.

—Record of the Sixtieth Congress—

Employers' liability law passed, substituting the act passed by the 59th Congress, which was annulled by the United States Supreme Court.

Compensation for injuries to government employees act passed.

Child labor law for the District of Columbia enacted.

Proposed reduction of wages of employes of Panama canal and railroad defeated.

Ship subsidy and conscription bill again defeated.

Law enacted disapproving unfair personal injury act of territory of New Mexico.

Compulsory investigation of labor disputes bill defeated—a mischievous proposition intended as a forerunner for compulsory arbitration.

Proposal to waive contract labor provision of immigration laws in Hawaii defeated.

Effort to establish censor of publications in postoffice department defeated.

First federal appropriation for investigation of accidents in coal mines secured.

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Self-emptying ash pan law for locomotives enacted.

—Record of the Sixty-First Congress—

Employers' liability act amended and strengthened.

Federal employes' compensation for injuries act extended.

Law passed requiring railroads to report all accidents.

Bureau of mines established.

Standard equipment act for railroads passed (a valuable safety appliance measure).

Federal locomotive boiler inspection law enacted.

Immigration law amended and strengthened, relating to deportation, also prohibiting interstate transportation of so-called "white slaves."

Eight-hour provision incorporated in naval appropriation acts of both sessions.

Eight-hour provision included in act authorizing construction of revenue cutters.

Federal commission appointed on workmen's compensation and employers' liability.

Postal savings bank law enacted.

Amendment to constitution providing for income tax passed.

Law enacted compelling publicity of political campaign contributions.

Child labor law for the District of Columbia amended and strengthened.

Porto Rican legislation enacted providing for an eight-hour day on public works; a law prohibiting employment of children under fourteen years of age; and an employers' liability law.

Rules of House of Representatives amended hindering the practice of smothering legislation in committee.

—Record of the Sixty-Second Congress—

"Gag" rule abolished, rights of hearing, petition and association restored to postoffice and other civil service employes.

United States constitutional amendment providing for popular election of Senators passed.

General eight-hour bill on contracts for public work enacted.

Eight hours in the contracts of fortification bill provided.

Eight hours in the contracts of naval bill provided.

Eight hours for letter carriers and clerks in postoffices made mandatory.

Extension of Federal compensation for injuries act to bureau of mines employes.

Children's bureau established.

Industrial relations commission provided.

Second-class postage rates assured for trade union and fraternal publications.

Eight-hour law of 1892 amended by extending it to dredgemen.

Law enacted providing for a department of labor; the secretary of same to be a member of the president's cabinet.

Bureau of mines act amended and strengthened.

Seamen's bill passed Congress, vetoed by President Taft.

Immigration bill passed Congress, vetoed by President Taft.

Free smoker bill passed (in interest of cigar-makers).

Anti-phosphorous match bill enacted.

Anti-trust proviso passed Congress exempting organizations of labor from prosecution under Sherman law, vetoed by President Taft.

Physical valuation law for railroads and express companies passed.

Increased appropriations obtained for rescue work in bureau of mines.

Federal investigation ordered of the industrial conditions prevailing in the iron and steel industry, also a congressional investigation ordered of the United States Steel Corporation.

Law passed establishing the three-watch system in the merchant marine for masters, mates, and pilots.

Public construction in government navy yards of naval vessels and colliers secured.

Secured five cents an hour advance for pressmen in government printing office.

Secured ten per cent. increase in wages for employes of naval gun factory.

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Trade unionist appointed first secretary of the department of labor.

Federal investigation textile strike at Lawrence, Mass.

Congressional investigation Taylor "stop watch" system.

The amendment to the federal constitution providing for an income tax has been ratified by three-fourths of the states and is now effective.

Hoping the facts this report contains may prove encouraging to our fellow-workers, and trusting better results may be achieved in the incoming Congress, we remain, fraternally yours,

ARTHUR F. HOLDER,  
JOHN A. MOFFITT,  
GRANT HAMILTON,

Legislative Committee, A. F. of L.

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## EARLY TRADE GUILDS

(The Journeyman Barber.)

A manuscript interesting both for its age and the subject-matter, among the treasures of the library of the Benedictine monks at St. Meinrad, Ind., is the constitution and by-laws of the Tailors' Guild of Aschaffenburg, Germany, dating back to 1527. This document is one of the most valuable to be found anywhere because of the light which it sheds on the way in which the church and these early "trade unions" united to solve the labor and social problem. The constitution was drawn up under the sanctions and protection of Albrecht, Cardinal Archbishop of Mainz and Magdeburg, Margraf of Brandenburg, and a prince and elector of the empire.

It is written on parchment in the old German script which now is extremely difficult to translate. There are no colorings, but the headings of the various articles are encased in beautiful scrolls and flourishes. In the prologue it is set forth that the purpose of the enactment "is to promote the common weal, prevent the rich from oppressing the poor, establish equality among our subjects and remove difficulties for all who are worthy to enter the guild." The initiation fee was 2 gulden and 6 weispfennig, a little more than \$1.05, and two pounds of wax, for it is declared that the debates often extend so long that much wax is consumed for the lights. A son or a son-in-law had to pay only half this amount.

First of all the master tailors are forced to pay a fair and living wage to their journeymen, besides looking after

their moral and social welfare. A few of them also, are not allowed to buy up all the cloth and thus, by their monopoly, "freeze out" their small competitors. In addition to this ancient prototype of the Sherman law, the master tailors were fined and even suspended from the guild if they cheated a customer or did not make good a "misfit suit."

The apprentices were considered as members of the master tailor's family, for he had to feed and clothe them during their apprenticeship, for which they paid the vast sum of \$2.88. No member of the guild was allowed to work on Sundays or holidays, unless it be to fit out a bridegroom or make a shroud. Violation of this regulation meant a fine of 2 pounds of wax for the first offense and suspension for the second.

But one of the most significant clauses of all is that concerning arbitration of labor troubles. All differences between master and journeyman were to be settled by a commission appointed jointly by the guild, the master tailors and the archbishop. All parties concerned were solemnly bound to abide by the decision of this tribunal.

A tailor also was to be fined if he did not have the customer's suit done in time for the party or other affair, and if the "schneider" had more work on hand than he could complete in a reasonable amount of time he must send all new-coming customers to his nearest brother tailor. In conclusion, masters were enjoined to see that their apprentices were in the house before "curfew."



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## THE WAGE-EARNERS—UNION AND NON-UNION

(By John Mitchell.)

With a population of a hundred millions under its flag, and a total area almost equaling that of Europe, the United States contains large districts, together with considerable strata of society in every district, in which non-unionism is the normal and natural condition of the family breadwinners. In our agricultural states and in the dependencies, wherever, in fact, the landowners and the tiller of the soil are one, or even where the qualified tenant farmer is yet so rare as to be in demand, the principle of trade unionism invariably makes slow headway. Also among many professional and commercial men who, though offering their labor for a hire and finding it difficult to establish a common scale—the expectations of each being to find himself some day in one of the highly prized places of his calling—the prevailing spirit is decidedly that of competition as against one another, though it may be that of combination against individuals not yet admitted to their ranks. Even members of the typical professional society or league who do not term their remuneration wages, but fees or salaries, are often unaware of having taken up with trade union principles by organizing and have no sympathy with wage strikes.

In the earlier days of our republic, when agriculture was the pursuit of three-fourths of the population, individual initiative knowledge of one's calling and the virtues of personal thrift were usually sufficient to bring at least a modicum of success. At a time when developing trade unionism was absorbing much public attention in Great Britain, and being hailed by the working people there as an institution promising more for their material welfare than any other, Americans in general were as yet bestowing upon the organization of labor scarcely a passing thought. Remedies for low wages or non-employment for our wage workers of that period were to go West, or to move from place to place,

or to change from one occupation to another—in any event to “hustle,” “reach out,” with faith in the abounding opportunities then existing in the new and rich land. The social spirit encouraged each man to launch out and do for himself. “I paddle my own canoe,” was a popular boast. The individual proved his manhood by getting ahead—which almost invariably meant shrewdness in amassing wealth, no matter by whom produced. The oldest of the trade unionists of this country can remember when the maxims which guided men to prosperity in business, or in election to office, were those which imposed injunctions upon each person to work for himself exclusively and avoid entangling alliances with others, especially with any of his weaker brethren. The youngest of our trade unionists may every day hear of people who believe that these maxims still hold good.

Trade unionism in this country has had to make its way against what was undoubtedly the original American spirit—in business. All citizens, including the farmers, were assumed to be in business, producing and selling for themselves. If a man was not in business, he was, if made of good stuff, expected to be on the way, through working, skimping and saving, to going into business, whether in agriculture, trade, manufacturing, or a profession. To a self-made man who ardently held to this conception of society, which involves the principle that to be successful one must “rise,” must be an employer, must show his superiority in acquisitiveness over his fellows, the proposition that there should be a wage workers' combination, possibly to be operative against himself, seemed almost a blasphemous breaking away from the moorings of accepted morality. Such a union was, to his mind, contemptible, composed of an aggregation of failures, a startling evidence of social degeneracy. Many men, self-made or made big through heredity, their dependents and those attached to them by social ties,

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therefore felt it a bounden duty to stamp out trade unionism, to continue to uphold the ancient precepts that led to the success they had worshiped, to proclaim that the possession of property was evidence that the possessor was a mental giant, to hold that an employer's business entitled him to manage it—and the employees—as he willed.

The opportunities existing in a rich, sparsely settled country, the emulation afforded in every community through the example of its self-made men, the social atmosphere in which adulation of the strong and independent was accepted as a phase of truth itself—these were factors giving nourishment to the spirit of non-unionism. Another, and a most notable factor, arose with the appearance of labor organization. It was made possible through the crudities in the form and operations of the first organizations and the natural blunders of their representatives, blunders which persist, on occasions, to the present time, when the organized are under an improved discipline.

In the Old World the uprising of labor in any form through political parties or through trade organizations, could not be met by the arguments, springing from equality in voting or in material opportunity, which in this country once had in them some show of reason. In the thickly-settled countries of Europe the masses have had few opportunities, even in education; there has been no semblance of equality among the citizens, except as the poor were equally and miserably poor; the economists and other teachers of the public of Europe have, therefore, favored rather than discouraged, labor organizations. Non-unionism, with its wage workers, was never a normal or natural situation. Unionism, as soon as serfdom was actually put aside, was a logical outcome of working-class liberty. In America, on the other hand, the white masses of wage workers have passed from the stage of comparative economic freedom of forty years ago to a social stage approximately that of the industrial countries of Europe. Consequently, the area, social and geographical, for

the American non-unionist, has been contemporaneously narrowing. The premises for his reasoning, in self-defense or apology, have been gradually disappearing. His left-over maxims, fitting to a period of crude and mistaken individualism, are no longer appropriate to the times. The lot of one man, year in and year out, in any of our great industries, is the lot of the mass—in nine cases in ten; in nineteen in twenty; or in ninety-nine in one hundred.

With few exceptions, the day for the industrial wage worker to study purely personal advantage, the overreaching of his fellows, or promotion and finally partnership through race-horse strain and effort, has gone by. The mass of the workers have covered the whole game of climbing up, on the shoulders of others, as taught in the circles which profit by it, with a full set of queries. A few of these are: What proportion of us can possibly win the few glittering prizes ever dangled before the eyes of us all? Of what profit is it to the rest when one of us, or a score in a thousand, is set up above the others? Why should we not study, for the common betterment the methods which will surely yield equal benefits to the entire brotherhood?

While the hardships of daily experience have been divesting the wage worker himself of the superstition that the conditions of half a century ago still survive as guides and bases for his hopes, his plans, his activities in getting along in the world, converting him from non-unionist to unionist, the theoretical territory of non-unionism—that is, individualism—still has strongholds in our courts and our colleges. The lawyer, dealing in precedents and the professor, looking to history, are apt to see what was instead of what is. The wage worker, on the contrary, knows by contact with his tasks of job-hunting and job-holding what actual conditions are. Hence, while the college president-emeritus has praise for the non-unionist, the union worker regards him as usually unfaithful to his class, though granting that occasionally he may yet be a prod-

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uct of the conditions surviving in the side currents of agricultural or industrial life where the general social situation of times gone by has been still, to some extent, perpetuated.

In this survey of the origin and progress of the two sentiments—non-union and union, individual and co-operative—which in this country bear upon the organization of labor, we arrive at an understanding of the possibilities of honesty and principle animating men on either side. The judge on the bench may be acting in accordance with his lights, which are legal tomes, in rendering judgments that are absurd when viewed from the standpoint of the spirit and social needs of today. The old-time college professor, a closet man, may be loyal to ideals of citizenship which were possible when his favorite authorities in sociology gave the world their heavy volumes. The college student, fresh from the farm or from the home of a professional or business man, may lightly play strike breaker as a lark, or for the extra cash needed to pay his way to a diploma, not realizing his social crime, as seen by the organized workers. The journeymen worker coming from a country town may be but following the only custom of which he has had practical knowledge when he takes a job left vacant by strikers, although this is nowadays a rare thing. The usual founts of knowledge and influence from which the plain people in small communities absorb their views of life and its obligations—as represented by the school teacher, the village newspaper, the “influential business men,” or the speechmaker on patriotic occasions—are rarely engaged in the active propaganda of trade unionism.

When, however, we mingle among the wage earners of the industrial centers of the railroad world, the mines and the undertakings in general requiring workers in large numbers, we speedily find ourselves in a society by itself. It is living in close contact with the harsh facts of today; it is educating in branches of economics not usually emphasized in the college curriculum; it is fighting the bat-

tle of the worker pushed hard by conditions of the live labor market; it is animated by a moral code which is the outcome of the necessity of its defensive warfare; it is busied in divers ways with advancing the welfare of not only the organized workers, but of all—men, women and children—in the wage-working ranks.

One is enabled to affirm, in sober earnest, that the sentiment of this wage workers’ society in the United States today is almost wholly union. The statistics of the present paid-up membership of the American Federation of Labor, the railroad brotherhoods, and the as yet unfederated unions, show more than 3,000,000 members. But this number does not express the sum total of unionists as it exists in fact. Unionism, in its ebb and flow, is made the more possible to a larger and larger number through union sentiment continually preceding organization itself. Beyond the forces organized and paying dues to the unions are the masses that long to be with their comrades who are bearing the burdens of labor’s uplift through union methods. A large proportion but await the opportune time to fall into line. In the progress of organization errors have been made, which for a time have caused serious losses to the unions; there have been on occasion poor leadership; unwise strikes have taken place. But, whatever the cause of their falling away, it may be confidently asserted that after men have once experienced the help of the union, never will they be again satisfied with the state of non-unionism. They know that most of the betterments they enjoy come to them, and are maintained, through the power of organized labor. Three millions, therefore, is too small a number for trade unionism. If it were as easy for men to enroll themselves in a union as in a political party, trade unionism in America would today count its four million—or five or six, whatever number is necessary to cover the vastly predominating force in all the trades and callings that have been covered by our modern industrialism. It is, indeed, true; trade unionism envelopes in its folds



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more than are enrolled in the unions.

When we begin an estimate of the number of active non-union wage workers, we quickly come to a halt. Professional strike breakers are not non-unionists. They are mercenaries, on hire to whoever pays them their price. Should the unions outbid the employers they could buy the strike breakers, whose principles have nothing to do with honest work. Their character is notorious; the jest of the newspaper, the thorn in the side of employers, the worry and surprise of the innocent university leaders who once deemed non-unionists heroes. The steady and usually fair wage worker who at times refuses to come out on strike and give up his job, may have yet in him the making of a true union man. He may be insufficiently educated, he may have had more experiences with the pioneers of organization in his trade, he may feel that unnecessary sacrifices are being demanded of him and his shop-mates; yet time may bring him around, ready to perform the duty the good of his fellow-men requires.

No workingman of principle can rest content outside organized labor unless he has not considered the questions that its progress has evoked to society. What, for example, has non-unionism to offer in place of the insurance features of unionism? The answer is, mostly, some form of pauperism or mortifying dependence. But for unionism, would there exist a single State Labor Bureau in the country? Whence could be obtained the enormous body of facts recorded in the bureau reports, if not from them? How could trade agreements be reached, ex-

cept through the unions? For, it is a certainty, non-unionism cannot promise a condition in which there would be no strikes. The ugliest of outbreaks are at times by non-union labor. What would the prevailing workday be but for the unions? Have, or have they not, brought the eight-hour day to many of the trades? What as to the laws for the protection of workers in mines, in the factories, on the railroads? Have non-unionists ever fought child labor? Under the heel of the tyrannical shop foreman, under the rigid rules of avaricious corporations, under the neglect of society, what would be the daily existence of the wage workers should they accept permanently the tenets of non-unionism?

When such questions are troubling the conscience of the wage worker not enrolled in a labor organization, he finds himself going further in self-examination. Has he a right to remain standing aside from the men who are doing what they can for their fellows? Would he not be guilty of a form of treason to his fellow-workers, and of short-sightedness respecting his own interests, in taking the place of a striker? The conditions of labor being what they are, is there any truth whatever in the claim that any wage worker has the moral and social right to work how, when, and where he pleases? No more has he than has a man a right to injure himself.

In among the workers, the non-unionist can offer no live argument for his beliefs, no moral principle in self-defense, no sentiment of brotherhood, no just reason for standing aloof from his fellows.

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## CROSSING THE TWO MILLION MARK

(By Samuel Gompers.)

Nearly thirty-three years ago the American Federation of Labor was organized to protect the working people of America. There was then no responsibility resting anywhere for the protection of the defenseless. Possession was power; wealth was power; position was

power. Their sway was unquestioned and unchallenged. Though those to whom power had secured economic and political privileges might grind the lives out of the workers, or drive them to the polls to the bidding of those in power, there was no agency to resist their will.

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The interests and the desires of the wealth possessors were represented and voiced in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government—municipal, county, state and federal. Yet there was no one to speak a word of protest or to challenge the possession of this power. To this end the workers united in the Federation. That this Federation has served the real and vital needs of human beings is evident from its steady growth. During the first year the membership was less than 50,000; not until 1892 did the affiliated membership pass the 250,000 line; this number was doubled in 1900, and quadrupled two years later; and now, in March, 1913, for the first time has the two million mark been passed—the per capita tax received from its affiliated organizations was based upon a membership of 2,007,650.

Those who have grown with the movement from the beginning and have worked for the cause before it was great and powerful, can appreciate the struggle that brought the increase in membership. Those were years when each bit of progress represented untold sacrifices and efforts that persistently and courageously met discouragement after discouragement before crowned by success. It was so hard to overcome prejudice and to win confidence and respect for the Federation; it was so hard to get some one just to say a good word for the cause; it was so hard to make the working people see where their welfare lay. But there were men and women willing and glad to put aside their own ease, comfort and advancement, willing to incur the misunderstanding of many whose opinion they valued that the lives of men, women and children might be made safer, better, happier. The safe and firm foundation was laid upon which organized workers have builded nobly and effectively.

Persistent, constant struggle day by day has built up the present strong labor movement—the virile Federation. Many are those who have contributed, some little, some more, but every good thought, word and deed has counted for human-

ity's cause. Not one worthy effort was trivial or of no avail. Whoever has helped in any way has contributed a real and necessary part to the success of the movement. Officers and organizers, the rank and file, all who have given or gone to carry the message of good cheer, have helped to bring the oppressed and down-trodden the hope and the betterment found in the trade union movement upon the broad platform and under the beneficent influence and direction of the American Federation of Labor.

The labor movement has its origin in suffering, in need, and in desire and aspiration for a better, fuller life. The purpose and aim of the American Federation of Labor is to protect from suffering, injustice, and wrong, and to secure for them the opportunity and the means for possessing their own individuality and for living freer and more independent lives. Wherever injustice and oppression have existed, the workers have ever been those who have suffered most. Organization has been their means of protection and betterment. The American Federation of Labor has fought the battle of the weak and the wronged; it has fought against seen and unseen powers; but without wavering and without fear it has fought and won many battles without ever lowering its colors.

The fight has just begun—it will last as long as need exists in the lives of those upon whom the burden of the world's toil falls. One epoch-marking stage in the growth of the organization has been passed. Beyond lie greater work and greater opportunity. There are yet millions of weary toilers, worn and heartsick, who are not yet gathered into the trade union movement. There exists the need; there is our work.

---

Steadily, steadily, step by step,

Up the venturous builders go;

Carefully placing stone on stone—

Thus the loftiest temples grow.

Remember the brotherhood strong and true,

Builders and artists, and bards sublime,

Who lived in the past and worked like you,

Worked and waited a wearisome time.

—The Quiver.

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## *That Little Chap of Mine*

(Author Unknown)

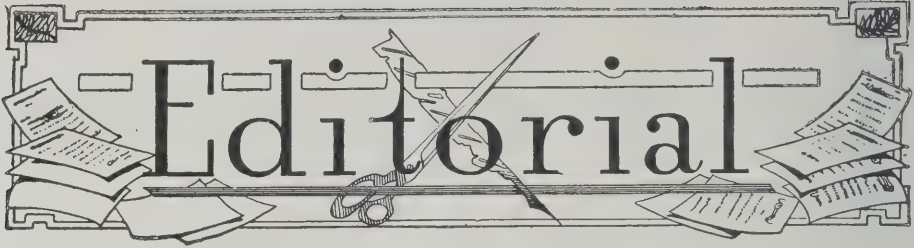
To feel his little hand in mine, so clinging and  
so warm,  
To know he thinks me strong enough to keep  
him safe from harm;  
To see his simple faith in all that I can say  
or do,  
It sort o' shames a fellow, but it makes him  
better, too.

And I'm trying hard to be the man he fancies  
me to be,  
Because I have this chap at home who thinks  
the world of me.  
I would not disappoint his trust for anything  
on earth,  
Nor let him know how little I jes' naturally  
am worth.

But after all it's easier that brighter  
road to climb,  
With the little hand behind me to  
push me all the time.  
And I reckon I'm a better man  
than what I used to be,  
Because I have this chap at home,  
who thinks the world of me.







## THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

**The United Brotherhood  
of  
Carpenters and Joiners of America**

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1913

### The Trade

Trade movements for better conditions—for shorter hours and for increases in wages—have been instituted this season in all parts of the United States and Canada, and even in distant Hawaii. They have, as a rule, met with very little opposition, and in those places where the employers have momentarily demurred, the men have usually gained their demands after a short strike. In other localities, the men, in a wise spirit of moderation, have compromised rather than rush into a long and expensive struggle. All in all, the relations between the contractors and the workers have been marked by a thorough comprehension of the rights and duties of each to the other and an enlightened understanding of the

proper manner in which they can best advance their respective interests.

Work has been more plentiful, in general, than for many years in the history of the trade. This has been due partially to natural increase in building activities, but to a great degree, also, to the necessary work of reconstruction in those regions visited by the recent floods, tornadoes, and other devastations. It may be said, to the credit of the carpenters in those parts, that they did not take undue advantage of those disasters to demand unreasonable and exorbitant increases in compensation. Reports from Omaha, Dayton, Hamilton, and other places affected show that they acted in a public-spirited manner, with commendable prudence and good judgment.

The mill workers during the present year have also been quite successful in their efforts to improve their conditions. In the cities where they have been forced to resort to the strike to obtain their demands, they have acted in a most commendable manner and have stood together, staunch and solid. As a whole, the year nineteen hundred and thirteen bids fair to be a banner one in the annals of the organized carpenters, joiners, and wood workers of this continent.

\* \* \*

### Signs of the Times

The Toledo Union Leader, in its issue of May 23, under the caption "New Angles Appear," comments on the remarkable progress made by the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in its efforts to establish a permanent basis for co-operative action with the employers. "The old theory that capital would grind labor down to the lowest notch," it declares, "is being slowly rejected, and, instead, we now find employers and employes meeting on common ground to discuss ques-

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tions of mutual interest. Only straws indicate the direction of future winds, but it is almost safe to say the time is not far distant when the strike breaker, the militia, and the injunction judge will be rusty weapons in the industrial arsenal."

The editorial goes on to say:

Among these significant "straws" is the agreement of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and their employers to issue a joint label that will stand for union conditions, with both parties agreeing to advertise same to the best of their ability.

This same union has furnished another "straw" that hints of new angles by signing what is known as a "protocol." This agreement establishes joint boards that meet at stated intervals. Shops are investigated and employers are ordered to comply with the sanitary provisions of the agreement, which even calls for a certain amount of air, cubic feet measurement, for every employe. When workers are discharged, they can appeal to this board, which also adjusts prices and all manner of disputes. In fact, the state and all the machinery of law is dispensed with—the workers and employers settle differences between themselves.

The Ladies' Garment Workers have established a new policy for trade unionism, and it is only a question of time till their plans attract the attention of other employers and employes.

While other trade unions have strong arbitration agreements, none of them cover such a wide field as the union referred to, and the abandonment of their union label, to join hands with the employers, is a move that startles even those workers who have carefully noted the strides made by organized labor during the past ten years.

The recent electrifying victory of all the garment workers in their strike in New York, when trades, practically unorganized in many branches, displayed a solidity and unity of action that was remarkable, and the prudent and sound manner in which that victory was taken advantage of, together with the more recent action of the Ladies' Garment Workers, are indeed cause for congratulation. They show a new view of life and of industrial relationship on the part of both workers and employers. They are stepping stones in labor's progress and in the progress of all mankind.

Of late there have been many events of like character to make us take heart. In his inaugural address, the new chief

executive of the nation has sensed the need of an enlightened program of action in labor's behalf. A new member has appeared in the cabinet of the President representing labor, and he is a union coal miner who has been chosen for this place. The American Federation of Labor has, during the course of the year, passed the two-million mark in affiliated membership; all the national and international unions have shown increases in wages and have reported healthy conditions prevailing. Public opinion has shown itself, almost without exception, in sympathy with organized labor's principles. All of these are signs of the times, pointing to labor's progress toward proper working conditions and toward industrial peace.

\* \* \*

John Kirby, Jr. et al

With a parting cry of defiance and a farewell denunciation of organized labor, which he has been so busily engaged in combating during the last few years, John Kirby, Jr., bowed himself out of the presidency of the National Association of Manufacturers, having been able to accomplish no more in this office than did his predecessors, Parry and Van Cleave. He goes out, in fact, with the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions stronger than ever before not only numerically, but in the good opinion of the general public. Labor laws have been enacted in the interests of the wage-earners through the instrumentality of these great organizations of the workers in many commonwealths, and time after time the principles for which his association stands have been repudiated by men of foresight, intelligence, and unquestioned integrity. The passing of Kirby is but in line with the deserved fate of those that went before him. The first of these men, David M. Parry, has sunk into complete oblivion since his uncompromising fight on organized labor; as to the second, James W. Van Cleave, after a long and exhaustive struggle, his firm made peace with the union workers.

The toga has now fallen on other

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shoulders. Colonel George Pope is the man to succeed to the chair of Parry, Van Cleave and Kirby. In "a message" to the members of the National Association of Manufacturers, printed in the June issue of American Industries, the official organ of the association, the colonel outlines the policies that he will pursue and seeks to interpret the principles of the association. His opening paragraph is as follows:

In this, my first word to you as your president, I tender my acknowledgment of the honor and grave responsibility with which you have invested me. For eleven years the presidency of this organization has been filled from the middle West; it is the first time in its history the leadership has been bestowed upon one from New England. In this salutation it is appropriate that some outline be presented of my interpretation of the policies enunciated by the association. On the issue of criminal unionism my adherence to the avowed principles of this organization admits of no misinterpretation; to the backs of the betrayers of honest labor I would be among the first to apply the lash. Organizations of workmen who respect the law and ask no special privileges on account of their organizations, and who believe every man has the right to earn a lawful living in any lawful way, I approve. I am and shall continue in opposition to the un-Christian, un-American closed shop.

And in his second, he continues:

To the breeders and exploiters of industrial and social distress, I say: "I believe it is impossible for this nation permanently to endure if class is to be pitted against class, either by legislation or by exemption from operation under existing law." As said by the immortal Lincoln, "This nation cannot endure one-half slave and one-half free."

It is not our purpose here to go into an exhaustive defense of the union shop, the "closed shop" of the colonel. It has been defended time and time again by men of all classes—employers, professors, professional men, and workers, who realize the true conditions that should exist to have the proper balance in industry. It is sufficient to say that it is neither "un-Christian" nor "un-American." It stands forth as a guarantee that men employed in such a shop are working amid sanitary surroundings, at decent wages, and somewhat proper hours of work, and that they are in a position to maintain these conditions for

all future time. The surroundings, wages, and hours which the union shop assures the laboring men and women of this country are both Christian and American.

It might be well, in this regard, to note a little incident that occurred during the recent convention of the National Association of Manufacturers at Detroit. Mr. L. E. Robertson, of the Ford Motor Car Co., in an address on "Ideal Workman's Compensation Law," said: "This association early realized that the liability laws of the several States were a source of continual friction and dissatisfaction between its several members and their employes, but on account of its hostile attitude toward organized labor it was slow to move in seeking a remedy." Mr. Anthony Ittner, of St. Louis, who has been a member of the National Association since its inception, took exception to the statement of Mr. Robertson that the association had been fighting organized labor, saying: "I am an ex-president of two organizations of employers. I am an ex-president of local employers' associations. I have been in business for fifty-four years, and, so help me God, I have never met with an employer in all my rubbing shoulder to shoulder that was opposed to organization among the wage-earners. I am a member of two wage-earners' organizations. It is the methods of organized labor that this association takes exception to. It is the un-Christian, unbrotherly, un-American methods of the unlawful, murderous, damnable conducts of organized labor that we take exception to. That is all." But Mr. Robertson refused to give in or to be deceived by his colleague from St. Louis, and the following little colloquy resulted:

Mr. Robertson—I should like to make myself plain on that subject. I have been a member of this association pretty nearly as long as my friend Ittner, and I do not think I have attended one of these conventions in the last ten years in which very strong resolutions were not adopted; and if they were not opposed to organized labor, you may search me for not knowing the English language.

President John Kirby, Jr.—I agree with my



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friend, Ittner. I think Mr. Robertson is a little mistaken in this. It is the abuses of organized labor that we have passed resolutions condemning and that we propose to continue passing resolutions condemning, and not the matter of organized labor per se. I myself have been preaching from the platform for ten or fifteen years the strongest kind of condemnation for the abuses of organized labor, but I defy any man to put his finger on any expression of mine where I have condemned organized labor per se. (Applause.)

Mr. Ittner—Mr. President, I want to say that if I believed this organization was fighting organized labor I would hand in my resignation now.

Mr. Kirby—So would I.

What Mr. Robertson finally thought of this we do not know, for we were never informed as to that. That gentleman, in his frankness, was much nearer to the truth as regards his association than his friends, Kirby and Ittner. All honest and right-thinking men are opposed to abuses of all kinds, no one more so than the conscientious and intelligent members of organized labor. No true follower of our movement stands for violent or illegitimate tactics. But Mr. Kirby and his men have deliberately confused the use with the abuse in this case. How incompetent they are to judge is shown by their confusion of the I. W. W. with the A. F. of L. They evidently wish the same anemic, weak-livered organizations as were advocated by Dr. Charles Eliot in a recent issue of *The American Employer*, a sheet on the order of *American Industries and Post's Square Deal*—the same sort of "wage-earners' organizations," no doubt, as those of which Mr. Ittner is a member. Like the president emeritus of Harvard university, who wittingly or unwittingly has shown himself the instrument of unrestrained, irresponsible capitalism, these men seek to apply to industrial life their decayed and ever-false ideas of economic liberalism, prating of the "slavery" of trade unions and of the "liberty" which belongs to every man to sell his labor at any price, by which they mean the license of employers like themselves to treat their workmen as they choose, without consulting their wishes, needs, or legitimate desires. Happily,

their association has not the sympathy of the great majority of employers and is now fast losing ground. They, along with it, will pass away in time, remembered alone for their stiff, unbending opposition to organized labor.

\* \* \*

## A Good Record

The New York State Federation of Labor, during the past session of the legislature of that State, has been active and unceasing in its efforts to obtain needed remedial labor legislation. Measures of great benefit to the workers have been introduced through legislators friendly to the labor cause and every possible weight has been brought to bear upon the representatives at Albany to have them take favorable action on these propositions. That these efforts have not been of no avail can be learned from the report which the State Federation has just issued through its president, Daniel Harris. This report shows that nearly fifty remedial labor laws were passed by the legislature and are now on the State statute books.

Among these laws, all of which are of vital importance, are measures providing for the reorganization of the labor department, prohibiting women from working in parts of foundries where core ovens are located and providing for improved conditions in foundries, establishing a nine-hour day for women in mercantile establishments and supplementing the fifty-four hour law for factories, making eight hours the workday for all regularly employed mechanics in State institutions, protecting bricklayers and other mechanics in the construction of buildings, prohibiting cellar bakeries and compelling boss bakers to secure sanitary certificates from boards of health, and a full crew law for the protection of railroad employees. The legislature also passed a resolution for a constitutional amendment, making it compulsory on the part of employers to adopt workmen's compensation, which will be submitted to the referendum of the people next fall.

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It is indeed an admirable record and one of which the New York Federation may justly feel proud.

It would be certainly unjust and improper in mentioning these successes in the Empire State, to pass without comment the valuable and indispensable aid that was given by the chief executive in these matters. Governor Sulzer, the author of the law creating the Federal Department of Labor, has thus far in his new capacity lived up to his actions and statements at the time of the debates on that important measure in the House of Representatives. He has fearlessly taken sides with the wage earners on every proposition affecting their interests. Of him the report says:

These are a few of the many laws Governor Sulzer has put on the statute books by a stroke of his pen. He has demonstrated fully during all his official life his freedom from the dictation of so-called big business. But at no time in his career was this so prominently, emphatically emphasized as in his attaching his signature to the full crew bill and his refusal to sign the Foley-Walker workmen's compensation bill. The former was opposed by all the powerful railroad interests of the State, yet labor won because of having a real man in the executive chair. The Foley-Walker bill was wanted by all the interests controlled by the powerful insurance companies, with their millions of money to aid them. But because there was a Governor at Albany who understood their schemes and was more interested in carrying out the pledge by which he was elected than he was in the insurance business labor carried the day. At no other time in the history of this State have the wage-earners accomplished such a signal victory for fair play and against corporate greed as in these two events. Surely it is a time for congratulation and a harbinger of the dawn of a better and fairer condition for those who work with their hands and for all the people.

We trust that the example of Governor Sulzer will have a healthful effect upon that of other governors of other commonwealths, even as we hope that the good results obtained by the New York Federation will serve as a sign of encouragement to other State labor bodies to continue their work for better industrial conditions.

## Shorter Hours

Should we live to work, or work to live?

A visitor from Mars would say that the people of this earth lived solely to work.

From sunrise to sunset it is work, work, work, to be repeated on the morrow and all through life until at last the grim reaper lays the exhausted toiler quietly in the grave.

For most of us, " 'Tis go to work—to earn the cash—to buy the food—to gain the strength—to go to work."

The average worker produces the equivalent of his daily wages in a few hours. The rest of the day he is producing profits for his boss, rent for landlords, interest for the money lenders and taxes for the government.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University declares that "the average workingman works two or three hours too much every day."

The eight-hour day would give workers more leisure in which to rest, study, amuse themselves, tend their gardens, improve their homes, play with their children, frequent the parks and recreation centers, visit their friends, attend meetings, become sociable, intelligent, well-informed citizens.

The eight-hour day would also improve the health of the workers and prolong their lives. It would increase their efficiency, reduce the number of accidents, diminish the use of stimulants and perhaps spread employment among a greater number of people.

"Eight hours for work. Eight hours for rest. Eight hours for play. That is the cherished hope," says Robert Hunter, "of every man under the machine, of every wage worker in the wide world."

How is that hope to be realized?

Thus far it has been realized in many trades through the efforts of the union.

This method still holds good. The unions are still winning concessions from the bosses. The stronger they are the more successful they will be. Join the union of your craft.—Exchange.

# Official Information

## GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,  
Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,  
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,  
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,  
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,  
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,  
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,  
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

## -:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

### Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

### Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting but party politics must be excluded.

### Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

### Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

### Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

### Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purposes of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.



# THE CARPENTER

## Special Notice to Recording Secretaries

Under date of June 25, 1913, the General Secretary forwarded to all Local Unions of the U. B. his quarterly circular covering the months of July, August, and September, 1913, by first-class mail. The circular contains the quarterly password. Accompanying it are six blanks for the F. S., three of which are to be used for the reports to the G. O. for the months of July, August, and September, and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the G. O.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this journal reaches them should immediately notify the G. S., Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Akron, O.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Ashland, Ky.	Mowbridge, S. D.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Aurora, Ill.	New Bedford, Mass.
Battle Creek, Mich.	New Orleans, La.
Birmingham, Ala.	New York City.
Blackwell, Okla.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Boise, Idaho.	Norfolk, Va.
Buffalo, N. Y.	North Yakima, Wash.
Central City, Ky.	Omaha, Neb.
Chicago, Ill.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Clarksville, Tenn.	San Antonio, Tex.
Cleveland, O.	San Francisco, Cal.
Dayton, O.	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Dubuque, Ia.	Sioux City, Ia.
Evansville, Ind.	South Omaha, Neb.
Fort Meyers, Fla.	Springfield, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Greeley, Colo.	Tampa, Fla.
Hot Springs, Ark.	The Dalles, Ore.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	Tri-Cities—Davenport,
Hutchinson, Kas.	Ia.; Rock Island
Kankakee, Ill.	and Moline, Ill.
Kenosha, Wis.	Washington, D. C.
Kewanee, Ill.	Watsonville, Cal.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Wichita Falls, Tex.
Louisville, Ky.	

## Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Eugene, Ore.	Denton, Tex.
Boston, Mass.	South Hampton, N. J.
Chicoutimi, Que., Can.	Strawn, Tex.
Medina, N. Y.	Akron, Ohio.
Cleburne, Tex.	Coalgate, Okla.
San Francisco, Cal.	Jamestown, N. Y.
Redondo, Cal.	Salisbury, N. C.
Casper, Wyo.	Bessemer, Ala.
Hackensack, N. J.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Decatur, Tex.	Oakdale, La.
Minneapolis, Minn.	Clifton, Ariz.
Portage, Pa.	Vernon, Tex.
Watertown, S. D.	
Total, 25 Local Unions.	

## Our Dangers Are From Within

The trade union movement is too far advanced to fear the aggression of any organization from the outside.

That which it has to fear most usually comes from within.

It may crop up in different forms sometimes and very frequently politics has caused almost total disruption of strong and powerful unions.

Sometimes they overestimate their strength and become top heavy, which is usually fatal.

Then again political policies may divide an organization into factions which divides the strength and necessarily weakens its power.

Spies in the employ of the Manufacturers' Association who are holding union cards, and some have held office, do not cause disruption; they may sometimes cause a local union to take ill-advised and radical action, but usually spies are discovered in the end in time to drive the vile creatures out before they cause any permanent harm. Sometimes a fluent talker will lead a union astray, by advocating policies that are ideal, but impossible to secure. These men, as a rule, do not remain long in one place, but drift from city to city aspiring for leadership. Their power and influence is not lasting in any one locality because, in the slang of the street, they do not make good.

No employers' association ever disrupted a union if the members all observed their obligations and remained true to the spirit of unionism.—Rochester Labor Journal.

# Correspondence

## Our Duty of the Hour

Editor The Carpenter:

It is a very appropriate time, while the semi-centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg is being celebrated by fifty thousand Union and Confederate veterans, for those who, like the writer, were going to school at the time to inquire: What was it all about?

All one has to do to find out what it meant to have armies hundreds of thousands strong contending against each other, is only to read the immortal address of Abraham Lincoln, delivered at Gettysburg, to become aware of the fact that they fought "that government of the people for the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth."

Now that the Brotherhood of Carpenters is being sued by a combination of mill owners to decide whether they or the union are the authority to regulate the hours, wages and conditions under which the carpenters shall work, Lincoln's words take on a new significance. He did not say, that government of mill owners by and for mill owners should not perish from the earth. Were he alive today he would undoubtedly be with the union men as he was in the days of '61. He stood for liberty; just what the union men of today, worthy successors of the union men of '61-'65, stand for. The object of the slave owners then was to destroy the union and keep their workers in chattel slavery. The object of the mill owners now is to destroy the union of labor and keep their employes in industrial slavery. They resort to the courts, hoping to get the Dred Scott decision rendered again, "Black men have no rights white men are bound to respect." Workingmen have no rights corporations are bound to respect.

Will history repeat itself? It will to

the extent that organized labor of the country fails to see and provide for the dangers now threatening. Public opinion must be aroused. Shall the people or the corporations rule? is the issue, and in the coming fall and future elections, the union men of the country must stand for the principles they are organized to maintain, and ignore all candidates who do not believe in the right of the people to rule themselves industrially as well as politically. Nothing makes public opinion in this country like votes.

The paramount issue with us should be: When those employed in any trade or calling through their accredited representatives make the rules and regulations under which they are willing to work, no other authority should be recognized, and their rules and regulations should have all the force of law. Industrial peace can be had on no other basis, and to the extent that we elect those who believe in this declaration shall we have a government of, for, and by the people instead of government of, for, and by mill owners. Then let us be up and doing, cheered by the words of the poet who said:

"For freedom's battle once begun,  
Bequeath from bleeding sire to son,  
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

Fraternally,

ALEXANDER LAW,  
Local 340, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

## A Rare Clock

Editor The Carpenter:

I saw the cut of Brother Webber's sideboard in the April Carpenter, and it is indeed a marvel. Thinking that perhaps you would like to print such things in your paper, I enclose the picture of a clock, of which Local Union 281 of the carpenters of Binghamton is justly

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proud. It is a "Grandfather" clock; the works are of wood and are 130 years old. The case was made by George M. Har-



GEORGE M. HARBINGER.

binger, a member of L. U. 281. It contains 1,300 pieces of wood of ten varieties. Fraternally yours,

N. J. MAC DUFFEE.

Binghamton, N. Y.

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## Prices and Wages

Editor The Carpenter:

In the May number of The Carpenter a correspondent states some salient facts which, if placed into proper relationship, would be quite valuable and instructive.

It is true (as stated) that the same amount of labor expended today will make living easier than in former times. It is true that the ordinary man of to-

day gets more out of eight hours than his grandfather did out of twelve, but it is also true that the man today produces more in one hour with the aid of machinery than his ancestors did a century ago. In those good old days it took twenty hours to make a pair of shoes. They are now turned out in twenty minutes. Then it took from six to eight hours to produce a sack of flour, which is now produced in thirty minutes. It took five days to harvest an acre of wheat with the aid of a sickle. Today a machine will cut, thrash, and sack one acre in twenty minutes. A modern locomotive with a crew of four men will transport 400 tons of freight 150 miles in ten hours. If a coolie could carry fifty pounds three miles per hour for ten hours, it would require 16,000 coolies to do the work of one locomotive and four men. So much for facts. Now, let's carry these facts to their logical conclusion.

When the cobbler a century ago exchanged a pair of shoes with his farmer neighbor he got the equivalent of value in time. For the twenty hours' work it took him to make the shoes he got twenty hours' worth of wheat, or about four bushels. While it takes only twenty minutes to turn out a pair of shoes retailing for \$4.00, the worker getting 25 cents an hour must toil sixteen hours in exchange for those shoes.

Although it takes but thirty minutes to produce a sack of flour, the laborer at \$2.00 a day must work from six to eight hours to get that flour. With but slight variations, you can go down the line ad infinitum.

But let me give you another phase of modern industry. It takes only thirty-five single day's labor to make an automobile that sells for \$800 or \$1,000. Supposing that the average wages (much too large) of those making the auto is \$4.00 per day, a man would have to toil 200 days to buy back the auto he made in thirty-five days.

Something was said about the high cost of living. The fact is that prices have gone up 60 per cent. since 1896, while wages have advanced only 20 per



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cent. This is equivalent, relatively, to a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. Where formerly I worked one hour to buy a given commodity, I now must work one hour and twenty minutes.

These things will not adjust themselves automatically, no matter how hard we try to deceive ourselves in such a belief.

Fraternally yours,

A. G. GROH.

San Diego, Cal.

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## Progress at Youngstown, Ohio

Editor The Carpenter:

We have made wonderful progress here during the past few months. From the time the General Office sent an organizer here up to the present time we have initiated 528 new members and received seventy-five cents per day increase in wages—twenty-five cents on May 1, 1912, and fifty cents May 1, 1913. Our present membership is about 950; of this number, there are over one hundred in arrears.

We experienced little or no trouble in getting the latest increase on May 1 of this year. There are mountains of work here and carpenters are at a premium. We have at the present time one of the best Building Trades Councils in Ohio. The Plasterers and Stone Cutters are the only crafts not affiliated. The Plasterers will have delegates at our next meeting, and I think we will have the Bricklayers in a short time. If we accomplish this, a man will have to carry a card to breathe in Youngstown.

At our regular meeting on May 22, we voted for an assessment to go into an organization fund to organize the western portion of our district, comprising Warren, Ohio. This latter town is in a deplorable condition, out of two hundred carpenters only thirty-seven belonging to the union. They have made several appeals to the General Office without results. They made a final appeal to our District Council sometime ago, stating their charter would have to be sent in if help was not forthcoming immediately. The result was that each local in the

district assessed its members for the purpose of paying a man to organize Warren. They have made a gallant fight to hold their charter and deserve all the help they can get. We hope in the near future to boast of one of the best councils in the brotherhood.

We also have a Building Trades Council here that is hard to beat. On Friday evening, June 6, 1913, the Building Trades Council will hold a mass meeting in the Carpenters' new hall, 259 Federal street. Every trade is working hard to make this meeting a success.

Fraternally yours,

H. I. HUNTER,

F. S. and B. A., L. U. 171.

Youngstown, Ohio.

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## A Real Worker

In naming David J. Lewis of Maryland as chairman of the House Committee on Labor the Democratic party has done a great service for the American workingman. The action is being acclaimed on all sides in Washington, D. C., where it is generally recognized that Mr. Lewis is the fittest man in Congress to head this important committee. He will prove a tower of strength for American labor in Washington.

Representative Lewis is "Davy" Lewis to all who know him. When he approaches legislation affecting the interests of the workingman it is not as the analytical lawyer, but as the man who has experienced the toil, the struggle, the sweat and dust of labor and its hopes and ambitions. He knows the needs of labor from long and painful contact. Davy Lewis himself was the victim of the cruelest form in which human beings are exploited by capital—the child labor treadmill.

Born of Welsh parentage, when Davy Lewis was nine years old the poverty of his parents sent him to work as a helper in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. Deprived of the play and sunshine by which most children develop, and robbed of opportunities for schooling, Davy Lewis

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spent his entire boyhood in the grime and darkness of the coal mines.

It stunted his body, but it could not quell his spirit. Like a moth trying to escape from its cocoon, Lewis struggled for fourteen long years to get to the sunlight. And when he finally did emerge it was to display a body dwarfed and thick of muscle, but a mind rare among intellects.

How he effected his escape, learning to read in Sunday-school, then reading ravenously all the books and publications he could get, finally studying Latin and law simultaneously, much of it by the light of the miner's lamp on his cap, need not be mentioned here. Nor how as a struggling lawyer at Cumberland, Md., he began the study of railway, express, and postoffice statistics and economies as a hobby.

The fact is that he mastered the subject as it seldom has been mastered, and when he made his first speech in Congress, about two years ago, it stamped him instantly as the greatest authority on parcel post who had ever served in Congress. Even the last Republican administration acknowledge his superior wisdom on the subject.

See how things came about! Lewis studied railroads and express companies and finally the postoffice purely as a diversion—because it interested him. He was elected to Congress, the same Congress that passed the parcel post law. And the knowledge that Davy Lewis acquired in those long years in his dingy little Cumberland law office placed in the present parcel post law every good feature it possesses.

As the bill was drawn by Senator Bourne, it forbade the carrying of farm produce by parcel post. Due to the insistence of Lewis farm products were admitted; but most important of all a paragraph was inserted giving the Postmaster-General full power to change at will all rates, zone limits and classifications, making complete postal express entirely possible without another act on the part of Congress.

Such has been the public service of

Davy Lewis in one term in Congress. And now, at the beginning of his second, he finds himself at the head of the important labor committee. His interest in labor legislation is naturally intense, and in that big brainy head of his he has many plans for legislation to make the burden of labor lighter.

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## Senator Defends Toilers

While the State of New Hampshire still has its Gallinger in the United States Senate, that commonwealth has shown it is marching with progress by electing a man like Senator Hollis, who delivered a speech in the Senate favoring an investigation of the West Virginia mining district. Senator Hollis said, in part:

I understood it to be conceded the other day by the learned Senator that nothing but a serious emergency would warrant the Governor in placing a district under military control, but that he insisted that such an emergency did exist. It is claimed on the other side that no such serious emergency as would fairly warrant the Governor in suspending the civil law existed in West Virginia. It is claimed that men are now being forced by the military authorities to work in the mines against their will. It is claimed that Mother Jones was detained without a fair trial and without knowing what the findings against her were. It is claimed that the resumption of government in West Virginia in accordance with American standards has been unduly delayed.

I believe, Mr. President, all reasonable men are fairly agreed upon the legal and ethical principles that should be applied to a situation like this. So far as I know, no one contends that a man has a right by violence to endeavor to advance the object of a strike. I have never heard a labor union man claim the right to interfere by force with other workmen who wished to work, or to injure the property of his employer. I am well aware, however, that there have been frequent occasions when labor union men

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have damaged property and when, by violence, they have prevented "scabs" from working, and when they have assaulted and injured such men.

I do not defend such violence. I am sorry when I hear of it, and I know the leaders of union labor disapprove of it as much as anybody in this chamber. They understand that crimes against the law prejudice the public against their movement, and they know that such crimes interfere with the objects for which they are working. But violence is not confined to laborers who are out on strike. There have been deeds of violence in this very chamber. A prominent banker of the city of Washington was brought before the bar of the House of Representatives only a few days ago for committing an assault upon a member of that body. It is unfortunate, but it is true, that violence is confined to no class.

When we are considering the rights and the temptations of striking laborers we have a great many things to take into account. They strike to obtain better wages, or otherwise to ameliorate the conditions under which they work. They do not strike lightly. They know that if strikes are protracted they and their families will suffer. They know that, no matter how long the strike is protracted, their employers will not suffer the pangs of hunger, will not go without any reasonable comfort, or even luxury.

I hope no member of this body will ever sit at the bedside of a dying wife or child and know that that precious life is ebbing for lack of nourishing food or proper medicine, while he sits idle from lack of work. I hope I shall never be stirred to acts of violence by scenes like that. But I hope if I am so stirred I may be tried before a court that is established by the law of the land, and that I may be reasonably and properly punished according to the law of the land. It is such conditions such as these that we should investigate.

I believe we all agree that military control is not desirable, although at times it is necessary. I believe we all

agree that striking workmen ought not to resort to violence, but sometimes they do. I believe we all agree that the powers of the government ought not be used to help out capitalists in their struggles with organized labor, but should be used merely to preserve the law and to prevent violence. I think we all agree, Mr. President, that lawlessness on one side, and I care not which, begets lawlessness on the other side, and I think we all agree on the efficacy of publicity and of public opinion.

Now, then, with no practical dispute as to the legal principles involved, with little agreement on the facts involved, we are asked to investigate the facts, apply legal principles so far as we may, and to ascertain whether government according to the usual American standard has been unreasonably suspended, and whether the constitutional rights to life, liberty, and property under due process of law have been unreasonably overthrown.

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## My Creed

(By R. C. Harris.)

I believe in the stuff I am handing out, in the organization I am working for, and in my ability to get results. I believe that honest stuff can be passed out to honest men by honest methods. I believe in working, not weeping; in boosting, not knocking; and in the pleasure of my job. I believe that a man gets what he goes after; that one deed done today is worth two deeds done tomorrow, and that no man is down and out until he has lost faith in himself. I believe in today and the work I am doing, in tomorrow and the work I hope to do, and in the sure reward which the future holds. I believe in courtesy, in kindness, in generosity, in good cheer, in friendship, and in honest competition. I believe there is something doing, somewhere, for every man ready to do it. I believe I am ready right now—to go after a new member and boost the Carpenters' Union, the greatest labor organization in existence.

How about you?



# News Notes from Local Unions

## Notice

Carpenters, stay away from Medicine Hat, Alta., Can. Conditions are still very unsettled in this locality. L. U. 1061.

All carpenters should stay away from Corpus Christi, Texas, for at least sixty days on account of demand which we are making for better wages. L. U. 1423.

Stay away from Lansing, Mich. There seems to be an unusual number of stray carpenters in this place this summer. We have plenty of men to handle the local work. Help us by staying away. L. U. 1449.

All carpenters are requested to stay away from Springfield, Mo., on account of a lockout existing there since May 1. If any more carpenters come here, it will only mean added hardships on themselves and those that are already here. L. U. 978.

Traveling carpenters and joiners, stay away from the city of Montreal, Que., Can. There are more carpenters and joiners here than are required and more are coming every day and from everywhere. All are directed here under misrepresentation as to real conditions in this place. Montreal District Council.

Brothers, stay away from Memphis, Tenn. We have no special trouble here at the present time, but we are overrun with non-union carpenters and are endeavoring to organize the town. With new men constantly coming in, this would be almost impossible. So please help us by staying away from here until further notice. Memphis District Council.

Brothers, please stay away from

Evansville, Ind. We have not yet reached a settlement with the contractors, though we have hopes of reaching an agreement in the near future. It seems that everybody is advertising for carpenters to come to Evansville, and, if you answer these ads at the present time, you will be greatly injuring the chances of our members in obtaining their demands. L. U. 90.

The general contractors of Kansas City and vicinity have inaugurated a lockout of the carpenters and all other members of the Building Trades Council. They say that they must break up the building trades, as the unions are getting too closely cemented together. This lockout went into effect June 9, 1913, and the bosses have stated that they will not be satisfied until they have broken up our Building Trades Council. Brothers, stay away and we will win the greatest victory that was ever won in this vicinity. Kansas City District Council.

Lakeland, Fla.—Owing to our coming trade movement, which takes effect July 1, and also to the very dull period we are experiencing now, we wish all traveling brothers to avoid Lakeland. In doing this, you will aid us to get better conditions.

\* \* \*

Bridgeport, Conn.—Carpenters, please stay away from this place. Conditions here are very bad and a number of our men are idle. Work is very slow for this time of the year and strangers are being given the preference by the builders. Help us by staying away.

\* \* \*

Springfield, Ill.—There is a general strike on here among the members of the Building Trades. On the morning

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of June 12 a huge mass meeting was held in I. O. O. F. temple, more than 1,000 men, representing every trade union affected, being in the hall. International Organizer George H. Lakey and all the local officers spoke to the strikers, urging them to "fight it out to the finish." The carpenters are determined to do away with the "open shop." All the other building trades are standing solidly for them and the Plasterers' and Bricklayers' local, which is not affiliated with the Building Trades Council, has offered the strikers its sympathy and support.

\* \* \*

Birmingham, Ala.—The strike of the unions composing the Building Trades Council, which commenced May 19, has been one of the most effective ones ever inaugurated in the Birmingham District. About eighteen months ago the contractors organized under the name of the Building Contractors' Association. One of the objects of the association is to make Birmingham an open-shop city. On the first of May the building contractors locked out the carpenters, although they claim that the carpenters struck, and on May 19 the Building Trades Council, believing that every union man's job was at stake, called a general strike after having been unable to secure an amicable adjustment with the Building Contractors' Association. The building trades have time and again offered to arbitrate the differences, but the Builders' Association has refused all overtures. The strikers in Birmingham today are in splendid condition. There is not a union in the Building Trades but that has increased its membership, some of the unions having been doubled. Over 250 carpenters have joined the Carpenters' Union since the strike began. As a result of this contest, another Builders' Association has been formed, which has for one of its objects the settling of wage scales and hours of labor by an amicable agreement with the Building Trades Council. This latter association has already over fifty master builders in its membership, and is rapidly increasing.

## Due Book Lost

Brother J. C. Arwood, of Local Union 225, Knoxville, Tenn., who was initiated May 26, 1913, lost his due book or had it stolen while traveling.

\* \* \*

## Information Wanted

G. M. Haight, of Etna, Pa., a member of the Brotherhood, deserted his wife and two children on April 13 and has not been heard from since. He is 36 years of age, 6 feet in height, and of a rudy complexion, with light brown hair. He is of a rather slender build for his height, weighing about 165 pounds, sometimes wears a moustache and has no teeth, is of a disagreeable disposition at times and is quite a heavy drinker. Send any information in his regard to Mrs. G. W. Haight, 78 Locust St., Etna, Pa.

Samuel Golden, a former member of L. U. 1191, Detroit, Mich., was granted a clearance card from that local on June

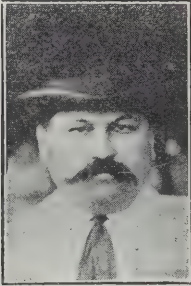


SAMUEL GOLDEN.

2, leaving the next day for parts unknown with the wife of another member of the same local. Neither Golden nor the woman have been heard from since. It seems that this is not the first time that he has committed this offense, as, from information received, he was expelled from the State of Ohio for a like reason. The accompanying picture of Golden is a good likeness. He generally, however, wears glasses. Look out for him. J. I. Robinson, secretary, Wayne County D. C., Detroit, Mich.

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A. Nietsch, a member of L. U. 637, Hamilton, Ohio, disappeared from that place a short time ago with the tools of his partner in work, M. Huprich, a member of L. U. 209. Nietsch stole the tools



A. NIETSCH.

while Huprich was away at his wife's funeral. No trace of the missing man has been found. Send any information in his regard to John Scheele, R. S., L. U. 209, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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## An Imposter

John Manning, a former member of L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio, and who was granted a clearance card from that local, which was accepted by L. U. 51, of New York City, fraudulently obtained a donation of money and other help from the members of the latter local by posing as a victim of the recent Ohio floods, disappearing immediately thereafter. He later turned up at Stapleton, N. Y., where the members of L. U. 567 gave him a donation of \$10 and secured a job for him. In like manner, he imposed on several other New York locals. He was last heard of in Richmond, Va., where he was said to be at work. Local Unions should be on the lookout for this imposter. L. U. 51 has refused to grant him a clearance card. F. D. Lambertson, R. S., L. U. 51, New York City.

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The strike of the carpenters in Fall River is becoming a serious matter for the city. The building operations are completely tied up. It is reported that the bosses have refused to consider arbi-

tration and will not grant any concessions. This may be true. In any event the men themselves seem to be equally firm in their determination to get better conditions. The blame for this whole trouble is laid at the door of the Fall River Builders' Association. It is too bad that this and other associations of employers cannot take a leaf from the book of relations between the International Typographical Union and the publishers of the newspapers of the country. In the printing industry both sides get along without friction. A recognition of the fact that labor organizations have come to stay, by the Builders' Association, and that it is possible to get along harmoniously by being on the level with each other, would mean progress and profit to both in Fall River. We hope the builders will soon be convinced that there are better ways of spending any surplus energy than fighting each other. Each needs the other if success is to come to either.—The Artisan.

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## Wilson and His Department

William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor, has given out an interview which indicates the position he will assume in establishing the department as a distinct factor in the administration's progress. It is of peculiar interest, as Secretary Wilson must blaze his own trail, and his views are of great moment. It follows:

"We have scarcely started; we are in the formative stage; our duties are assigned to us in the organic act. But one of these duties, namely, 'prompting the welfare of the wage-earners of the United States,' is so general in scope that it will very naturally lead to several lines of endeavor not now anticipated. As for the specific duties assigned to the department, I regard that as most important which deals with our right to act as a mediator in labor disputes and to appoint conciliators, if I may so describe them. This is what makes me feel that the Department of Labor is intended to promote industrial peace. I



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see in the scope of the department a future of service that will undoubtedly cause it to be ranked high in the opinion of the nation.

"Capital and labor are partners. Capital without labor is ineffective. Labor without capital is idle. Capital is an inanimate thing. It represents the cumulation of the unconsumed product of previous labor. On the other hand, capital is the means by which labor can live until the products of its efforts can be realized on. Capital, the inanimate thing, can produce nothing except by providing opportunity for labor. Therefore, capital and labor to be effective must serve each other.

"This leads naturally to an important statement, the force of which is sometimes overlooked. As capital and labor each must serve the other, then each must have voice in determining the terms of partnership. It is here that we have had trouble in the past. In our disputes we have confused the meaning of the words 'mutual' and 'identical.' The interests of capital and labor are mutual—they are not identical. They are mutual in seeking the greatest production by the expenditure of a given amount of effort. It is only when it comes to a division of what has been produced that their interests diverge.

"Here is where the opportunity exists in this country for these two mutual interests to sit down in the council chamber of judgment and work out a division that has regard for the proper rights of each. Consequently, I look forward with great assurance to the future of this department. It must tend toward industrial peace. Mutual understanding depends upon mutual explanations. The duty of this department will not lie in the direction of deciding difficult questions, but rather in the direction of bringing together those whose interests are mutual and who will therefore gain by being brought together.

"It seems wise for me to emphasize that this department is not bound to favor any and every scheme that may be brought under its notice. As I said be-

fore, we are not to decide; we are to bring together. The department is not built for today. It is built for all time, and therefore must plan, not merely for the immediate gain, but also for the permanent welfare of the workers.

"As I see it, the average thinking man, who contemplates for a moment the difficulties under which labor has carried forward its tasks in the past, would concede the truth of the general statement, 'every man is entitled to the full social equivalent of what he produces.' The problem, however, is to arrive at that figure, and it is in such direction that conciliation and discussion will render their great services. Let me illustrate the problem by drawing attention to a finished locomotive as it stands on the rails ready for service. That locomotive is the collective result of the activities of nearly all elements of organized society. The man in the ore beds, the miner of coal and producer of limestone and feldspar, only touch the side of the raw material. The organized efficiency of the blast furnace, the intricate labor of the foundry, the vision of the inventor, all find a meeting place in that construction of mechanical skill.

"But I have not touched at all upon the interest of the educator, of all those along the way who had to do with the labor of production. I have not referred to the minister who looked after the spiritual interests of all those who had any task to perform in connection with this finished product. When all these are included I still have made no reference to the farmer, who through his performance of social duty has rendered it possible for those who labor in mechanical lines to live on food raised far outside their home town. Then as the link of all these apparently unrelated activities comes our transportation system. How can it be possible for us to blind our eyes to the fact that every finished product is the result of an interplay of social functions, touching every phase of society? Thus arises the complicated question as to what is the full social equivalent of what a man produces.

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"The modern industrial method is too complicated for any man or set of men to decide that a solution of all trouble has been found. Therefore, I look forward over the future of the Department of Labor as a means of helping to bring nearer year by year the goal of complete social justice. This surely must be the ideal of those who regard humanity as something too sacred for selfish exploitation.

"What I have said relative to the locomotive as a type illustrative of the activities necessary to produce one result leads me to state most emphatically that labor is the producer of all wealth, but to add with equal emphasis that muscular labor is not the only form of labor. The influence of the mental concept must not be lost to sight; the productivity of labor as affected by management; the foreseeing of a machine in the mind of the inventor; all these things, it seems to me, represent labor.

"One of the greatest services that can be rendered by the nation to labor of the muscular kind is in the direction of efficiency and that is why during my congressional life I gave whatever support I could to the subject of vocational education. I am glad to see that the Page bill has been reintroduced and to know that the friends of vocational education are striving to bring into it some changes that may produce prompter action on the part of Congress. But whatever Congress, in its wisdom, may do the fact remains that the greatest strength to come to our nation is in the direction of efficient life on the part of the majority. Our high schools are producing students for colleges and for professional life. They are only a small proportion of the student force of America. Those who do not reach high school are the vast majority. It is of that vast majority that society must think in order that the lives of the many may become efficient. I strongly favor Federal funds being placed at the disposal of those States that will contribute similar funds to produce an educational change which is essential, now that our nation has taken on

a distinctly manufacturing type of development.

"As one who came to America in childhood, led by parents who saw in America a land of hope, I share in common with others some apprehension at the apparent loss of simplicity in our national life. Yet I must hold to the hopeful belief that ultimately there will be restored to this country some of the simplicity that once characterized it and which preceded our artificial lines of social cleavage. We gain nothing by the separation of classes. We lose the common touch. I am confident that simple democracy will increasingly commend itself to American thought as a means of holding us together as a nation, strong in our respect for mutual rights and for individual hopes."

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## What the Label Stands For

The union label stands for home industry, the protection of the interests of labor, the protection of just and honorable employers from competition by cheap-labor rivals, fair wages for the toiler and better trade conditions generally for both employer and employee. It guarantees the worker a better living, shorter hours, better conditions and more money for the necessities of life—the true foundations of general, lasting prosperity. It is the trade mark of industrial prosperity and the symbol of living wages and humane conditions. Its presence is the death certificate of slavery and starvation, and it should be sought and encouraged in every possible way. If the organized toilers themselves do not support and uplift it, who in the name of heaven can be expected to support and uplift it?

It is the sacred duty of every union man, woman and sympathizer of either sex to buy nothing but what bears that sterling mark of honest workmanship and living wages. It is the only protection of the toiler and the foundation of the entire category of benefits he is deriving from being in the union ranks. Don't forget this when you are again buying, no matter what.—Exchange.

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LOCAL UNION 183, PEORIA, ILL.



LOCAL UNION 644, PEKIN, ILL.



# Trade Notes

## Successful Trade Movements

Chester, Pa.—Our movement for better wages was readily acceded to by the contractors. This gives a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour, with a forty-eight-hour week.

\* \* \*

Bay City, Mich.—Our demand for an increase from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour was successful, and, in addition to the higher wage, we received the Saturday half-holiday.

\* \* \*

Northern Massachusetts—Our strike was declared off on June 9, our men having obtained the desired increase from \$3.28 to \$3.50 per day. The District Council here is in good condition.

\* \* \*

Erie, Pa.—Our demand for the eight-hour day at the same rate of pay as for nine hours—\$3.60 per day—was successfully settled, the employers agreeing to an increase of 22½ cents per day.

\* \* \*

Alliance, Ohio—We are very glad to state that the Contractors' Association has signed up with us and everything is satisfactory. The strike was called off. We obtained all our demands.

\* \* \*

Bennington, Vt.—The strike in this place started in April, 1912, for the eight-hour day was satisfactorily settled this spring by the District Council of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. The contractors held off for a year, but finally had to give in.

\* \* \*

Salem, Mass.—The movement of the North Shore District Council for an increase in wages for both carpenters and millmen has been successful. We had no serious trouble of any kind, and every-

thing is now going along very smoothly. The carpenters all seem to be working and at the new minimum of 50 cents per hour.

\* \* \*

Mount Carmel, Pa.—Our committee and the contractors had a meeting on June 5 and 6 and reached a satisfactory agreement. The lunch time has been adjusted by taking the three-quarters hour from May 1 to November 1 and one-half hour from November 1 to May 1. All other articles in the agreement were most satisfactory to us. The men resumed work on June 9.

\* \* \*

Janesville, Ohio—In our demand of June 1 we asked for a wage of 40 cents per hour and the union shop. The contractors offered us the advance to 40 cents, but refused us the union shop. As a result the boys working for four firms walked out on June 3. On the following day the contractors agreed to hire union help whenever such is obtainable and on these terms the strikers returned to work. Everything is going along here in nice fashion at the present time.

\* \* \*

Berkshire County, Mass.—Our demand for an increase in wages for the four towns of Great Barrington, Lee, Adams, and North Adams, to take effect May 1, was granted without any trouble, the contractors evidently recognizing the justice of the demand. The condition in Pittsfield, this county, is very bad from a union point of view. There is no building boom on there, and more than half of the work there is being done by non-union contractors. L. U. 444, of that place, has about 240 members on its books, but only about eighty are in good standing.

# THE CARPENTER

Sydney, N. S., Can.—The strike of the factory workers in this place for better conditions was satisfactorily settled on May 28. We had had a conference with the management of Rhodes, Curry & Co. on the 26th, and, as a result, had a compromise offer from the two firms affected, calling for nine and a half hours for five days and eight and a half on Saturdays, or fifty-six hours per week in all. This proposition was submitted to the L. U. that evening and they decided to accept it provided that certain guarantees were incorporated in it, viz., that there should be no reduction in pay under any conditions and no discrimination. This the employers agreed to concede, but refused to sign an agreement to that effect. At a special meeting on the 28th the workers agreed to accept the fifty-six-hour week and the verbal guarantee of the employers to these conditions. Work was resumed in both factories on the morning of May 29, thus ending the strike. The concessions we have received are gratifying. One of our opponents was the third largest industrial concern in the Dominion of Canada, and therefore it is certainly a matter of congratulation that a few men have obtained these concessions. Our men held together very well, and we feel that, although we did not obtain all we went out for, yet the results obtained were worthy of the effort made.

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## Redfield Speaks Out

At a recent meeting in Washington, D. C., of the National Association of Employing Lithographers, Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce accepted an invitation to address that gathering. It seems that the National Association of Lithographers, in expressing itself on certain tariff reductions, stated that it would mean "that workmen would be turned out of jobs and that wages would go down and that longer hours would be instituted." Taking this for his text, Secretary Redfield said: "If I grasp the public mind at all clearly, it holds unfavorable views toward reduc-

tion of wages, except under the direst necessity. As, therefore, the reduction of wages has direct social effects, and as the public has the right to efficiency in their factory service, the department has undertaken to find out whether the facts do or do not justify the threatened reduction. Observe that in saying the facts one does not merely mean the facts as they are, but also the facts as they ought to be. Operating with bad equipment, with unscientific treatment of material, with antiquated methods, in poor locations, with insufficient capital, and general ineffective management will not be esteemed a satisfactory reason for reducing wages. I have spoken frankly, gentlemen, on this particular line because I received a circular issued under the auspices of your own association. Your association has been as frank as I, and your statement was made first. If in the final result your assertions are put into effect it may become the duty of the Department of Commerce to inquire into your business methods."

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## Poor Support

Kin Hubbard, the Indiana humorist—one of them, that is to say—once was assigned to cover a performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Hubbard had his brain child, old "Abe Martin," report the play. This was the critique: "'Uncle Tom's Cabin' played down t' Melodeon hall las' night. Th' dogs was good, but they had poor support.'—Everybody's Magazine.

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The intelligent American workingman has one object in view—to be given steady employment at satisfactory wages—and wages to be satisfactory must permit him to become a property owner; to buy his house; to properly school his children; to share in the prosperity of the country. He isn't the implacable foe of capital. He knows that there must be capital invested in industry else there will be no employment. What he desires is to live at peace with his employer and to be given fair treatment.—Iron City Trades Journal.

# Craft Problems

## Roller-Bearing Bit Holder

(By D. Andrew McComb.)

It is difficult for some persons to hold a plane bit at the proper angle while whetting it. Here is a device that will make the job easy and simple. The principle is the same as that of the "Jewelers' Graver Holder." First, the carrier

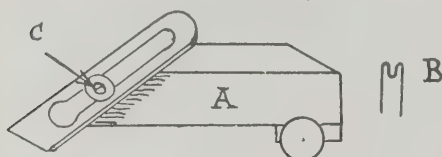


Fig. 1.

board, Fig. 2. The size must be according to the size of the whetstone. For a stone 1x2x8 make the board  $\frac{3}{4}$ x3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x15 inches. Get from a tinner two strips of heavy galvanized iron, 2x15 inches, and have him to cut the edges straight and smooth and punch holes a half inch from one side. Screw these to the sides of the board. See Fig. 2.

Make block A Fig. 1, 2 inches thick by 7 inches long and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide. Cut the angle so that when the bit is placed against the face of the block the bevel of the edge will be in line with the bottom of the block. Nail on an extension

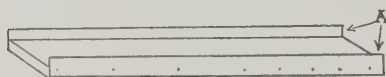


Fig. 2.

block A, Fig. 1, 2 inches long. Get two common sash-pulley wheels, about 2 inches in diameter, and a piece of iron rod that will drive tight into the wheels. With the wheels and rod make a little truck just wide enough to run on track A in Fig. 2. Cut a groove across the bottom of extension block A, Fig. 1, deep enough to let in the truck axle. From a wire make two staples like B, Fig. 1, and sink one in at each end of the groove for

bearings. Put in the truck and drive a common small staple over it at each end. At C, Fig. 1, put in a heavy screw with a washer under it to hold the bit.

To use it, place the stone between the track as A, Fig. 3. Put the bit on the

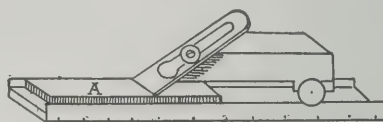


Fig. 3.

block and slide it down until, when the wheels are on the track and the bit rests on the stone, the block will stand level. This preserves the original bevel to the tool. If desired to change the cutting angle of the tool, it can be made shorter by raising the bit on the block, and, if the bevel is to be made longer, slide the bit down on the block. This device gives free use of the entire length of the stone. If the stone slips, a small nail at each end will steady it.

## How to Make Centers for Arches

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

This branch of the carpenter's trade is rarely touched on, being evidently too menial for so-called modern advanced science; yet it is just as important and essential to perfect building as any other detail, so it must be duly considered.

Primarily, "centering" might be described as an art employed in building and engineering construction to supply, by means of wood or timber work, temporary auxiliary structures on "false work" to support the voussoirs or parts of stone, brick or concrete until the mortar or cement has hardened and become set and safe. These supports are termed "centers," and must be constructed of correct geometrical shape, and in a way, both by nature of the form and material



# THE CARPENTER

employed to fully and safely carry the superincumbent weights which are to be placed upon them.

They must be fixed firmly in place, and yet, as they are for only temporary use, provision must be made for gradually lowering them in order to remove them when their mission is fulfilled.

There are many kinds of centers required for different designs of arches, reaching from the simple brick lintel to complex groin—all of which demand care, thought, and the most accurate workmanship in their form and construction.

In an attempt to illustrate principle and show methods of construction, I will commence at the simplest form, namely that represented at Fig. 1, and while this

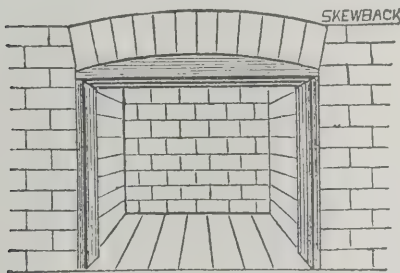


Fig. 1.—Simple Fireplace Center.

example may be considered elementary and is certainly easy to comprehend, it involves the true system of "centering."

The view shows an open cavity, or fireplace, 2 feet 6 inches wide and three feet high over which the bricklayer has to build an arch, or brick lintel. To construct the center necessary for this purpose, the carpenter would first use a piece of 2-inch or 1½-inch spruce or pine two inches longer than the width of the opening between the jambs and would joint one of its edges. He would then square across both ends one-sixteenth

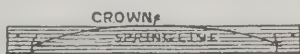


Fig. 2.—Getting the Curve.

inch shorter than the width of the opening, and draw a parallel line to and one

inch from the jointed edge as shown in Fig. 2. He would then divide this length into two equal parts and square across the division point. Then, laying the board down on the bench and tacking it there, he would drive three nails, one at each springing where the curve cuts the parallel line, and one at the crown or middle point indicated; by bending a pliable lath around the three nails, the required curve could be marked with a lead pencil.

A compass saw or band saw should be used to saw out the curve and it should



Fig. 3.—Another Form of Center.

be neatly smoothed with a plane or spokeshave. Another simple form is seen in Fig. 3.

To "set" the center, let the carpenter proceed to make the frame shown in Fig. 4. The upright being 1½ inches by 4 inches and place in the opening as Fig. 1, keeping the front edges flush with the

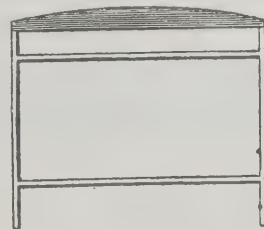


Fig. 4.—Center and Supporters.

face of the brick jambs. Two braces must be driven in between them to hold in place, and the center could then be correctly leveled by applying an ordinary carpenter's level to the bottom side of the center—whichever end may be low may be wedged up.

When the bricklayer has the arch turned and the mortar has hardened the center may be "struck" by gently knocking out the cross-braces and then forcing out from the jambs to the middle of the opening. By this means, it would be lowered uniformly.

Fig. 5 represents a small segmental arch spanning a door or window opening. It is presumably 2 feet 8 inches wide

# THE CARPENTER

with a rise of 12 inches and the wall may be assumed to be eight inches thick. To make a center of this kind, let the car-

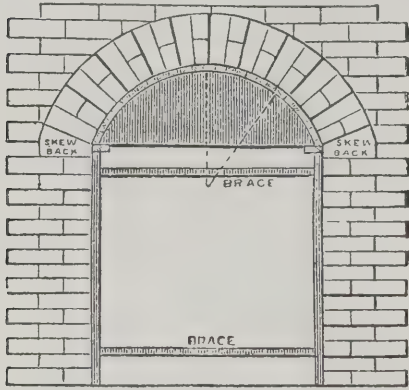


Fig. 5.—A Window or Door Opening.

penter proceed as follows: A sound, rough board one inch thick equal say twelve inches to the width of the rise may be procured and the center found by the process shown to the right in Fig. 6.

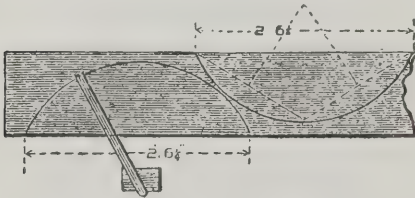


Fig. 6.—Striking the Curve.

The curve may be struck either by a regular trammel rod and points, or, in the absence of these, an ordinary rod equal in length to the radius of the curve, with a brad awl driven through the middle of it, close to one end. A lead pencil will do, but a block equal to the thickness of the board must be placed at the awl end to sweep the curve.

The spring line in this case would be 2 feet 6½ inches long, or 1½ inches less than the width or span of the arch, in order to allow for the thickness of the battens or lagging forming the top of the center which supports the soffit.

These would be seven-eighths inch in thickness and one would come on each side, thus making it necessary to allow

twice seven-eighths, so that the curve may be struck in this manner and the edge sawed neatly and squarely to the

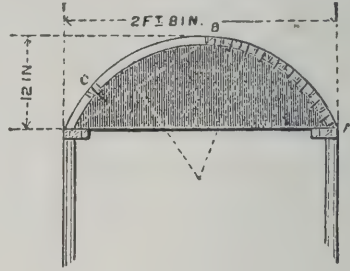


Fig. 7.—Construction of the Center.

line. By always using one as a pattern, as many as needed can be cut out, two for each center. By setting these curved bearers on their bottom edges, three temporary battens, as A, B and C, can be nailed on, using two-inch wire nails.



Fig. 8.—Bottom View of Center.

Then commencing at A, the other battens may be nailed on edge to edge, or one-quarter inch apart, keeping the ends flush with the bearers as shown



Fig. 9.—Top View of Center.

in Fig. 8. Two tie cleats must also be nailed across the bottom edges as Figs. 8 and 9, and the frames are then

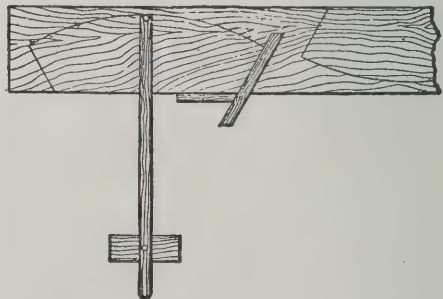


Fig. 10.

Striking out the Curves of the Bearers.

# THE CARPENTER

set in the openings and carried on up-rights and shored into a fixed position in the manner shown at Fig. 5.

Fig. 10 shows the application of the block, and how the pattern piece must be placed on each board to avoid wasting the timber and extra labor in sawing out each piece.

## Cornice Details

(By J. Barry.)

### —Box Cornice With Plancher or (Plancier) Level—

The principal object in designing the eaves of a building (as in the projection and finish of the same) is a watertight job, also provision must be made for carrying off rain and snow.

In the two sketches I send you, No. 1 represents what is known as a "Box Cor-

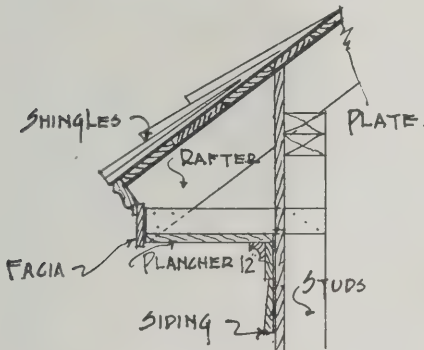


Fig. 1.

nice," the ends of the rafters being boxed in, the plancher being nailed up to short pieces of ceiling joist, nailed from studs to rafter ends, as shown in Fig. 1, care being taken to nail fascia straight after those short joists have been cut off to line.

I have omitted gutters in this cornice, although galvanized iron troughs can be used on iron brackets, screwed to fascia.

Be sure and have such gutters well below projection of shingles so that snow may slide over.

### —Showing Inclined Plancher—

In sketch No. 2 I have shown the plancher nailed to bottom of rafters as

$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch stuff, one board being shown, or tongued and grooved stuff can be used. One-half-inch ceiling can also be used to

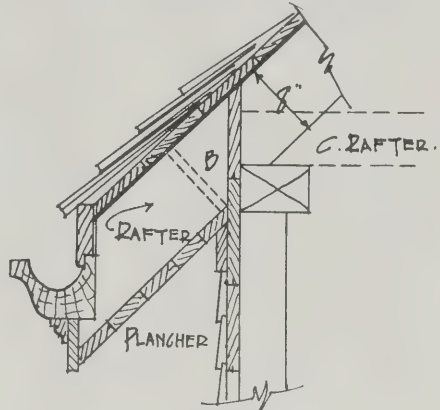


Fig. 2.

advantage, or plancher may be dispensed with altogether by nailing a board tightly between rafters as shown at B. A cover or bed moulding should be nailed up tight along inside edge of plancher.

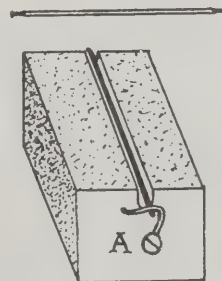
The wooden gutter shown in sketch is quite common in the eastern states, being made of cypress, specially cored, the cores being used for downpipe.

Tin must be used up under the shingles a couple of feet in order to make a good job.

## Four-Way Sandpaper Block

(By D. Andrew McComb.)

Make a wooden block, size to suit you. Get a straight piece of heavy wire and cut it a half inch longer than the block. Saw a slot lengthwise in the middle of the block a little wider than the wire and



deep enough to leave a smooth surface after the paper and wire are in.



# THE CARPENTER

From a smaller wire make two hooks like A. Drop the wire into the slot and file a notch in each end and close to the block. Hang the hooks over the ends of the wire and screw them to the block. See A.

Take the wire out, wrap the sandpaper tight around the block, bring the ends into the slot, and press the wire down over it and turn on the hooks. You have four clear sides to use with very little waste.

## Importance of the Bath Room

(By E. H. Clark.)

Not long ago a friend said to me: "When I am able to build a house and can only build four rooms, one of them will be a bath."

I have always recognized the importance of the bathroom, but since this very sensible statement by my friend, the idea has grown upon me.

Of course all modern homes are equipped with very convenient baths. It is especially to the working class of people, who are struggling for a home of their own, this article is aimed. I have known of a dozen houses built in my own town without a bath! True, the water system in the larger towns facilitate matters very much. But you can, in the small town, or in the country, have these joys and essentials even more so than your city neighbors. You can have better water for the bath. You can have soft water, which is far better for this purpose than city water. Just have a storage tank above your bathroom. It don't take very long to pump it full—enough for many baths.

When you build, by all means insist on the bath service. It is no more a convenience than a necessity. It will be impossible for you to enjoy the rest of the house unless you are well, and you cannot be well unless you are clean! Even savage races have set us an example in this respect, which, as a class, we have failed to follow. They considered it a binding duty to bathe daily—and they were strong and full of endurance. It comes first in the habits of a happy life. There is no question about it. Therefore,

have your bathroom whether you have much else or not.

Of course, the diningroom, living-rooms and bedrooms should be as bright, cheerful and sanitary as architect and builder can make them, but the bathroom is the important one. The judicious and persistent use of the bath will do more to promote health and happiness in the home than all other agencies combined.

I shall not attempt to describe any particular style or make of bathroom furniture, or the arrangement of the same. There are many splendid fixtures on the market, and a competent plumber can adjust them to your joy and satisfaction. However, I will mention that one of the prettiest bathrooms I ever saw was a white one. It had no less than six coats of white enamel paint on the woodwork, white sanitos walls, and linoleum on the floor to match walls and woodwork.

You, who expect to build in the spring, even if your means are limited, put in the bath. If no other way, build the bath first, then build what you can to it. It will mean more to you than money spent in any other direction in the building line.

## Primitive Working Methods and Tools in China

(By F. A. Foster, Instructor in the Engineering College, Tang-Shan, North China.)

During a visit to the interior of China, I was particularly interested in watching the natives at their work, and in the tools and methods employed. In some places I was fortunate enough to get photographs; in others, I made sketches for future reference.

In most of the workshops visited, it was too dark to get good photographs. The shops are small, and the tools and methods are those used for centuries.

Many of the things done or used here seem so directly opposed to what we have at home that one is inclined to call this "topsy-turvy land." In a way, this applies to all of this part of the world, Japan included.

# THE CARPENTER

## —Pullee, No Pushee—

While in Japan, I was interested to see their carpenters sitting on the ground with a heavy plank as a bench and pulling their planes and saws instead of pushing them, as with us.

In the case of the saws it seems a rational way, for the pulling motion produces a straighter cut and a thinner saw can be used. The saws were nearly all of the frame sort, much like our buck-saws.

## —Folding and Other Saws—

On the steamer at Yokohama, I bought a small saw from a peddler. A sketch of this is shown in Fig. 11. It folds up like a knife. The blade is very thin and is used with the pull action. The frame would be better if it were a little stiffer, but I found it quite a useful little tool on several occasions. The steel seems to be excellent.

In Japan, as well as in China, the usual way of sawing logs and timbers into boards and planks, is by means of the large frame-saw. As a usual thing, the boards needed in a building or other structure, are sawn from the log right on the premises where they are required.

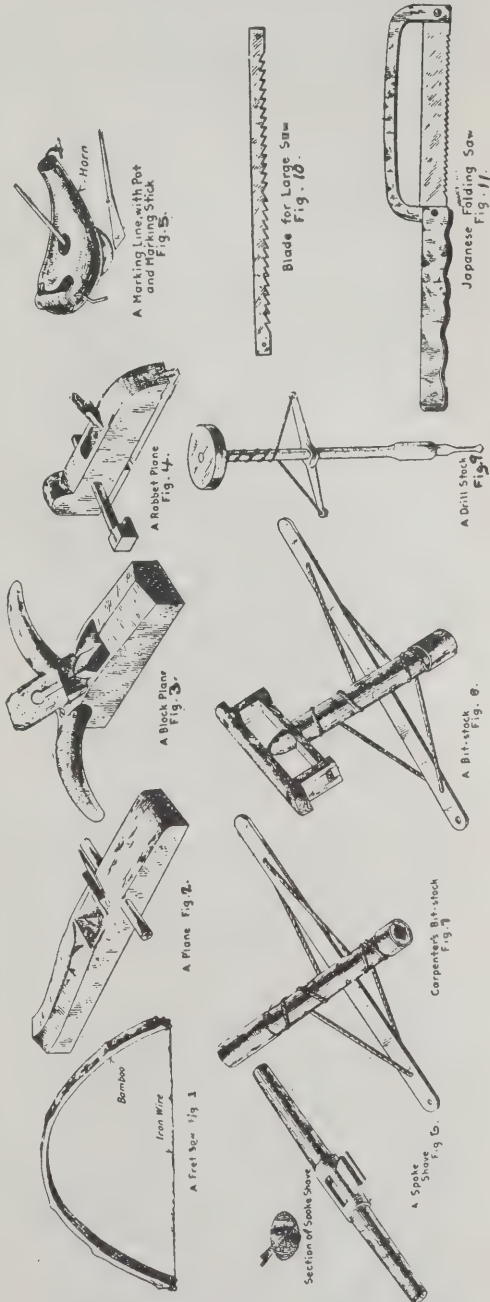
## —Saw Teeth, Layout Lines, Squares and Scales—

The teeth of these large saws are pointed in one direction on one-half of the blade and in the opposite direction on the other half. (See Fig. 10.) The log is first marked off with black lines, both on the ends and along the top surface, for the guidance of the sawyers, much as our carpenters use a chalk line. The piece is then placed in a position so that one man is above and another below it.

The object shown in Fig. 5 is the reel used for blackening string for marking long lines on lumber. The string is drawn through the horn, which is filled with some spongy material containing a black liquid.

The wooden marking stick, in Fig. 5, is made with a chisel-shaped end and is used for making lines along a straight-edge or square, instead of a pencil. It is dipped into the black sponge in the

horn and will make a long mark before requiring to be dipped again. Used on



CARPENTERS TOOLS USED TODAY  
IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

# THE CARPENTER

the end of a scale, with the aid of the thumb, it serves as a scratch gauge.

Squares are almost always made of wood and are home-made. They also have home-made scales of wood.

—Standards of Measurements, Also Dovetails—

I believe there are nominally, standards of measurement; but their use is not strictly enforced and so there are variations in different parts of the country. Foreign-made rules and scales are much used wherever foreign influence is felt.

Another saw which interested me much was given to me by a Chinese cabinet maker whom I had occasion to employ. Among other things, I required some tills to go in some drawers: In making these, he made dovetail joints.

When sawing the dovetails, he used a small frame saw to cut in from the edge of the boards, to the bottom of the joints. In order to cut along the bottom of the recesses of the dovetails he used a saw which he made from a piece of bamboo and a piece of iron wire. (See Fig. 1.)

Having made the bow by fastening the wire securely at each end, so that it was under considerable tension, he laid the wire across the corner of the bench and proceeded to cut fine teeth with his hatchet.

The wire was of a diameter of the width of the saw kerf, already made, permitting the wire saw to be inserted to the bottom of the previous cuts, turned and the cuts along the bottoms of the dovetails made, parallel to the edge of the wood.

His work was truly surprising, and when the sawing was done the work was ready to put together without any further trimming. The teeth on the wire were very small, but cut nicely.

—Planes, Spokeshaves, and Drills—

Chinese planes are pushed like ours, but they have some different features worthy of note, viz: The handles and the position of the cutting edge. The blade is placed so that the cutting edge is in the middle of the length, instead of forward, as with ours. They are invari-

bly home-made. They very seldom use a "cap-iron."

The handles are of two styles, those having a straight, round bar passed through the body, and those with a handle saddled over the top. These are shown in Figs. 2 and 13.

These handles give a good control over the plane. Instead of having a shoulder in the wood, for the wedge, they often have a round iron pin driven through the side of the body, as shown in Fig. 2.

The wood used in these planes varies with the local supply. I have seen them made of oak, teak, greenheart, locust and even of rosewood. I have had some made from oak and teak for our college workshops and they give fine results. Fig. 4 shows a small rabbet plane.

A home-made spokeshave from the cabinet-maker's kit is shown in Fig. 6. In the middle of the wooden handle is an iron ferrule, through which the throat is cut and a flat blade, held by a wedge, is inserted. A section through the middle is also shown.

There are two types of drilling apparatus in common use here, both of very ancient type as shown by old pictures and descriptions. One is the "bow drill" (Figs. 7 and 8), and the other has the handle sliding freely up and down the spindle operated by straps attached to a spindle. (See Fig. 9.) This type has a heavy balance wheel at the top of the spindle.—American Machinist.

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## Perils of Labor

Americans would rise in protest could they realize the facts regarding our industrial accidents.

We kill or injure three times as many workmen as are killed or injured in any country in the world.

Our present system frequently makes it less expensive for a workman to be killed or maimed than to provide adequately for his safety.

What the workman desires is not so much compensation for injury as the prevention of injury.—John Mitchell.



# Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljährigen-Sitzung, 1913, des G. E. B.

Während der Zeit zwischen der Februar und der April-Sitzung wurden die folgenden Geschäfte durch Korrespondenz erledigt:

Indianapolis, Ind. — Anfrage des D. E. um eine Bewilligung von \$776.15 zur Dedung der Gerichtskosten in dem Falle von Wm. J. Quigley, welcher in Verbindung mit dem Dynamitprozeß stand. Bewilligt.

Cincinnati, O. — Anfrage des D. E. um eine Bewilligung von \$1,000.00 um den Streit in Bezug auf die „Metall-Trim“ Frage weiterzuführen. Der Board verneinte dieses, beschloß aber finanzielle Unterstützung zu leisten für solche welche wegen diesen Streites außer Arbeit sind.

Quincy, Ill. — Anfrage der L. U. 1366 für eine Bewilligung zur Dedung des Unterschiedes zwischen dem Gelde welches sie für Streikzwecke ausgaben und der Ausgaben welche sie hatten die vielen Streikbrecher aus der Stadt zu schicken. Der Board bewilligte \$300.00.

Indianapolis, Ind., den 7. April 1913.

Die zweite Vierteljährige-Sitzung des G. E. B. wurde an dem obigen Datum vom Vorsitz der Kirby eröffnet. Unter der neuen Regel, Section 42, besteht der G. E. B. aus dem G. P., G. S., G. Sch., dem ersten G. V. P. und einem Mitgliede von jeder Abtheilung der Vereinigten Staaten und Kanada.

Anwesend waren: Kirby, Duff, Neale, Martel, Pladmore, Ogletree, Querin und Cole.

Mittheilungen gelangten an von der Piano-, Orgel- und Musikalische-Instrument-Arbeiter International Union von Amerika in Bezug auf die Vereinigung jener Gesellschaft mit der B. B., und von der L. F. of L. in demselben Bezug, welche befragen, daß in der nahen Zukunft eine Sitzung abgehalten werde so daß es zu einem klaren Verständnis in Bezug auf die Anschließung komme. Diese Vorlage wurde an den G. P. gewiesen, welcher beauftragt wurde, Resolutions in der nächsten Sitzung an den G. E. B. zu berichten.

Es gelangte ein Telegramm von der Maschinenisten-Union, an welche auf eine Konferenz-Bezug hat, welche im St. Louis am Donnerstag, den 10. April, stattfindet. Präsident Kirby wurde beauftragt, dieser Sitzung beizuwohnen.

Anfrage der L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung, wurde verschoben bis Nachrichten von dem Organisator eintreffen welcher in dieser Stadt gesandt wurde um die Verhältnisse zu untersuchen.

Nachricht der L. U. 83, Halifax, Can., in Bezug auf einen Streik welcher seit dem 1. April im Gange ist, wurde ebenfalls verschoben bis weitere Nachrichten eintreffen.

Anfragen der L. U. 661, Ottawa, Ill.; L. U. 369, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can.; L. U. 44, Campaign und Urbana, Ill.; L. U. 215, Lafayette, Ind.; L. U. 269, Danville, Ill.; L. U. 523, Keokuk, Ia.; L. U. 806, Pacific Grove, Cal.; L. U. 813, Carbondale, Pa.; L. U. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal.; L. U. 1080, South Haven, Mich.; L. U. 1124, Newton, N. J.; L. U. 1132, Alpena, Mich.; L. U. 1313, Mason City, Ia.; L. U. 1899, Hobbart, Ind., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt. Finanzielle Unterstützung versagt bis weitere Berichte in den G. D. einlaufen. In dem Falle der L. U. 661 wurde der G. P. beauftragt, einen Stifter sobald als möglich zu senden.

Mittheilung des D. E. Newport, R. I., bezüglich des Streikes in jener Stadt, und der L. U. 1069 bezüglich einer Gewerksforderung in Muscatine, Ia., wurden den Akten einverleibt.

Anfrage des Illinois Valley, Ill., D. E. um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung. Der G. P. wurde beauftragt, einen Stifter zu senden und dieser soll die Verhältnisse sobald wie möglich an die G. D. berichten.

8. April.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend außer Quinn und Post. Bruder Quinn wurde verspätet wegen den Fluthverhältnissen, und Bruder Post wurde in Wilkes-Barre aufgehalten wegen einer Gewerksforderung welche dort schwebt.

Anfrage der L. U. 1393 Boston, Mass., und des D. E. Boston, des D. E. Lawrence, Mass., des D. E. Newton, Mass., des D. E. Northern Mass., des D. E. North Shore, Mass., des D. E. Tri-City, Ill., der L. U. 100 Muskegon, Mich., L. U. 115 Bridgeport, Conn., L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich., L. U. 133 Terre Haute, Ind., L. U. 171 Youngstown, O., der L. U. 187 Geneva, N. Y., L. U. 225 Knoxville, Tenn., L. U. 274 Vincennes, Ind., L. U. 335 Grand Rapids, Mich., L. U. 492 Reading, Pa., L. U. 657

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Chebhoggen, Wis., L. U. 711 Mt. Carmel, Pa., L. U. 790 Dixon, Ill., L. U. 818 Putnam, Conn., L. U. 926 Beloit, Wis., L. U. 978 Springfield, Mo., L. U. 1023 Alliance, O., L. U. 1143 La Crosse, Wis., L. U. 1204 New Waterford, Kan., L. U. 1381 Woodland, Cal., L. U. 1513 Schenectady, N. Y., L. U. 1588 Shdnehy, N. S., Can., L. U. 1591 Plymouth, Mass., L. U. 1632 San Luis Obispo, Cal., L. U. 1671 Boston, Mass., und L. U. 1820 Toronto, Ont., Can., um Sanction und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanction erteilt. Finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verlegt bis weiter Berichte in den G. O. eintreffen. Der G. P. wurde beauftragt, einen Stifter nach Vincennes, Ind., zu senden vor dem 1. Mai.

Anfrage des D. C. Dayton, O., um finanzielle Unterstützung für unsere Fluthleidenden Brüder. Der Board bewilligte \$5,000, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabte werden sollen.

Anfrage des D. C. Portland, Ore., um Sanction und finanzielle Unterstützung wurde abgelehnt weil die vorgeschriebenen zweidrittel Stimmen nicht abgegeben wurden, auch weil die Verhältnisse in Portland nicht gut sind.

Sanction wurde erteilt und finanzielle Unterstützung verneint an die L. U. 315 Boone, Ia., für eine Gewerksforderung.

Anfrage der L. U. 600 Saranac Lake, N. Y., wurde abgelehnt weil die nötigen zweidrittel Stimmen nicht abgegeben wurden.

Der Board bewilligte \$150.00 für Stiftungszwecke an die L. U. 730 Quebec, Can., und \$100.00 für Stiftungszwecke an L. U. 1338 Jonquieres, Que., Can., welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabte werden sollen.

9. April.

Alle antwefend außer Post, Reale und Potts.

Bruder Post wurde aufgehalten wegen einer Gewerksforderung in seiner Heimath und Brüder Reale und Potts sind nach Dayton, O., wo sie die Fluthverhältnisse untersuchen.

Anfragen der L. U. 335 Grand Rapids, Mich., L. U. 592 Muncie, Ind., L. U. 919 St. John, N. B., Can., für Stiftungsgelder wurden abgelehnt. Die Stiftungsfrage wurde an den G. P. gewiesen. Ebenso die Anfrage der L. U. 1390 Castleton, Vt., Can.

Cabo Rojo, P. R. — Anfrage der L. U. 1455 um eine Schenkung zur Deckung ihrer Angelegenheiten. Der Board entschied, daß er kein Recht habe solches zu thun.

Martins Ferry, O. — Anfrage der L. U. 1729 um finanzielle Unterstützung in einem Streife. Der Board fand, daß diese L. U. nicht lang genug besteht wie per Section 137, Gen. Kon.

Regina, Sask., Can. — Anfrage für Stif-

tungsgelder. Der Board bewilligt \$200.00, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verspendet werden soll.

Port Colborne, Ont., Can. — Anfrage der L. U. 1168 zur Deckung der Ausgaben zur Beerdigung eines Mitgliedes welches zur Zeit seines Todes nicht zu Begräbnisgeldern berechtigt war. Die Anfrage wurde abgelehnt, da der Board kein Recht hat dieses Geld auszugeben.

Dayton, O. — Bericht des D. C. der Ausgaben für den Streik wurde bis zur nächsten Versammlung gelassen.

Anfrage des D. C. Baltimore, Md., daß die Gelder der B. W., welche in der First National Bank auf Deposit sind, gezogen werden. Da diese Bank Unionarbeit nicht anerkannt habe bei Reparaturarbeiten, wurde gewährt.

Gudson Co., N. Y. — Mittheilung des D. C. bezüglich der Erlassung eines Kontrakts für Mühlenarbeit der Möbeln, welche in einem Hospital in Troy, N. Y., verwendet werden sollen, an eine Nichtunion-Gesellschaft. Der Board entschied, daß alle Arbeiter dem D. C. unterstützen sollen dadurch, daß sie die Möbel in Frage nicht verarbeiten.

Mittheilung vom Sekretär des Building Trades Departement der A. F. of A., welche besagt, daß Schritte zur gezwungenen Anschließung der L. U. dieser B. W. an die Lokal Building Trades Councils wurde bis zur nächsten Versammlung verlegt.

Mittheilung des Sekretär-Schachmeisters der Western Federation of Miners, welche befragt, daß die beigelegte Appellation zur Vertheidigung des Clarence S. Darrow in die L. U. en geschickt werde und in dem Carpenter veröffentlicht werde, wurde gewährt.

Anfrage der L. U. 561, Pittsburg, Kan., welche befragt wie ein neues Vereinsgeldbuch ausgefüllt werden soll wenn das alte ausgefüllt ist. Der G. P. entschied wie folgt: „Wenn ein Vereinsgeldbuch voll ist, so soll das neue gerade wie das alte ausgefüllt werden, und das Wort „erneuert“ darauf geschrieben werden, und das neue Buch soll vom Präsident und Finanz-Sekretär der L. U. gezeichnet werden. Der Zweck ist die Mitgliedschaft zu sichern.“ Der Board bestätigt dieses.

Der Board bestimmt, daß die erste Steuer von 25 Cents per Quartal für alle gutstehenden Mitglieder (per Section 74 G. K. om 1. März 1913 in Kraft) am 30. Juni 1913 und darum vierteljährig fällig ist.

Anfrage der L. U. 217 Westerly, N. J., und des D. C. Montclair und Orange, N. Y., um Sanction und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanction gewährt, finanzielle Unterstützung wird später berathen, je nachdem Berichte in den G. O. eintreffen.

Quinch, Ill. — Bericht der L. U. 1366 bezüglich des Streikes der Mühlenarbeiter.



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Der Bericht zeigt, daß 82 Leute jeden Tag sich melden, und wurden \$328.00 bewilligt.

Anfrage des D. C. New Bedford, Mass., für Stiftungsgelder. Der Board bewilligte \$150.00, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Taunton, Mass. — Anfrage der L. U. 1487 für Stiftungsgelder. Die Anfrage wurde verneint und die Stiftungsfrage an den G. P. gewiesen.

Newark, N. J. — Mittheilung des D. C., welche vorschlägt, daß die Mitglieder der suspendierten L. U. 1787 in unsere Bruderschaft unter Bezahlung von \$10.00 aufgenommen werden. Der G. D. wurde beauftragt, auszufinden ob der D. C. diese Leute als neue Mitglieder aufzunehmen gedenkt oder dieselben gleich wieder auf volle Unterstützung stellen will.

Chelsea, Mass. — Appell der L. U. 443 über die Entscheidung des früheren G. P. Huber der Sektion 109, 1911 Konstitution. Der Board bestätigt die Appellation und L. U. 9 ist hiermit verpflichtet an die in Frage stehenden Mitglieder der L. U. 443 die \$5.00 zu zahlen, welche ihnen zukommen wegen dem Unterschied in den Eintrittsgeldern der L. U. 443 und L. U. 9.

White Plains, N. Y. — Der G. P. unterbreitete dem Board die Papiere in Bezug auf die Westchester County Carpenters' District Council mit dem Bericht des Board-Mitgliedes Querin. Der G. C. B. erkennt Westchester Co. D. C. nicht an, da schon verschiedene Carpenters D. C. in diesem County sind, und nur L. U., D. C. und G. C. anerkannt werden können.

Albany, N. Y. — Nachricht der L. U. 117 bezüglich der Peter Keeler Co., welche befragt, daß Resolution 59, Seite 803 der Washington Konvention gegen diese Firma angewandt wird. Der Board entschied, daß wenn der G. P. darauf aufmerksam gemacht wird, daß Mitglieder dieser B. W. für die obige Gesellschaft arbeiten, soll derselbe dieselben von jener Arbeit abrufen.

Bruder W. C. Brown, welcher den Carpenters D. C. von Cincinnati vertritt, erschien vor dem Board bezüglich der Stellung, welche die Thompson-Sterritt Co. gegen unsere Mitglieder nimmt.

Cincinnati, O. — Der G. P. unterbreitete dem Board einen Bericht von dem D. C., welcher befragt, warum die A. Mitchell Co. in Chicago, New York, St. Louis und Pittsburgh nicht Einschätzungen machen darf. Dieses wurde an den 1ten G. B. P. gewiesen.

Seattle, Wash. — Anfrage des D. C. um Erlaubniß Mitglieder der Schiffbauarbeiter-Union auf denselben Umständen aufzunehmen wie die Amalgamated Society of Carpenters aufgenommen wurde. Der Board gab Erlaubniß.

Anfrage der L. U. 1668 Kingsville, Tex., um eine Besenkung zur Errichtung eines Laber Temple, wurde verneint.

Anfrage der L. U. 315 Boone, Ia., für Stiftungsgelder wurde verneint und die Stiftungsfrage an den G. P. gewiesen.

Der Board machte folgende Bewilligungen für Stiftungsgelder, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen:

L. U. 470 Tacoma, Wash., \$200.00; L. U. 1848 Victoria, Can., \$150.00; Wahne Co. D. C. Detroit, Mich.

10. April 1913.

Alle antwessend.

Ein Telegramm wurde von dem Boston D. C. empfangen, welcher besagt, daß unsere Leute an der Norcroß Arbeit gegen den A. S. waren und verlangt, daß dieser Fall an unsere Organisation in Worcester und Montreal angewiesen wird. Dieser Telegramm wurde als Information den Akten einverleibt.

Samilton, O. — Telegramm des Geschäftsagenten Wilkins, welcher besagt, daß Lokal-Angelegenheiten hier sehr schlecht sichen und einen Repräsentanten verlangt wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Quinch, Mass. — Anfrage des South Shore D. C., daß L. U. 762 gezwungen werde sich wieder dieser Gesellschaft anzuschließen wie per Entscheidung des G. C. B. 18. Juli 1912. Da L. U. 762 dieser Orde noch nicht nachgekommen ist, so bestimmt der G. C. B. hiermit, daß wenn sie diesem nicht vor dem 1. Mai 1913 nachkommt so wird ihnen hiermit der Freibrief von dem G. P. entzogen.

Chicago, Ill. — Mittheilung des D. C. bezüglich einer Forderung für eine Lohn-erhöhung für Bar- und Offize-Möbelarbeiter wurde den Akten einverleibt.

New Rochelle, N. Y. — Der G. P. unterbreitet dem Board die Papiere in Verbindung mit dem Hubble Door Co. Falle, mit den Referenzen des Deputy, welcher die Untersuchung machte. Die Rekommendation war wie folgt:

Untersuchung des L. M. Querin in dem Hubble Door Co. Falle.

1. Ich finde, daß der Brief an die Hubble Door Co. von Brady & McLaughlin am 21. November 1911 datiert, welcher besagt, daß die Hubble Leute stark Union sind, eine Unwahrheit ist, da dieser Brief am 21. November datiert ist und der D. C. am 20. Oktober außer Geschäft ging, da kein Quorum an Hand war und sie keine Versammlung für einen Monat halten konnte. Ich finde auch, daß dieser Brief am 21. November 1911 erlassen wurde, daß ein Louis Bender für die Hubble Leute arbeitete, und am 7. Dezember 1911 erst ein Mitglied der B. W. wurde.

2. Ich schlage vor, daß die Entscheidung des früheren G. C. B. ein dem Hubble Falle verworfen werde wegen dem Briefe welche L. U. 717 an die G. D. sandte.



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3. Ich schlage vor, daß die G. O. einen Brief an die New York D. C. und wo sonst nötig sende, welcher den Brady-McLaughlin Brief an die Hubble Door Co. nullifiziert, wegen den Gründen, daß sie kein Recht hatten solchen Brief zu schreiben oder den Siegel des D. C. zu gebrauchen, da der D. C. von selbst aus dem Geschäft ging da sie keine Versammlung vom 20. Oktober 1911 zum 21. November 1911, oder seither hielten, und daß zur Zeit als dieser Brief an die Hubble Leute geschrieben wurde Louis Bender u. A. in dem Hubble-Geschäft arbeiteten, welche nicht zur B. B. gehörten.

T. M. Querin.

Die Papiere in dem New Rochelle, N. Y., Falle wurden dem Board überreicht zusammen mit den Vorschlägen des Deputy welcher nach New Rochelle gesandt wurde wegen Entscheidung des Washington G. E. B. Der Board einigte sich im folgendem:

New Rochelle D. C. Angelegenheit.

8. Februar.

1. Ich finde, daß nie ein Versuch gemacht wurde einen D. C. zu stiften nach unseren Gesetzen.

2. Daß nur eine temporäre Konferenz geformt wurde durch E. Kauffer, Board Mitglied, und daß die Bücher des alten D. C. ihnen nie übertragen wurden.

3. Ich finde, daß in New Rochelle kein D. C. gewollt war, und daß keine der L. U. den Regeln, welche ich ihnen vorlegte, nachkommen wollte.

4. Den Befehl der Washington Konvention einen D. C. zu stiften habe ich verfehlt, da keine L. U. willig war den Regeln nachkommen welche billig und gerecht waren.

5. Ich schlage vor, daß der G. P. eine Bücheruntersuchung anstelle die Bücher der beiden L. U. und des D. C. untersuchen zu lassen.

6. Ich finde, daß Frank Brady, F. S. der L. U. 42 die Bücher des F. S. im Gerichte nicht zeigen wollte. Er sagte er habe dieselben in seinem Kiste gelassen und seien dieselben nicht zu finden.

7. Durch Information und den Akten der L. U. 42 finde ich, daß sie die Konstitution und Gesetze der B. B. übertreten, in dem sie Mitglieder Kredit gaben für Vereinsgelder wenn dieselben noch nicht bezahlt hatten. Per Resolution in 1909 wurde dem F. S. diese Gewalt von dem L. U. gegeben.

Ich finde auch, daß die L. U. Geld von ihrem Schatzamt gab für politische Zwecke, und daß sie einem Mitgliede eine Pension von \$1.50 die Woche bezahlen. Sie haben auch Geld an Mitglieder geborgt, in dreißig und fünfzig Dollar-Summen und Geschäfte auf sehr schlechte Weise geführt.

8. Ich finde, daß der F. S. der L. U. 718 im Februar 1913 im Rückstand war, daß derselbe aber aufbezahlt als ich ihn darauf aufmerksam machte. Ich fand, daß

wenn ein Mitglied der L. U. 718 Vereinsgelder für Dezember schulde und einen Monatsbetrag im Februar bezahle, wurde es ihm Kredit als wenn er im Dezember bezahle.

9. Ich kann keine Spur der alten Bücher finden.

10. Ich schlage dem G. P. die Ausgabe eines neuen Freibriefes und die Wiederrufung der alten Freibriefe der L. U. 42 und 718 vor. Der neue L. U. Freibrief 350 tritt am 16 April 1913 in Kraft.

L. M. Querin.

Nashville, Tenn. — Der G. P. unterbreitete dem Board die Papiere bezüglich einer Bewilligung von \$100 für Stiftungszwecke welche im Februar gemacht wurde. Der Bericht des Stifters wurde verlesen und die Handlung des G. P. bestätigt.

St. Joseph, Mo. — Anfrage der L. U. 110 um finanzielle Unterstützung zur Besserung ihrer Lage. Der Bericht des Stifters Michler wurde verlesen, und bewilligte der Board \$150.00, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Der G. P. unterbreitete einen Bericht des Stifters Gray bezüglich der streifenden Arbeiter in den Minen in Elkh, Neb., und umgegend, und wurde der Bericht den Akten einverleibt.

Birmingham, Ala. — Anfrage des D. C. um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion erteilt, finanzielle Unterstützung bis auf später verlegt, je nach dem Berichte in den G. O. einlaufen.

Bericht des Stifters Meiler bezüglich der vorgeklagten Gewerksforderung der L. U. 1146 Green Bay, Wis., wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Cleveland, O. — Der G. P. unterbreitete Mittheilung der L. U. 1750, welche besagt, daß wenn sie die Erlaubnis des D. C. bekommen oder nicht so hätten sie doch vor einen Vertrag mit ihren Arbeitgebern zu zeichnen. Als diese L. U. wieder in die B. B. zugelassen wurde, versprachen sie schriftlich, daß sie den Regel des D. C. und der G. O. nachkommen würden. Der G. E. B. hält sie darum zu diesem Versprechen.

Anfrage der L. U. 137 Norwich, Conn., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt, finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nachdem Berichte in den G. O. eintreffen.

Waterbury, Conn. — Appell der L. U. 260 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung wurde beibehalten.

Cleveland, O. — Appell der L. U. 1750 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in dem Falle des Sol Wolshy. Entscheidung wurde beibehalten.

Newton, Mass. — Appell der L. U. 1600 (Fortsetzung auf Seite 64.)

# Departement Francais

## Avis

Avis à tous les Charpentiers-Menuisiers en dehors de cette ville: Tenez-vous éloignés de la ville de Montréal. Il y a déjà plus de Charpentiers-Menuisiers que requis ici et il en arrive encore tous les jours et de partout. Tous sont dirigés ici sous de fausses représentations.—Le conseil de District.

Halifax, N. E., Can.—Le premier avril les charpentiers de cette ville quittèrent l'ouvrage ici, demandant quarante cents de l'heure au lieu du taux précédent de trente-deux cents. Les maîtres constructeurs firent une offre de trente-cinq cents de l'heure; les charpentiers ont accepté cette offre et ils sont retournés à leur travail.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Dans cette ville, la construction a été considérablement en retard, en partie à cause de la difficulté de transporter les matériaux, et en partie à cause de la température défavorable, et en très grande partie à cause de la rareté de l'argent. Comme conséquence, les ouvriers des métiers du bâtiment à la fin d'avril, n'étaient pas aussi occupés que les entrepreneurs et les ouvriers eux-mêmes s'y attendaient.

## Immeubles et Temples du Travail

(La Presse, Montréal.)

La Fédération Américaine du Travail, à la suite d'une enquête sur les immeubles et bien-fonds appartenant aux Conseils centraux du Travail et aux organisations ouvrières, dans l'Amérique du Nord publie la liste des villes qui, d'après cette enquête, possèdent un Temple du Travail. Vingt-six villes, aux Etats-Unis ont cet avantage. Pour le Canada, la liste ne mentionne seulement que Winnipeg, Hamilton, et Toronto,

dont le magnifique Temple du Travail est estimé \$65,000, mais elle ne cite pas Montréal, qui cependant possède, aussi, sont Temple du Travail.

Parmi les riches édifices de ce genre, on remarque le Temple du Travail, de Sacramento, Cal., au coût de \$95,000; celui de Paterson, N. J., au coût de \$40,000; celui de Rock Springs, au coût de \$30,000, lequel appartient aux mineurs Unis d'Amérique; ceux de Boston, New York, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, ce dernier nouvellement édifié au coût de \$40,000.

A Montréal, le Temple du Travail est la propriété exclusive de l'union des briqueteurs, et est évalué presentement, à \$50,000.

La liste mentionne également les unions locales, affiliées à la Fédération Américaine, qui sont propriétaires des édifices où elles ont établi leurs quartiers généraux. Au premier rang figure l'edifice de la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers-menuisiers d'Amérique, à Indianapolis, qui est évalué à plus de \$100,000; puis, l'edifice de l'union internationale des brasseurs de bière, à Cincinnati, évalué à \$40,000; celui de Conseil de district des charpentiers-menuisiers de Cincinnati, évalué à \$17,000; celui de l'union locale No. 104 des ferblantiers couvreurs, de San Francisco, au coût de \$13,000.

A Montréal, il convient de faire mention du nouvel et splendide édifice que le syndicat des débardeurs vient de faire construire à l'angle des rues Champ de Mars et Berri, et qui est estimé à une vingtaine de mille dollars.

Ce premier rapport de l'enquête ordonnée par la Fédération Américaine sur les biens possédés par les unions ouvrières internationales n'est évidemment pas complet. Cependant, on voit que l'ensemble des propriétés possédées par le travail

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organisé s'élève, déjà à plusieurs millions, même d'après ce premier recensement, qui est inachevé.

## **L'Arbitrage aux Etats-Unis. Differend des Chauffeurs Regle par Intervention en vertu de la Loi Erdman**

Une des enquêtes les plus importances conduites en vertu des dispositions de la Loi a pris fin récemment quand a été réglé un differend relatif aux salaires qui a menacé pendant quelque temps d'amener une grève de proportions très sérieuses. Plus de 5,000 chauffeurs et machinistes de chemin de fer employés sur cinquante-quatre chemins de fer de l'Est des Etats-Unis ont demandé une augmentation de salaire et plusieurs amélioration des règlements contrôlant leurs conditions de service. Il y a eu une conférence entre un comité représentant les chauffeurs et le comité de conférence des gerants des divers chemins de fer, où la demand des chauffeurs fut rejetée par les compagnies intéressées. En février 1913, la question de déclarer une grève des employés fut soumise à un vote des chauffeurs, et plus de quatre-vingt-seize pour cent votèrent en faveur d'une grève. A la suite du vote sur la grève, les représentatants des deux parties demandèrent au commissaire du travail et au tribunal du commerce des Etats-Unis de mettre en mouvement le mécanisme de la Loi Erdman afin d'essayer d'en arriver à un règlement du differend. Une commission d'arbitrage fut nommée ayant comme membres M. William W. Atterbury, de Philadelphie, comme représentant des compagnies de chemins de fer, et M. Albert Phillips, de Sacramento, comme représentant des chauffeurs. Ces deux messieurs n'ayant pu s'entendre sur le choix d'un membre neutre et président de la commission, M. William L. Chambers, de Washington, fut nommée en cette qualité par le juge président du tribunal de commerce des Etats-Unis et le commissaire intérimaire du travail. Des seances furent subséquemment tenues auxquelles les employés de dif-

ferentes lignes rendirent témoignage en faveur des chauffeurs, les chemins de fer assignant aussi un certain nombre de témoins. Plusieurs exhibits importants furent déposés et une grand quantité de matière statistique fut soumise. Le 23 avril la décision fut rendue, les trois arbitres la signat sans dissidence. Il est entendu qu'aux termes de la décision les employés recevront une augmentation de salaire d'au moins sept pour cent, les gains les plus considérables étant faits par les chauffeurs des chemins de fer de l'Est. Une amélioration sera aussi apportée aux conditions du service comme résultat de la décision de la commission.

## **Compensation aux Ouvriers**

Un projet de loi établissant une compensation pour les employés des Etats-Unis souffrant de blessures ou de maladies professionnelles reçues ou contractées au cours de leur emploi a été déposé au sénat le 12 avril par M. Kern, de Indiana. Le projet de loi a été rédigé après une enquête soignée par l'Association Americaine de Legislation Ouvrière, et est destiné à supplanter la loi actuelle adoptée en 1908, qui n'embrasse qu'un tiers des 350,000 employés fédéraux, n'accorde aucune compensation pour une incapacité de travailler durant moins de quinze jours, ne fait aucune provision pour le traitement médical, et n'accorde qu'un an de salaire même pour la cécité complète, l'incapacité permanente ou la mort. La Loi Kern, d'autre part, comprend tous les employés civils du gouvernement, réduit le temps d'attente de quinze jours à trois et accorde une échelle libérale de compensation pour toute la période d'incapacité de travailler. Une disposition spécial est prise pour le prévention des accidents et des maladies professionnelles dans les chantiers maritimes et les ateliers du gouvernement, et un autre trait distinctif de la nouvelle loi est une compensation pour les maladies professionnelles comme l'empoisonnement par le plomb. Une commission de trois membres est établie pour administrer la Loi.



# Claims Paid

DURING JUNE, 1913

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.	No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
19581	Gustav Oster .....	47	\$200.00	19638	Mrs. Lena K. Brinton ....	61	50.00
19582	Wm. P. Wycoff .....	61	200.00	19639	James Lintaman .....	83	50.00
19583	John Moncur .....	61	200.00	19640	Paul W. Riley .....	125	200.00
19584	Mrs. Lydia E. Linsley ....	79	50.00	19641	Mrs. Karoline Bensen ....	181	50.00
19585	John Floren .....	80	200.00	19642	Mrs. Christina Gutsch ....	188	50.00
19586	Otto Christensen .....	119	50.00	19643	Christian Carlsen .....	457	200.00
19587	Wm. E. Jameson .....	132	200.00	19644	Mrs. Jennie L. Pearson....	599	50.00
19588	Mrs. Fredericka Thomas..	165	50.00	19645	Gottfried Carlson .....	639	200.00
19589	Henry Baumgarn .....	241	200.00	19646	Renwick M. Dickey .....	642	200.00
19590	James Johnson .....	350	200.00	19647	Charles Watkins .....	715	200.00
19591	John Metzdorf .....	419	50.00	19648	Mrs. Jennie Pettegrew ....	800	50.00
19592	James Stalker .....	529	100.00	19649	Harry E. Scattergood (Dis)	897	400.00
19593	W. McDonald .....	685	200.00	19650	Mrs. Mary A. Hill .....	952	50.00
19594	James T. Brown .....	774	200.00	19651	Wm. Eagan .....	1582	200.00
19595	Mrs. Bertha Voien .....	948	50.00	19652	Matthew P. Boyd .....	1704	200.00
19596	Geo. C. Meister .....	1011	200.00	19653	Robert C. Sapp .....	1704	200.00
19597	K. L. Braithwait .....	1186	200.00	19654	John Sinchok .....	32	200.00
19598	Becker J. Widrick .....	1261	200.00	19655	Peter Larson (bal) .....	1922	56.95
19599	Amos B. Dietrich .....	1364	200.00	19656	Frank M. Weitz .....	9	200.00
19600	Fred W. Zuckschwert .....	1366	200.00	19657	Arthur Dugan .....	122	200.00
19601	Herman Wiegmann .....	1367	200.00	19658	Mrs. Sarah M. Fellows ....	158	50.00
19602	Nathan Cady .....	1469	50.00	19659	Chas. W. Lawrence.....	914	50.00
19603	John Neck .....	1678	200.00	19660	Mrs. Margaret Martin....	49	50.00
19604	Martin Linden .....	10	200.00	19661	Oliver LaSalle .....	134	200.00
19605	Peter Ingelson .....	131	200.00	19662	Clifton Standley .....	166	200.00
19606	Geo. T. Timmons .....	638	200.00	19663	Henry Rahanner .....	280	200.00
19607	A. Whitaker .....	986	50.00	19664	Mrs. Mary Titz .....	369	50.00
19608	Carl B. Kling .....	902	100.00	19665	Winfield S. Hoffman ....	599	50.00
19609	Mrs. Mary Haywood .....	141	50.00	19666	Neils Basthohn .....	641	50.00
19610	Mrs. Alice E. Allen.....	316	50.00	19667	Mrs. Margaret Sinclair ...	715	50.00
19611	Mrs. Mary Mitchell .....	340	50.00	19668	Robert H. Roach .....	962	200.00
19612	James M. Pierce .....	693	50.00	19669	Daniel P. DeGraff .....	1015	50.00
19613	Mrs. Josephina Mueller ...	1784	50.00	19670	John Fox .....	1032	200.00
19614	O. O. McElroy .....	7	50.00	19671	Arsene Lebrun .....	1127	200.00
19615	Alphonse Gourd .....	134	200.00	19672	Mrs. Christine Uland .....	1447	50.00
19616	G. Olsen Brooten .....	181	200.00	19673	Alexander Pritchett .....	1892	50.00
19617	W. H. Northam (dis).....	257	400.00	19674	Mrs. Martha Lieberman....	1	50.00
19618	Olof Haglund .....	87	200.00	19675	James Brennock .....	1	200.00
19619	Geo. W. Sherer .....	167	200.00	19676	Mrs. Ida Noble .....	10	50.00
19620	Joseph R. Laplante .....	342	50.00	19677	Patrick J. Gilligan .....	22	50.00
19621	Edward Langlois .....	416	50.00	19678	Richard C. Treloar (dis)...	112	400.00
19622	Arthur L. Gwinn .....	1516	200.00	19679	John Williams .....	112	200.00
19623	Geo. Whitaker .....	1555	200.00	19680	Mrs. M. V. Fennimore ....	160	50.00
19624	Louis Lasko .....	1790	200.00	19681	Mrs. Lenora J. Pape .....	164	50.00
19625	John W. Ortendahl .....	8	200.00	19682	Mrs. Nora Lee .....	247	50.00
19626	Leonard Auer .....	32	200.00	19683	Mrs. Fredricka Larson....	284	50.00
19627	Philip J. Kornely .....	32	200.00	19684	Mrs. Maria Schleef .....	309	50.00
19628	W. E. Owens .....	132	200.00	19685	Joseph Klass .....	341	200.00
19629	Geo. Dube .....	134	200.00	19686	F. M. Duncan .....	396	200.00
19630	Gideon Boutin .....	390	200.00	19687	Jacob Aurand .....	416	200.00
19631	Archie Baker .....	395	200.00	19688	Mrs. Sophia K. Ott .....	436	50.00
19632	Theodore Molter .....	554	200.00	19689	Fred Mach .....	440	200.00
19633	Elias W. Sandberg .....	639	200.00	19690	Mrs. Emma Casey .....	443	50.00
19634	Wm. Heastman .....	993	50.00	19691	Gustaf Wallace .....	497	200.00
19635	Michael Kaser .....	12	200.00	19692	Alphonse Jardin .....	707	200.00
19636	Mrs. Gaynell Lutman ....	55	50.00	19693	Mrs. Angelina Charest.....	1127	25.00
19637	Mrs. Petronella K. Terberg	60	50.00	19694	Watson D. Summers .....	1207	100.00

# THE CARPENTER

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
19695	Theo. Miller .....	1367	200.00
19696	Chas. Handke .....	1367	200.00
19697	Mrs. Helena M. Coopey....	1392	50.00
19698	Mrs. Annie J. Pearson ....	1695	50.00
19699	Geo. Thurber Provost.....	1790	50.00
19700	H. Armstrong .....	138	173.25
19701	Wm. Whittaker (dis).....	632	400.00
19702	James McShane .....	10	50.00
19703	Mrs. Edith Maze .....	13	50.00
19704	John H. Gillis .....	67	200.00
19705	Michel Guay .....	134	200.00
19706	Mrs. Kate Allen .....	198	50.00
19707	Edward Johnson .....	846	100.00
19708	Mrs. Mary J. O'Brien.....	901	50.00
19709	H. C. Olson .....	1367	200.00
19710	Mrs. Mary Carlson .....	1747	50.00
19711	Paul G. Grauf .....	58	200.00
19712	J. A. Watson .....	61	50.00
19713	John McKinnon .....	67	200.00
19714	Mrs. Amanda Dawley .....	72	50.00
19715	John N. Boettcher .....	181	50.00
19716	Franz Hartung .....	309	200.00
19717	Mrs. Candida Persico .....	387	50.00
19718	Mrs. Marie Schluckebier ..	513	50.00
19719	Joseph H. Saunders (dis)..	655	100.00
19720	Frank Komarek .....	1786	200.00
19721	Joseph Burger .....	1940	200.00
19722	Charles Thorsby .....	15	193.16
19723	Mrs. Lula May Carlson ...	106	50.00
19724	Chris. Hessler (dis).....	110	300.00
19725	Mrs. Ida E. Sweedy .....	132	50.00
19726	Mrs. Sussie De Maria' .....	138	50.00
19727	Mrs. Mary Tyler Jones....	142	50.00
19728	Andres B. Johannessen....	247	200.00
19729	Frank Featherby .....	261	200.00
19730	Mrs. Nellie R. Whitney....	308	50.00
19731	Mrs. Agnes E. Weiss.....	473	50.00
19732	Mrs. Emma S. Bickel .....	492	50.00
19733	Mark Lombard .....	910	50.00
19734	Michael Bauer .....	1596	200.00
19735	Mrs. Mary Svoboda .....	1786	50.00
19736	Mrs. Sophia Zamore .....	1824	50.00
19787	G. R. Sarvis .....	1890	50.00
19738	John Findlay .....	1435	200.00
19739	Eugene Geata .....	396	100.00
19740	Mrs. Ellen Gorvin .....	247	50.00
19741	Mrs. Anna M. Huber .....	628	50.00
19742	Mrs. Marie Lowery .....	993	50.00
19743	Mrs. Annie Saunders .....	1343	50.00
19744	Mrs. Carolina Keeling .....	1922	50.00
19745	Mrs. Mary Deuerling .....	1922	50.00
19746	Chas. C. Jacox .....	8	200.00
19747	Nicholas Doyle .....	26	200.00
19748	Mrs. Eula H. Flaherty....	64	50.00
19749	Edward C. Mahoney .....	137	200.00
19750	Mrs. Ella V. Scott .....	193	50.00
19751	Mrs. Katherine Huprich ..	209	50.00
19752	Fred C. Schilling .....	203	50.00
19753	Mrs. Sarah Meir .....	288	50.00
19754	J. A. Mills .....	648	50.00
19755	A. P. Douglas .....	1188	50.00
19756	Mrs. Nellie Blue .....	1297	50.00
19757	Willis Keath .....	1364	200.00
19758	John O'Keefe .....	109	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
19759	Mrs. C. M. McConwell....	860	50.00
19760	Mrs. Jennie L. Rutledge...	987	50.00
19761	Alvin H. Eames .....	1328	200.00
19762	John W. Breckenridge ....	345	200.00
19763	Wm. F. Wegner .....	1	200.00
19764	May Young .....	16	100.00
19765	Wm. Cottrell .....	79	78.00
19766	Neal Olson .....	181	200.00
19767	Klaus Meibos .....	184	200.00
19768	Frank Nowicki .....	214	200.00
19769	Henry Robinson .....	249	200.00
19770	Wm. Lang .....	632	50.00
19771	Mrs. Mary E. Leopold.....	785	50.00
19772	W. P. Snead .....	1582	200.00

Total .....\$25,076.36

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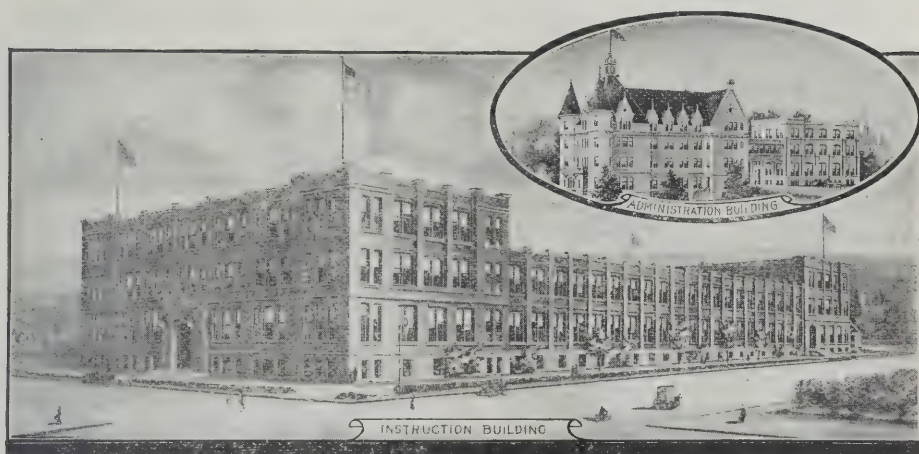
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He's truly vallant that can wisely suffer  
The worst that man can breathe;  
And make his wrongs his outsides,  
To wear them like his raiment, carelessly,  
And ne'er prefer his injuries to his heart,  
To bring it into danger.  
—Shakespeare.

# THE CARPENTER



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Civil Engineer  
Surveying and Mapping  
Commercial Illustrating  
Mining Engineer  
Gas Engineer  
Automobile Running  
Bookkeeper  
Stenographer  
Civil Service Exams.  
Advertising Man

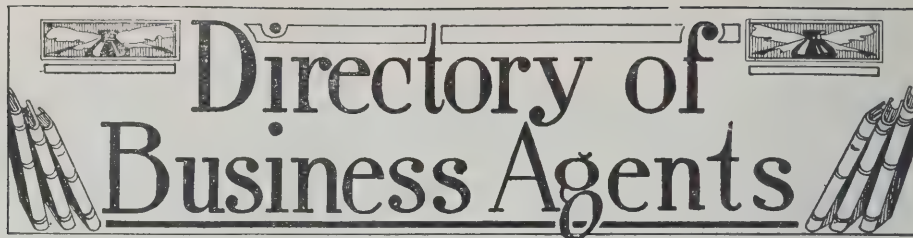
Name \_\_\_\_\_

St. and No. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Present Occupation \_\_\_\_\_





# Directory of Business Agents

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Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.  
Allentown, Pa.—N. K. Frankenfield, 326 N. 16th st.  
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Anadarko, Okla.—J. E. Wilson.  
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Augusta, Ga.—F. M. King, 702 Moore ave.  
Augusta, Me.—Y. M. Rollins.  
Ausable Forks, N. Y.—Hiram Jacques.  
Ardmore, Okla.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.  
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Boise, Idaho—James J. Ryan, Box 1294 Sta. A.  
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Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.  
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Council Bluffs, Ia.—A. A. Whitlock, 201 S. First st.  
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Dallas, Tex.—E. W. Speer, P. O. Box 372.  
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Elmira, N. Y.—W. D. Miller, Metzger Block, cor. 3d and N. Main.  
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 Granville, Ill.—Geo. F. Scott.  
 Grayville, Ill.—J. W. Badisbaugh, Box 503.  
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 Herkimer, N. Y.—Cornelius Lathrope, 118 2d avenue.  
 Holyoke and Westfield, Mass.—John Cronnen, Carpenters' Hall, 437 High st.  
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 Hudson, N. Y.—H. W. Macy, 446 Carrott st.  
 Iilon, N. Y.—Squire Kilbourne, 86 Otsego st.  
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 Jackson, Mich.—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.  
 Jacksonville, Fla.—W. A. Puryear, Labor Hall, Liberty and Bay sts.  
 Jamestown, N. Y.—J. M. Kane, Box 112.  
 Jersey City, N. J.—J. R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave.; James G. Larkin, 452 Hoboken ave.  
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 Kensington, Ill.—John H. Leyoung.  
 Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—P. Beers.  
 Kewanee, Ill.—Frank Heeter, 409 N. Livingstone ave.  
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 Kingston, N. Y.—Harry F. Gerhardt, 161 E. Chester st.  
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 LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.  
 Lawrence, Mass.—A. B. Grady, 10 Butler st.  
 Lawton, Okla.—H. F. Rugb, 811 A ave.  
 Lethbridge, Alta., Can.—Stanley L. Chappell, Box 172.  
 Lewiston, Me.—J. A. Reng, 249 Park st.  
 Lincoln, Neb.—Fred Eissler, Labor Temple.  
 Little Falls, N. Y.—Alfred N. Smith, 434 Petre street.

Little Rock, Ark.—R. A. Peterfer, 2215 Cumberland st.  
 Lockport, N. Y.—Albert Nott, 237 Prospect st.  
 Louisville, Ky.—E. J. Borders, 506 Walker Bldg., 5th and Market sts.  
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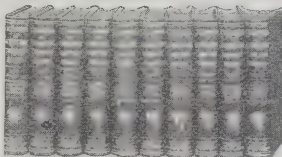
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# THE CARPENTER

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljährliche Sitzung, 1913, des G. C. B.

(Fortsetzung von Seite 54.)

über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in dem Falle des Wm. S. Van Wart. Entscheidung wurde bestätigt.

San Francisco, Cal. — Appell der Frau Rachel A. Perry über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung wurde bestätigt.

G. P. Kirby ging nach St. Louis der Maschinen-Konvention beizumohnen.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Vernon Fletcher unterbreitet Papiere des D. C. und erschien vor dem Board in Bezug auf einem Vertrage welcher mit der Geo. W. Smith & Co. gemacht wurde. Dieser Vertrag gibt eine 48stündige Woche und einen Minimum-Lohn von 36 Cents die Stunde an. New York verweigert sich angeblich diesen Vertrag anzuerkennen. Dieser Fall wurde verschoben bis Information von dem New York D. C. eintrifft und wurde der G. C. beauftragt für diese Information zu Telegraphieren.

Ein vollständiger Bericht des Mitgliedes Potts über den Fluthschaden in Ohio, besonders in Dayton und Hamilton, wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Hamilton, O. — Der Board bewilligt \$1,000 für die Fluthleidenden Mitglieder der L. U. 637, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. versendet werden sollen.

Mittheilung der L. U. 1477 Middletown, O., bezüglich des Fluthschaden, wurde an den G. P. gewiesen.

London, Ont., Can. — Mittheilung der L. U. 1946 bezüglich einer Gewerksforderung. Der G. C. wurde beauftragt, weitere Information zu sammeln wie per General-Konstitution.

Hampton, Va. — Appell der L. U. 887 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle der L. U. 887 vs. L. U. 331. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wurde bestätigt.

11. April 1913.

Alle anwesend außer Kirby.  
Albany, N. Y. — Thos. Gilmore, von der L. U. 117, erschien in Bezug auf die Stellung welche L. U. nahm gegen die Stickerarbeiter im Bodenlegen.

Chicago, Ill. — Appell der L. U. 504 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in dem Falle des Wm. Leibovitz. Entscheidung wurde bestätigt.

Anfrage der L. U. 1831 Arctic, N. S.,

L. U. 1282 Salem, O., und L. U. 284, Erie, Pa., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt, finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nach dem Berichte in den G. O. eintreffen.

Bericht des D. C., Birmingham, Ala., bezüglich der Ausschließung, wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Mittheilung der L. U. 203 Poughkeepsie, N. Y., bezüglich des Streikes der 100 Leute, wurde verschoben bis der Bericht des Stiffters, welcher dort ist, eintrifft.

Macon, Ga. — Theilweiser Bericht des D. C. über Stiftungsgelder. Der Board beauftragte, den G. C. den D. C. zu schreiben, daß dieser Bericht nicht zufriedenstellend ist, und daß ein vollständiger Bericht nöthig ist. Diese Bewilligung wurde vor 2 Jahren gemacht und ist der Board von der Meinung, daß ein vollständiger Bericht schon längst hätte gemacht und das übrigegebliebene Geld zurückgeschickt werden sollen.

Vollständige Berichte über Ausgaben der vom Board bewilligten Stiftungsgeldern langten von dem D. C. Jacksonville, Fla., dem D. C. Los Angeles, Cal., und den Montgomery Co., Pa., D. C. ein und wurden dieselben den Akten einverleibt.

Theilweiser Bericht des D. C. der New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Der D. C. erhielt die Antwort, daß dieser Bericht nicht zufriedenstellend ist und daß das übrigegebliebene Geld und ein vollständiger Bericht verlangt sei.

Telegramm der L. U. 137 Norwich, Conn., welcher besagt, daß es zu einem Abschluß des Streikes kam, wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Der Fall des Gewerks-Vertrages mit Geo. W. Smith & Co. von Philadelphia, Pa., wurde wieder aufgenommen. Da dieser Vertrag derselbe ist wie die welche mit New York Firmen gemacht wurden, so bestimmt der G. C. B., daß keine Streitigkeiten wegen diesem von unseren New York Mitgliedern entstehen.

Der Board nahm den Theil des Berichtes der Rochester Konvention auf welches sich mit der Jurisdiction der unabhängigen Mühlenarbeiter von Buffalo, N. Y. berührt, und welches von dem alten Board auf den jetzigen übertragen wurde. Der Board übergab dieses dem G. P.

(Fortsetzung in nächster Nummer.)

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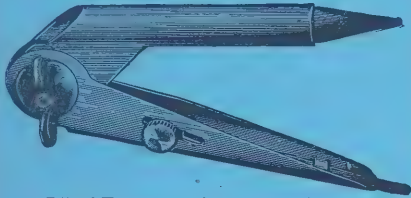
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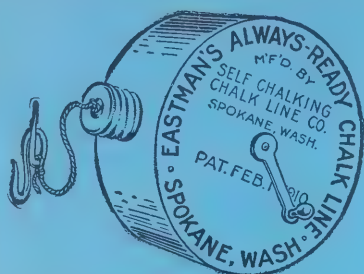
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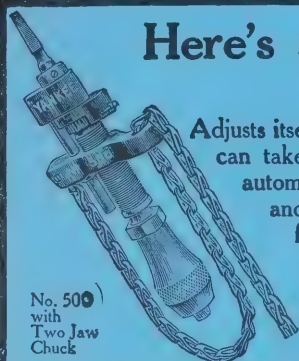
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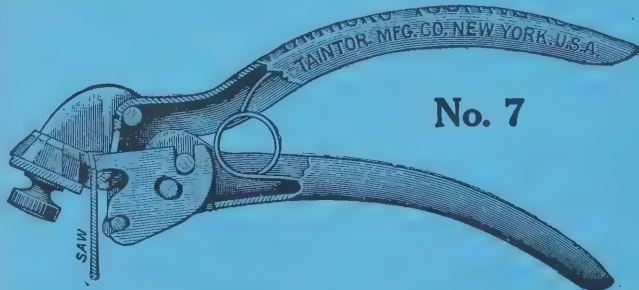
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# The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers,  
Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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## Through the Seasons

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL

While the world is mellow with sunshine,  
Sweet with the odors of June,  
The toilers inured to hardship  
Step to a livelier tune;  
To the music of busy hammers,  
For work is the world's refrain,  
The heirs of adversity labor  
To the tune of saw and plane.

The robins nest high in the tree-tops,  
The roses smile sweet and gay,  
And a thousand charms of the summer  
Are calling the world to play;  
But the men who work for a living,  
And fight the wolf from their door,  
Heed no call of vacation's play time  
But toil as never before.

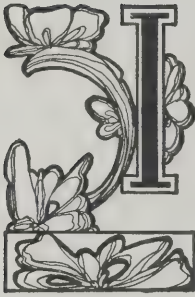
And the beautiful world of pleasure  
So filled with beautiful things  
Shines ever and on through the seasons  
Alike for peasants and kings;  
But capital corners the market  
On food stuffs and coal and ice,  
And the men who toil for existence  
Must hustle to pay the price.

And the fair, bright world with its June time  
Calls to its children in vain,  
For labor can not afford play time  
And earn the price of life's pain;  
For the fangs of the wolf snarl nearer,  
The wolf of want at the door,  
And capital smiles at the specter  
That haunts the lives of the poor.

# THE CARPENTER

## HOW THE OLD ORDER IS CHANGING

(By Prof. Ezra G. Gray.)



IT must be, to say the least, annoying to the decaying Kirby, his National Association of Manufacturers, the Erectors' Association, especially its hired man, Walter Drew, the fruitless Anti-Boycott coterie, and the corporation lawyers and capitalistic syndicates to realize that organized labor is being generously rewarded for political support which a vast majority of its members gave in the late national election to the party now regnant.

By favor of the successful party, organized labor now sits in representation in the inner council chambers of the nation in the person of the Hon. Wm. B. Wilson, the Secretary of the Department of Labor; by favor of the ruling majority in the Congress of the United States, the odious Sherman Anti-Trust Act is no longer effective against labor and farmers' unions, in the sense of their being illegal trust organizations, or liable to prosecution as such. In many States of the nation, labor's leaders have been placed in high official position and labor laws, which organized labor asked for, have been enacted, while certain other laws have been changed to cover a fairer equalization of moral and legal responsibility.

Prior to the present year, labor's ears buzzed with sounds of trust prosecutions against itself, its members, and against "Big Business"—trusts and corporations. All of the latter were favored with light fines, brief and few imprisonments, and numerous "nollies," at all of which they laughed in pleasure and contempt. Now Wickersham is silent; Drew in darkness—the voluble attorney of the Manufacturers' Association is at his wit's end.

The "Million-and-a-half-dollar War Fund" of the National Association has

been found to possess too much India rubber, having the force and power of a sad and serious rebound. That fund cost our country millions of dollars in the way of malicious prosecutions and official transportations, and other employments and expenses incidental thereto, not including the loss of lives and property, nor the amount of misery that came to peaceful homes and people.

For nearly a score of years organized labor has pleaded persistently for the more peaceful and less costly course of arbitration in labor disputes or controversies. In the same period capital, in associated form, combined to control and dictate industrial conditions and wage schedules, always turning a deaf ear and contemptuous voice to even the very spirit of arbitration.

Impartially the public has watched for a pacific trend of thought away from the Kirby kind. It has not come. On the contrary, the wicked, cruel and destructive form of inconsistent and aggressive opposition has appeared through aid of the "war fund" and millions added in a replenishing way, and this has given weapons which a civilized nation would spurn because of the moral barbarity of such implements and their effect against prospective peace.

Finally, the public called for a change in the old order of things, and the first and emphatic answer to the call went out over the country, placing in power an administration that gave its prior and positive promises that capital should no longer dominate the people—the wage earners in particular and the national government in general. All humanity and civil and political intelligence saw in the change a sensitive cause for rejoicing that those promises were not hollow, but earnest, and finding commendable efforts to fulfill them according to reason, right, justice, and impartiality.

While it is true that there has been a wholesome result in blotting out blem-

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ishes marring and injuring the cause of labor, it is extremely gratifying to note the continuous appeal of organized labor to so adjust industrial contentions and conditions as to bring capital and labor within the lines of industrial peace and prosperity throughout the country. Still more gratifying is the fact that the present government is furthering the appeal by fruitful aid and recognition, and that both labor and the government are pro-

ceeding in quiet and effective manner along ways and means that fully answer the appeal.

What rises now to prominence is the duty of the considerate wage people, the thoughtful public, and the impartial, unbiased capitalists and employers to throw the weight of influence and power to place the change beyond any possible retrogression. To all of which, let us say—"Success!"

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## RIISING ABOVE THE RUT

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)



It has been intimated by various individuals that the majority of carpenters are nothing more nor less than "Hammer and Saw" men, who cannot do a job by themselves without a higher skilled or superior mechanic to show them how in

the shape of a foreman or master.

This statement is too sweeping to be true or even considered seriously, although the absence and lack of apprenticeship systems nowadays has rendered it more difficult to acquire the essential advanced knowledge of the technics of the trade than formerly; which brings us squarely to the problem of "modern mechanical education" or rather the acquisition of that skill of hand, and activity, and intuition of brain which will enable a man to execute and produce the middle and higher examples of the art of the artisan.

However, I do not write nor speak of manual training or vocational faddishness of that sort, nor those comparatively pseudo systems, which, although formulated with the good intention of inculcating into young and untutored personalities tastes or ambitious efforts likely to create, by actual tool manipulation, useful or beautiful objects (in most cases whether they desire it or not), but of the fact of that practical, serious, and

earnest knowledge which must be acquired, born into, or inherited by anyone, to become skilled, reliable mechanics.

The best school, any thinking man will concede, is undoubtedly that of experience. To commence early in life—aye, indeed, in comparative youth—just after childhood, when boyhood or girlhood is budding, or even before, say with a box of building blocks or toy tools, is laying the foundation for a successful mechanical career, especially as it should be developed in the training of a successful future carpenter and joiner, and by fostering and encouraging the young mind in this direction, on and on until the time of puberty has passed.

So much depends upon parents, especially the male. If he is a carpenter and has one son or more, how simple it would be to bring him or them into the shop, or on any building job in or on which the father is engaged. To let him, the child or youth, play with pieces of wood, drive, even mischievously, some nails, or saw a little wood might engender, while engaged in this pastime, a desire to do it again, or enjoy more of it until its pursuit becomes a habit and the parent will soon see that the tyro will neglect play and cultivate work, because the mechanic in embryo will regard it as a more enjoyable pastime than play.

It has been noted how a group of children or youths—nay even men and some women—will stop and look interestingly and in silence at skilled mechanics while at work and in pursuit of their daily avo-



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cations. The group outside a blacksmith's shop, the crowd around a new building in course of construction, raising of a safe, building of a bridge, boat or automobile, attest the mechanical interest latent in human beings which, perhaps, has never developed nor has been even trained into the desire and without perhaps sufficient energy to acquire or exercise manual skill.

And so it is this very skill which makes the best mechanics so valuable. It was this possession which long ago consolidated the ancient Freemasons, trades guilds, and our modern unions and which gave them the perfect right and power to ask for and obtain greater compensation for their completed labor and productions.

I do not speak of art, which John Ruskin has truly written of as "Advanced skill," but of the higher branches of our own trade which is so important to the community at large. The world could, and does, live in many cases without art, but without the skilled tradesmen who build our houses, etc., it would be a dreary place, indeed, and we would soon retrograde to the barbarism of the stone age, which being said, although I have digressed, brings us back as to how we of the "saw and hammer" must—mind you I say "must"—each and all together progress and rise day by day, as long as the Almighty gives us health and strength to aspire to higher things and to do them.

Therefore, I should recommend carpenters to study at all times and by all means, to observe, and endeavor to mentally retain the best impressions, means, and methods which may come within their visual notice, to make sketches and written notes of special details of carpentry and joinery, to purchase good books for reference, to listen to the conversations attentively of those whose older experience and long lives have given them superior knowledge—and surely this is worth while attaining at the small cost of keeping one's ears open and mouth shut. Also, to distinguish between the gold and the dross in wood

work; and, above all, to travel now and again away from present homes and environments to those apart—say from city to country—village to town, and town to country—and vice versa, always working and learning, but last and most important of all, continue a carpenter as you journey through life and live on your trade, to improve, increase and cultivate your manual skill, for this trade depends solely on the movement of the human hands which through the proper functions of the brain and eye guide each tool in its course and exact direction, each in its turn as required and mechanically necessary to the full and precise completion of the job. In perfect mechanics errors are not justifiable, do not and must not exist, nor can they do so without courting disaster and perhaps disgrace.

Be absolutely honest in endeavor, and you will in consequence gain the confidence of your employer, be he foreman, contractor, or owner, not blatant nor too positive, but relying on the mechanical knowledge you actually possess, and, with full reliance on your own ability and capability, you will gradually rise out of the rut to higher remuneration and more respect and citizenship. "Which was to be said?"

I should recommend also that our men look and cultivate high ideals of the trade, for its history and past have been associated with every great event which has occurred through the ages. From the very birth of Christianity, as the cycles of time passed on, there was no time in which this trade was not in demand. For executions, festivals, coronations, inaugurations, scenes of joy or sorrow, the stage, the play of politics—all called into the proceedings in the erection of stagings, etc., the labor and skill of carpenters. It is a trade to be proud of. It has romance and sentiment, and has been ennobled by numerous authors. Victor Hugo mentions it often, Shakespeare and other poets do likewise; and who has read well will ever forget the splendid delineation of the car-

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penter, Adam Bede, and his shop, written by George Eliot with such true fidelity to detail as to its appearance and daily routine?

Apart from the wages gained, it would be well to speak well of one's craft, not to run it down in times of idleness or tribulation, but to remember that it has

given and will yet give each and every one of us many moments of pleasure and happiness which we are continually in pursuit of. With malice toward none and charity to all let us then look upward and push onward always aspiring to better ourselves and consequently those around us.

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## THE RIGHT TO BOYCOTT

(By Louis Francis Budenz.)

Each on other for assistance call  
Till one man's weakness grows the strength  
of all. —Pope.



N addition to the right to strike, which must be guaranteed to the workingman in all well-ordered society, there must likewise be secured to him the right to boycott—to refuse, in combination with his fellows, to continue to associate in a business way

with one who has refused, on his part, to remove conditions inimical to the worker's welfare or to grant just concessions which tend to promote that purpose. It is most reasonable that this should be so. For, if in order to maintain his right to live, to obtain proper wages and conditions in his work, it is morally lawful for the laborer in a legitimate manner to refrain from working for another and to persuade others by peaceful means to do likewise, it is most certainly proper for him to refrain from patronizing another and to persuade others to so refrain, as an expression of protest against unjust conditions and to obtain an amelioration of the same. And thus the boycott, like the strike, in its proper use is not destructive of society, but tends, on the other hand, to correct abuses which left uncured and unchecked would eventually spell the ruin of society and of industry.

Nor does the boycott deserve the universal odium which the unthinking seek

to cast upon it. When in the sweated trades employers heap indignities upon their women workers, causing them to work long, weary hours at hard, tiresome labor in insanitary shops for miserably low wages, it is a most beneficial thing for organized labor to point its accusing finger at these offenders and allow the public to express its verdict by its refusal to buy such goods. Or when the president of a large manufacturing concern attempts to force on his men the ten-hour day, on the poor plea that his foreman had granted to them a day of nine sometime before without the knowledge of the head of the concern, and when other factories in his vicinity are working but nine hours, then is it correct for labor again to say to the world: "Do not purchase the products of such a company." It is in cases such as these an instrument of right and justice.

The boycott has not been the instrument of persuasion of the working class alone. It has been used with varied success by all classes and sub-divisions of the people—by churches, societies, political parties, consumer's leagues, and by employers. Its very name bespeaks its origin alien to the labor movement. For the term was coined from a certain Captain Boycott, a land agent in Ireland, who was ostracised socially and commercially by all the people with whom he came in contact for his cruel conduct to the renters with whom he dealt. For years it was practiced in that country by the Land League to bring about needed reforms. And long before it had had a name, social and commercial ostracism

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had been enforced, in one way or another, as a protest against certain existing wrongs. President Gompers has termed it "the universal weapon of mankind."

Nor must the boycott be at all confused with the "blacklist," so often used by the employers. With the former, as has well been said, "publicity is its vital breath." In order to insure its success, the whole matter must be thoroughly presented to the public—it must be discussed in periodicals, from the platform, in open meetings, and the like. In this way alone can large numbers be persuaded to accept it and thus make it effective. It must be exposed to the light of censure and of criticism. The "blacklist," on the other hand, is secret. It is adopted in some quiet meeting place by a handful of employers possessing enormous economic power as compared to their victim. Through it has many a man been driven from place to place, a hunted, haunted wretch, often compelled "to change his name and even to alter his appearance," as John Mitchell tells us, "in the vain hope to escape from the omnipresent and omnipotent blacklist." Used by the laboring class or any other association of men, because of its almost certainty of abuse, it would be equally odious. Moreover, the boycott, held for proper use in the hands of the workers, tends to industrial equilibrium in that it strengthens the economically weak, while the blacklist adds a powerful and most insidious weapon to forces already over-strong.

As with the sympathetic strike, so is the secondary boycott, that which is invoked not against the original offender, but against those who, in spite of the primary boycott, deal with him—in certain cases justifiable. That these cases are more rare than with the primary boycott can clearly be seen. The secondary boycott should be put into effect after the greatest deliberation and only upon extreme provocation. The farther away the force of the persuasive instrument becomes from the original object which it is desired that it should influence, the more

likely is the issue to become clouded, the more likely is injustice to be done, and the less likely is it to be effective. A necessity for the use of the secondary boycott can arise, however, despite those critics who seem to think otherwise. When a person, firm or corporation stubbornly persists in buying from the boycotted goods, which he or they could reasonably purchase from firms fair to the workers, the secondary boycott should assuredly be invoked.

Caution indeed is ever needed in the use of the boycott. Such a powerful instrument, likely to cause damage and serious inconvenience to the one against whom it is directed, must be wielded with the greatest prudence and the greatest care. As its use is appealed to in the name of justice, so must justice be ever done by those who invoke its aid. Mitchell tells us in his able work on "Organized Labor" that "the right to boycott, like the right to strike or lockout, the right to vote, the right to bear arms, the liberty of speech, or the right to devise one's property as one will, is subject to misuse. There can be no personal liberty that does not, at some time or other, lead to abuse and cause individual hardship." And he further declares: "The same rules that apply to a strike should apply to a boycott: it should be enforced only when a real necessity exists and under conditions which will promote the welfare of the working classes and of society in general. The morality as well as the efficiency of a boycott can be secured only by limiting its application to important cases and by preventing its abuse." The boycott should certainly not be used until milder methods have been found of no avail. And as in the case of the strike violence must at all times be discountenanced. The principle of moral coercion must ever be disassociated from that of physical coercion.

Certain courts have from time to time sweepingly condemned the theory of the boycott. In this they have been most emphatically in error. That there have been abuses in particular cases cannot be



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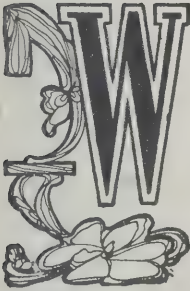
denied; organized labor itself has admitted that. But in this, as in regard to so many other subjects, we must distinguish between the use and the abuse.

In order to have proper industrial conditions in our day, the right to the use of the boycott must be assured the workingman.

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## THE POINT OF VIEW

(By H. B. Moyer.)



WHAT would you do if you were a millionaire?"

Were The Carpenter or any other labor magazine to follow the suit of a certain large American newspaper and ask its readers the above question the results might prove most interesting, even

if not entirely conclusive; for no man can honestly determine just what he may do under given circumstances until face to face with them.

Naturally, the average workingman is reasonably safe in making almost any kind of prediction as to what he would or would not do with that amount of money, for he is hardly likely to be put to the test—not at the present scale of wages anyway. Nevertheless, we can readily suppose that the administration of his wealth would largely depend upon how he obtained it. In any event, though, it is certain that he would view things differently than he does now.

If he inherited the money, the ex-workingman would perhaps be inclined to feel very kindly toward labor in general, for the hardships of a working career would be still fresh in his mind. On the other hand, if he built up his fortune bit by bit, he might—like others we could mention—tend to become more grasping as his hoard piled up and to consign labor to a place warmer than the equator.

Almost everything depends upon the point of view. Viewed from a height, things look very different than when looked at from sea level, and that is one of the chief reasons why capital and labor never have and probably never will

be able to see matters in a corresponding light.

Capital has never given evidence of being an admirer of the workingman, and, if the latter reciprocates in kind, who can really blame him? In justice, though, to the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow it should be understood that he dislikes the rich not so much because many of them are so very wealthy, but because so many of his own kind are so very poor. It is not the wealth itself so much that counts as the manner in which most of it is obtained, for none can deny that it is chiefly from the working people's pockets that most of it is taken. Small wonder then, I say, if at times the men in overalls are inclined to feel none too friendly toward the men in broadcloth, for it is the latter who have taught us to realize the truth of the poet's assertion that—

The world a city is of many a street,  
And death a market place where all men meet;  
If life were merchandise which gold could buy,  
The poor man would not live, the rich man  
would not die.

That the concentration of great wealth is a menace to the welfare of the general public is evinced by the investigation now being prosecuted by Congress into the workings of the "Money Trust." Nevertheless the average capitalist is prone to prate about the wonderful things he has done, and is doing, in the way of developing the country at large; inferring, of course, that it is the lure of accomplishment rather than of gold that spurs him on. Like the painter, he is fond of squinting his eyes as he draws, and like him assuming the artistic license of omitting displeasing details and in other ways arranging the composition to suit his individual tastes. The manufacturer of sweatshop clothing, for example,

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would never include the wan faces of his child laborers in any picture he might paint of the industry he had "helped to develop," no more than the coal magnate would depict the stupid-visaged, stunted figures of the breaker boys. Without the aid of labor all the developing that capital would ever do would amount to nil; and yet our modest little man of money asks for nothing more nor less than all the credit and the bulk of the profits from his undertakings.

The capitalist, by his every action, argues that while it is ruinous for money to compete against money, it is positively necessary for the good of the country for labor to compete against labor in marketing its wares. There again we are confronted with the differences in the point of view.

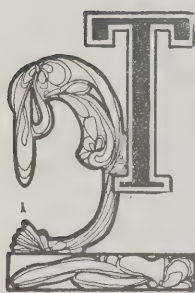
No one can have the hardihood to deny that capital and labor will scarcely be

ever likely to see exactly alike. That being granted, why then should there be the slightest hesitancy on any workingman's part to throw his lot in with his own kind and help better his own and his fellow's condition? Why do some men hesitate to affiliate themselves with organized labor? Surely it cannot be because they are afraid of capital, for even the most blindly prejudiced must admit that in organization there is strength. Most assuredly it cannot be because of lack of knowledge of what unionism means to workingmen in the way of better conditions. What, then, is it that keeps some toilers from joining hands with their fellow-workers? Who can say? At all events, it is not his point of view that restrains him, for the non-union workingman following an organized trade is blind.

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## CONSCIENCE AND CLASSES

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)



THE old order of things is passing away. In this wonderful age of progress mankind is making long strides in his emancipation from the thralldom of the past.

Changes are taking place in all fields of human thought that are resulting in decided reconstruction of platforms and ideals. Particularly will we observe that industrial life has awakened from its prehistoric apathy and has become an active and interesting factor in transforming the graft systems of monopoly into agencies of usefulness. It is asserted that the world is undergoing a mental change, and it is seemingly true that a moral change is also impending. Conscience is acting in the interests of the indigent and helpless poor more than the world has ever before witnessed. Capital has been proven heartless, greedy, and

selfish to the exclusion of all human suffering and need. Its latent conscience is at last stirring and causing a sense of discomfort, alike to bloated bondholders and parsimonious financiers. First and most zealous and untiring in the progress, readjustment, and rearrangement evident on all sides, organized labor stands on record as pre-eminent among the forces encouraging reform and urging better conditions. Practical ability and common sense—rare and uncommon gifts—have emphasized the direction of the labor movement. Under its able leadership organized labor has brought before the attention of the world the needs of the people. It has not only caught and held the public attention to existing conditions, it has unmistakably outlined its own determined attitude toward the improvement of these conditions. Industrial purposes have been made plain, and the shocking contrast between affluence and necessity is so glaring that it sears the sleeping conscience of mankind.

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It is encouraging and gratifying to note the results of industrial organization. These manifestations are greatest and most important to labor's cause, as seen in better legislation throughout the country. Progressive measures in the interests of labor are under earnest consideration in many state legislatures, and public conscience and sentiment begin to acknowledge the crimes of greed committed against suffering humanity in the name of business!

But what a time the pioneer labor union must have had in its struggle for existence! At overwhelming odds it fought its way and stubbornly held its own against contempt, ridicule, and injustice.

Organized labor has seen stormy times. The tears of the toilers—blood, sweat, and grime; privation, sacrifice, success, and failure ever alternating, hope and despair at war for ascendancy; mocking, cruel criticisms, malignant persecution, ignorance, greed and indifference, all these things and more, have marked the mile posts of the rocky road to its present fair level of success.

"The Past has taught its lesson, the Present has its duty, and the Future its hope."

The good intentions of organized labor are no longer in doubt with disinterested spectators, for every day its calumniators see its real purpose proven by results, and its words are backed by deeds. Professions are endorsed by daily practice. Its sincerity and ideals for human welfare have been established beyond a shadow of questioning.

The confidence of the public has been gained. Practical and energetic methods mark all proceedings of organized labor to improve conditions in such manner as to harm no one and benefit all concerned.

Looking to the mutual interest and prosperity of employer and employe, organized labor desires harmony in all business relations. Patience, persistence, and endurance have always been the principal virtues of the working people.

Lowell tells us that "Endurance is the crowning quality, and patience all the

passion of great hearts." Then, "Experience has taught us that perseverance paves the way to all success."

Oh, the intricacies of the so-called Industrial Problem! The struggles, crushed ambitions, hopes unrealized—the sorrows, sacrifices and unselfish devotion of the poor!

When earth calls up her heroes  
To stand before His face,  
How many a name unknown to fame  
Will ring from that high place.

All the world's important reforms have been retarded and hampered by opposition. Monstrous difficulties and petty objections have always hindered and restrained progress. Toil, privation, and cruel injustice have characterized the labor movement from the beginning of its resistance to monopoly until the present time. The privileged classes of mankind have no conscience on the subject of their privileges. The iron jaws which close on the marrowy bone of privilege never relax until they are broken.

When the world becomes altruistic, our problems will be easy of solution.

So much for politics and privileges. Until conscience assumes the sway over human affairs and makes the Golden Rule a business law for all classes, the sublime prophecy of the poet will not be fulfilled.

I think the King of that country comes out  
from his tireless host,  
And walks in this world of the weary, as if  
He loved it most;  
For here in the dusty confusion, with eyes  
that are heavy and dim,  
He meets again the laboring men who are  
looking and longing for Him.

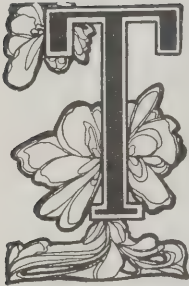
A philosophy of selfishness, applied in the name of any group or division of men, will lead to misery and to desolation. The whole experience of mankind shows that the standard of right government and right living should be, not the good of a particular individual alone, not even the greatest good for the greatest number, but the common good. The human race is so constituted that it cannot but feel in some way the loss even to its apparently most useless member.



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## PERTINENT THOUGHTS

(By Joseph Owen.)



HIS is an age of co-operation and collective thought. The trade unionists, their friends, and sympathizers are consciously seeking means and methods to do "the greatest good for the greatest number."

The common problems, the solution of which are generally left to the workers, and the promotion of their interests are so interwoven that their "pertinent thoughts" must be mutual. This is, indeed, a helpful and hopeful tendency, and so long as the great rank and file of labor embody this spirit and seek to crystallize this tendency by making it the paramount and underlying principle and habit and method, then, and then only, will they continue to advance the social, moral, and domestic tranquillity of the great and common cause of labor.

Labor unions are not fetishes, are not supposed to take the place of every other form of organization work in this world. They are simply the growth of ages and ages of economic struggles, and the ultimate result of long, careful, and thorough study by men who have been tempered in the fire of adversity, whom the world will, and now is honoring.

It is the result of long, patient, and persistent study of the needs of those who receive daily wages for daily toil, be that toil in the mine, mill, factory, office, or bank. The movement has gained wisdom by experience, and, in combatting the veil of darkness, has used the candle of light and the word of knowledge to dispel the gloom which has enshrouded the workers, and in the past made serfs of the parents, tramps of the boys, and street walkers of the girls.

The officials of any labor union, familiar with the family history of their members, can point to friends who have

lost either a son or daughter, or sometimes both, who partially on account of low wages or insanitary conditions, have, by listening to the wiles of others, trodden the downward path, and never returned to the home fireside and loving father and mother who were left to grieve in their old days for those who trampled their laps when babes, and then trampled their hearts when grown.

Labor unions, if they existed for the purpose, and for the purpose only, as some seem to think, of paying salaries to officers, would not be fit to be recognized as an economic force.

But such is not the case; the officers and organizers and business agents are painstakingly honest and sincerely serious in all their efforts, and they seek in their own direct way to emphasize and dignify their organization; they seek by persuasive and logical reasoning to enlist others in their cause; they seek through the spirit of self-help to enlist all workers in their cause; they seek through unity of action and singleness of purpose to restore or maintain, as the case may be, the worker to that which is his just due; they seek to pool all their interests and cement those sporadic and scattering efforts into intelligent, persistent, and consistent co-operation.

If they do this, and we see not how it can be successfully denied, then can we say that they are "drones" or that the organization they represent is a thorn in the side of American citizenship! No! No! The escutcheon of organized labor rises clean, clear, and high above the desire for sordid self-gain. The men belonging to and directing the work of organized labor are the disciples and champions of the poor, distressed and down-trodden. More power to them, we say. May their efforts be crowned with greater success in the future than in the past; may their work reach that high pinnacle of power where each laborer in the "vine-

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yard of life" will receive that which is right, and may the good deeds of these champions of humanity live long in the

far, distant, dim future when the clay of their mortal bodies has returned in the form from whence it came.

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## COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS ON INDUSTRIAL DISEASES

(Address of John Williams while Labor Commissioner of New York to Syracuse workingmen.)

One of the distinguishing features of this day and generation is the marvelous quickening of social consciousness—of serious interest in the welfare of the human family, and more particularly the welfare of the least fortunate members of that family.

In this awakening we are coming to a clearer and fuller realization of the social value of individual efficiency. Every man and woman is expected to fill a place in our social structure. It is a matter of supreme importance that each person should arise to the highest attainable degree of development, in order that the service rendered by such person, of whatever nature it may be, shall be the best—the most efficient—and be sustained to the full during the natural period of life's activity.

Impaired physical health and powers serve to reduce efficiency, and ultimately to cause the afflicted individual to become a social burden.

The serious import of such a condition is admitted; therefore, inquiry into the causes that lead to the impairment of health is a duty which must be undertaken. In this connection we are privileged to avail ourselves of the investigations conducted in other countries, to point out to us the direction we should take.

That modern industrial processes are responsible for various forms of disease has been recognized for many years. The increasing number of persons engaged in identical occupations who were under medical treatment and manifesting the same symptoms, led to inquiry as to the causes, and it was found that such persons had contracted disease by contact with or absorption of certain poisonous

substances used in the processes of manufacture in which they were engaged.

In England all practicing physicians are required to report to the factory inspector all cases brought under their observation, the symptoms of which lead them to suspect that the patients are suffering from industrial, lead, phosphorous, mercurial, or arsenical poisoning or anthrax. Such reports enable the officials to take account of the industries and conditions that apparently cause these illnesses, and further, to take steps to eliminate those conditions.

In 1911 the legislature of the State of New York, upon the initiative of the American Association for Labor Legislation, enacted a law requiring every practicing physician in the state to report to the commissioner of labor every person upon whom he is called to visit or attend, whom he believes to be suffering from lead, phosphorous, arsenic or mercury or their compounds, from anthrax, or from compressed air illness (commonly called "bends"), contracted as the result of the nature of the patient's employment.

It is unnecessary to point out the reason for such a law. The state at last awoke to a realization of its obligations to its citizens. Men engaged in its industrial establishments were falling victims to insidious attacks, culminating in total physical disability, and often death. So, in order to lay a foundation for such preventive and remedial measures as might prove necessary, it was decided to find out definitely the extent, nature and location of the seat of trouble. This could be accomplished only by securing exact information from those qualified to furnish it.

The law has been in effect for a little more than a year, and we are beginning to find out what employments are surrounded by dangers that are almost in-

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visible but none the less terribly real and a menace to the persons engaged in such employments.

The information that comes into our possession enables us to call direct attention to conditions in factories which threaten the health of workers. We know that persons who work in connection with the manufacture of lead, or who use lead in the course of their employment, are liable to be attacked by a disease called "plumbism" or lead poisoning. We also know that when mercury or arsenic is used, there is danger to the operative. Therefore, under a recent law we require that certain precautions be taken to minimize the dangers. We require that hot and cold water service and individual towels be provided for the use of such factory workers. We also prohibit the taking of food into any room where any such poisonous substances are used in the course of manufacture. These are important steps in the elimination of the dangers, and faithful, rigid compliance therewith spells prevention.

But, my friends, in the detection of the dangers of industrial poisoning and disease and in the application of preventive measures, there must be intense, earnest and serious co-operation between the medical men of the State and Department of Labor in the first place, and in the second place, and most important of all, there must be the heartiest response on the part of employers and workmen to the suggestions and orders which may issue in regard to the dangers I have referred to.

There should be no misunderstanding as to the kind of labor or industry where the dangers of poisoning are greatest.

Lead poisoning leads the list. Out of a total of 164 cases reported to the Department of Labor from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912, 127 were recorded as lead poisoning, and of that number, 74 of those affected were engaged in the painting and finishing trades; 51 were house painters, the remainder being scattered among the employes of various manufacturing businesses—all, however, using lead in the course of their work.

So startling are the facts in regard to the dangers of the painting and finishing trades, that we have decided to print and circulate a special caution card for the benefit of men working at those trades and for those in the other industries where lead is used. On this card will be printed minute advice as to personal hygiene, which is one of the most important factors in our preventive campaign.

Let me give you a few excerpts from our card:

"Lead poisoning is one of the most common of the diseases of occupation. In order to prevent this disease—and it can be prevented easily—the Department of Labor must be informed as to the number of cases which occur throughout the State, and in what kind of work lead poisoning is actually taking place."

"Lead poisoning is preventable partly by the proper ventilation of factories and shops. Hoods and other mechanical means to take away lead dust and fumes are necessary. Respirators for workers exposed to lead dust are very useful and should always be used."

"But to a large extent lead poisoning may be prevented by the workmen themselves; Lead is poison to the body. Those who work with lead must themselves use the greatest care. Among white lead workers and others exposed to lead, the care which the workers take of themselves is of the first importance."

"Lead enters the body mainly through the nose and mouth. It may be inhaled as dust or in fumes. It may be swallowed with food or saliva (especially if tobacco or gum is put into the mouth with soiled fingers), or it may sometimes be absorbed through the skin."

"Lead acts upon the body slowly and insidiously. Without knowing your danger you may be getting some lead poison into your body every day. If you are working with lead in any one of its many forms, you must therefore use great care so as to protect yourself against it."

"On the very first sign of not feeling well, see a doctor or go to a dispensary.



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Be sure to tell the doctor all about your occupation and its dangers."

How to prevent lead poisoning.

"Always wash before eating and before leaving the factory. Remove all dirt from under your finger nails with a brush."

"Never eat in the room in which you work."

"Never chew tobacco or gum while working. If you do, the lead dust on your fingers and in the air is sure to be swallowed."

"Use overalls when you work. Do not wear your working clothes on the street or at home. They contain lead, and poison you and others."

"Keep the workroom clean. Do all you can to keep down dust. Do not get lead on your clothes or hands any more than you can possibly help."

"Always eat a good breakfast before going to work. Drink plenty of milk. Beware of constipation; it is a suggestive symptom of lead poisoning. Avoid the use of intoxicants in any form. Their use weakens the body and makes it harder for your body to overcome the poison of lead."

"Keep clean. Wash with warm water, soap and nail brush. Take at least one full hot bath a week."

These suggestions are not the fanciful or capricious utterances of uninformed men. They are the result of the deliberations of some of the leading medical men and others in Greater New York upon whom we called for counsel. It is our purpose to put into the hands of every worker with lead in the State a copy of our caution card. By this means

we hope to reduce the number who fall victims to this insidious industrial danger. Our success depends upon our ability to interest each man in his own welfare.

Opportunities like the present cannot be too highly commended and appreciated. We are enabled to bring to the attention of the people, and particularly the workers, the peculiar dangers that beset them, by reason of our industrial development, and the methods to be employed to escape such dangers; and as the subject of industrial disease is more thoroughly understood, there will be fuller co-operation and co-ordination of effort, both official and unofficial, to stamp out the inexcusable and unnecessary dangers of industry.

Our department is also interested in accident prevention. But accident prevention and the elimination of the dangers of industrial diseases are entirely different propositions.

Accidents are unexpected happenings, a certain per cent. of which may be prevented by observing conditions and noting probable dangers and taking steps to avoid them. Not all are preventable, no matter how thorough may be the inspection or supervision of the works.

Industrial disease, on the contrary, is certain to develop if proper precautions are not followed; while, on the other hand, if care is exercised and efficient means are adopted to prevent the absorption of poisonous substances, the danger can be entirely eliminated.

Medical men, employers and workmen must co-operate with the State authorities to wipe out all industrial dangers.

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## ROBBING THE CHILD OF CHILDHOOD

(By Frederick Greul.)

To allow a child to compete with its own parent for the means of living is economic suicide and thoroughly humiliating. It cannot be done without perpetrating a gross wrong on the child. The thought of it in America shocks one. Whatever the people of other countries think they must do to tolerate the anni-

hilation of childhood, we Americans should not tolerate it for an hour. Our love for our children calls for a normal childhood. We cannot reconcile ourselves to the idea that children should be sent to factories, mills or down into mines.

And yet we have fallen into such ex-

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ploiting habits that we are sacrificing our timber lands, our soil, our health, our social life, and even our children are being tossed into the hopper. Strange as it may seem nearly all our reform conferences are cutting up the old timber of adult conditions, rather than laying our strength out on the new growth in child life and child protection.

Anything to fix up or bridge over the conditions for the adult goes. In child labor we have a problem of the health, intelligence and the character of the oncoming generation. The national level of temperament and efficiency is being seriously influenced in the handicapping of the boys and the girls now in enforced and unnatural employment, during the formative years of childhood.

Even if it is true, as some claim, that the children will elect to work rather than go to school, it is equally true that the boys and girls are not competent to use wise judgment in such a choice. We are a people of push and vitality. We are a type of motor humanity. Therein lies our danger. Get things, is the common cry. Get them at any cost. Accumulate at any expense of human condition, in any way, but accumulate.

That seems to be the only sediment of the puritan characteristic we have left. It is the indomitable will to wring something out of our surroundings. But when we use a child as an economic instrument to do this deed and make it the competitor of its own parent it seems insane. The great mass do not believe in it. We all know that a child cannot be shut up in a factory, mill or mine and sustain a normal level of vitality. When vitality is lowered the child's power of defense against disease is broken down, and the burden of a fearful death rate, that is entirely unnecessary, follows.

Later on when these stunted boys and girls enter wedlock they carry with them the indestructible marks of a robbed childhood. Child-bearing with them is correspondingly injured. The vicious line of physical and mental degeneration is cut deeper and deeper. It is inevitable. Some heartless "self-made men"

allude to having gone into the work world at ten years of ago to earn a living, and hint that others may do the same thing. Once in a while some strong person can do that, but what of the many thousands that cannot do it. And aside from ability it is physically and morally wrong to allow it.

And what is the sequel? These young people creep along and prematurely dry up when they should be in their prime. Under any circumstances, child labor is a terrible thing. Its fruitage will be and already is calamitous. Its punishment is unavoidable. The national personality will soon groan with the sorrow of it. Thanks to the human sympathy and intelligent devotion of the organized workmen of America the curse is being lessened in its practice. But for the labor unions the thing would have gone on without molestation. Our common sympathy for the child we love makes it impossible for the man with the true American spirit to remain inactive while anything that needs to be done to secure a childhood for children remains undone. The beast of economic oppression of the child is slowly releasing its hold on our youth, but it must move away more rapidly. It must be driven out quickly and permanently.

In this good work all classes must take a hand with the labor unions or quit their talk about their interest in children.

## Show Me the Union Label

Show me the Union Label.  
And prove you're a union man.  
Don't adopt some ruse, with a lame excuse—  
That's the artful dodger's plan.  
Do not be a sweatshop agent—  
An 'alias' union man—  
When you're asked to show the Label,  
"Get by" fairly, if you can.

Show me the Union Label,  
It's proof you're on the square.  
You have no excuse to offer  
If the Label isn't there.  
With union cards some still believe  
That ends it, there and then;  
But the Union Label's treasured  
By all loyal union men.

Show me the Union Label  
On your garments, hat and shoes.  
Show me the Union Label  
On the things you wear and use.  
If your unionism's of the kind  
That reaches to the core,  
When you're asked to show the Label—  
You'll "come through" without a roar.  
—Thomas H. West.

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## The Child Workers

*By* DENIS A. McCARTHY



Shall we cheat them of their childhood, shall we rob  
    them of their right?  
    Shall we bend their shrinking shoulders 'neath the load?  
Shall we stunt their slender bodies, shall we stint their  
    souls of light?  
    Shall we deal with them by Greed's accursed code?

Ah, my brothers, from your ledgers for a moment turn away!  
    Ah, my sisters, leave your follies and your toys,  
And give ear to one whose song is for humanity today,  
    For the bodies and the souls of girls and boys.

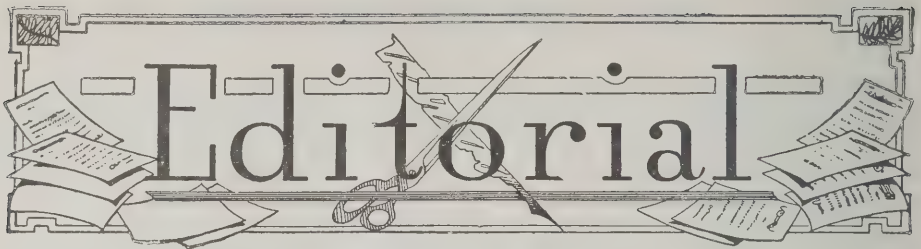
Dearly do we pay for progress, dearly are our profits priced,  
    If we have to rob the school to run the mill,  
And our creeds, the creed of Mammon, not the gentle  
    creed of Christ,  
    If the little ones He loved must suffer still.

Let us cease our foolish babble of the rolling tide of trade,  
    Let us prate no more of traffic and its noise  
If the wheels of Commerce rattle o'er a roadway that  
    is made  
    Of the bodies and the souls of girls and boys.

Shall we cheat them of their childhood, shall we rob  
    them of their right?  
    Shall we bind them to the chariot of gain?  
Shall the childish brain be blunted, shall the little face  
    grow white  
    In the crowded hives of Industry and Pain?

Ah, my brothers! Ah, my sisters! You had better turn  
    away  
    From your ledgers and your dividends and toys,  
For a menace to the future is the thrift that thrives today  
    On the bodies and the souls of girls and boys.





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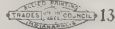
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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1913

### The Lead Peril

The subject of lead poisoning is one that is attracting much deserved attention at the present time. The American Association for Labor Legislation has made the prevention of this deadly industrial disease the principal part of its legislative program for 1913. President Lynch, of the Typographical Union, a short time ago published a very interesting little pamphlet entitled "The Lead Menace," with the particular view of remedying remaining undesirable conditions of insanitation in some branches of the printing trade. And the United States Bureau of Labor, as a result of the investigations of Dr. Alice Hamilton, issued under date of August 7, 1912, a most thorough and enlightening bulletin on this subject, entitled "Lead Poisoning

in Potteries, Tile Works and Porcelain Enameled Sanitary Ware Factories."

This latter investigation covered four industries—the manufacture of white ware pottery, of yellow ware and art and utility ware pottery, of lead-glazed wall, floor and roof tiles, and of porcelain enameled iron sanitary ware (often called hollow ware), and involved sixty-eight factories, located in nine different States, employing 2,100 men and nearly 400 women, exposed by reason of their work to danger from lead poisoning. This danger lies in the glaze which is employed in these manufactures, containing one or more compounds of lead. The poison is acquired in the first three industries either in the process of mixing the glaze, dipping the ware in the glaze, handling the ware while the glaze is still wet, removing excess glaze from dry ware, decorating the ware with lead colors, or in cleaning and sweeping dusty floors, boards or tables. In the fourth, there are but two dangerous processes—mixing and grinding the ingredients for the enamel and applying the enamel. The greatest precautions should necessarily be taken to safeguard the workers carrying on these operations. Measures should be taken (1) to prevent dust so that the workman need not breathe in lead, and (2) to provide for personal cleanliness, so that he will not convey lead in his mouth from his fingers or carry it home in his clothes. And yet the report tells us:

Preventive measures of both these kinds were conspicuously absent in the establishments investigated. Generally speaking, no effort was made to keep down the amount of dust and no provision made for carrying it off by exhausts or other mechanical devices. Processes which involved no dust were carried on in the same rooms with dusty ones, exposing workers in the first to a wholly unnecessary danger. The construction of the

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floors and the methods of cleaning added to the risk. Hot water, an absolute necessity for removing lead from the hands before eating, was furnished in but few instances, and soap and towels not at all. Lunch rooms were not provided, and in many instances workers ate wherever they could find a place, regardless of whether or not lead dust was thick about them. No medical care was given the employes except when one of them was taken violently ill while at work.

Some idea of the serious nature of the disease may be gained from the following description of its symptoms and progress:

When a person is exposed to lead-laden dust or habitually eats his food with lead-soiled hands, the poison accumulates in his system and usually attacks first the digestive tract and the blood. He acquires a peculiar pallor, which foremen and workmen soon learn to recognize, and which is caused partly by poverty of the blood, partly by contraction of surface blood vessels. He begins to lose his appetite, especially for breakfast, for he is apt to get up with a foul mouth and to vomit if he tries to eat solid food. A peculiar disagreeable, sweetish taste is one of the early symptoms and increases the man's repugnance to food. Then he begins to lose strength and to have headache and pains in his limbs. He is almost always constipated and this trouble increases till it may culminate in an attack of agonizing colic with complete stoppage of the bowels. This so-called lead colic is what the men themselves and many physicians recognize under the head of acute lead poisoning, although a man is usually poisoned for some time before it comes on and may be severely poisoned without ever having colic.

If the victim of acute lead colic leaves his occupation for a more healthful one he may recover completely from the effects of the lead, though there are authorities who insist that even one attack leaves permanent changes in the blood vessels and in the liver. But if a man goes back to the same work he develops the chronic form of lead poisoning, with perhaps recurrent attacks of colic. Chronic lead poisoning is essentially a disease of the blood vessels, leading to degeneration of the organs, to atrophy of the digestive glands, hardening of the liver and kidneys, derangement of the heart and premature senility.

With either the acute or the chronic form there may be involvement of the nervous system. If the poison attacks the nerves and spinal cord only, paralysis comes on, most commonly in arms and wrists, sometimes in shoulders and legs, sometimes general. If it attacks the brain, there is headache, dizziness, disturbance of sight, loss of consciousness, or convulsions, which may be fatal, or may end

in more or less lasting insanity. Paralysis is more common in men, and convulsions in women.

Of the 1,493 employes covered by this investigation, 144 were found to be affected with lead poisoning, or one to every ten or eleven employed. This is an alarming rate when we consider that of the 6,865 workers in all the potteries in England, but seventy-seven were lead poison victims in 1910, or a ratio of one to every eighty-nine employed. At the same time these figures, as others that can be obtained, are mute testimony as to the effects of systematic hygienic regulation in the "lead handling" trades. In this matter the United States is far behind not only Great Britain, but Germany and Austria as well. Illinois is the only State which seems to have given the subject any particular official attention.

As to how successful the American Association for Labor Legislation was this year in having its standard bill for the prevention of occupational diseases (with special reference to lead poisoning) enacted into law in the various States cannot as yet be learned. That this bill, or measures of a similar nature, should be passed in all our Legislatures, and passed quickly, goes without saying. Particularly is our neglect in this the greater when we reflect that all the sanitary regulations now in force in European countries could be adopted here without any change in the mode or method of manufacture in the pottery trades. It is time that we in America were up and doing in this regard, for in this country today hundreds of victims are experiencing needless suffering from this disease. So far we have lagged far behind.

\* \* \*

## Secretary Redfield on Labor

The new Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield, has displayed in his public utterances a most comprehensive knowledge of the problems affecting labor and a keen sense of the true attitude that should be assumed toward the workers by their employers. In his re-

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cently published book, "The New Industrial Day," he declares that the wealth of human flesh and blood is of greater value than material wealth, that the nobility of man should be the first consideration in industrial relations, and he adds: "Examples do not fail in history to show us what befalls a nation which loses its sense of human values." In Chapter 2 of this book he declares:

After three centuries of development and a century of industrialism in which land and resources and people have been exploited chiefly with the desire and, indeed, the need of getting riches, we have begun to take a more accurate account of our national values, and in this inventory comes clearly out the priceless worth of the great asset we have mentioned—our people themselves. They are the first thing and besides them all else is secondary. For all of them, and not a few of them alone, do our nation and our laws and our civilization and our industries exist. There is no righteousness and there will be no peace growing out of partially or special privilege. The way to crime and chaos lies plainly in the exploitation of our men and our women as if they were coal or oil. In our free America there is to be industrial and social freedom. Out of the treatment of unrest there has already begun to come a truer sense of human values; a better adjustment of law to those values; a keener conscience as to the treatment of those values, and a conservation which shall not stop with saving water or wood, but will make its greatest and most fruitful task the conserving of our people themselves.

The modern spirit in America, progressive and therefore truly conservative, having a keen sense of true values among us, believing deeply in the infinite worth of all the people, has set its face to the task of correcting the things that here and now are wrong. It does not assume that it will be easy to do this, but to the doing of the task it will address itself with all of courage and of patience that the task requires and having put its hand to the plow it will not turn back. It will still strive for wealth but with a larger knowledge of that in which real wealth consists. It will strive to prevent waste, and especially that waste of human effort and health and life which injures and, if unchecked, will destroy the best values we possess.

Only the other day, in an interview, in answer to the question: "What was your experience with welfare work?" he said:

Satisfactory in all respects. J. H. Williams, who made me a junior partner in his establishment, was greatly interested in the happy

surroundings and mental attitude of his workmen. He gave them bathing facilities long before welfare work became known as a policy or a phrase. I went along with him in his opinions and efforts and lived through and emerged from the day when man was thought to be of less value than the machine he was employed to operate.

Welfare work is an undeniable success, provided it is not a frill to cover up wrongs or deficiencies. It should be a state of mind and not a means of depriving men of the things they ought to have. Three fundamental requirements must be met, however, before it is attempted. First, good wages. Mr. Williams paid higher wages than were paid by his competitors. Second, regularity of employment. Third, reasonable hours. Welfare work, when supplementing these conditions, is acceptable to the employee and profitable to the employer. If welfare work is intended to be a palliative for low wages or long hours, it will fail, of course.

And he added:

Let us say that you are employed in my foundry. The moment I realize that your health and happiness, not to mention your prosperity, are, aside from a human view of your case, assets to me, you get light, pure air, and the means of doing your work without danger to your health and efficiency. A happy employee means a happy employer. Good wages, steady jobs, and decent hours. Then welfare work. Without those three fundamentals, or any one of them, welfare work is a failure and can't fool the youngest boy or stupidest man in the establishment.

These words of Secretary Redfield are most encouraging. He is a manufacturer who has been quite successful in a material way, and if he has indeed applied to his business these principles which he professes, the fact is most significant. The words and example of employers such as he will go far to make for industrial peace. Almost, by coincidence, at the same time that the Secretary of Commerce was giving out the above interview, John Kirby, Jr. was hurling forth another of his denunciations of organized labor. As John Mitchell has said, the latter has chosen "the way of ceaseless conflict, hard feeling, hysterical lamentation, and foredoomed defeat." Mr. Redfield has chosen another way—that of amity, of a true and enlightened comprehension of the needs and demands of the workers, the way of industrial justice and good will.



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## Press Comment on the Contempt Case

The following editorials by the great metropolitan newspapers upon the latest sentences in the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison contempt case, imposed by the Court of Appeals on May 5, show the trend of public opinion in this matter, and are very enlightening. They reveal how true to correct principles the officials of the American Federation of Labor have been, how innocent of wrong-doing, and how ridiculous is the stand of Justice Wright. The New York Globe of May 6 says:

### —The Gompers Contempt Case—

It is now more than five years since Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison were guilty, according to Justice Daniel Thew Wright, of defiling the ark of the covenant by a gross contempt. Yet the five years the wicked and truculent trio have spent in personal liberty in spite of the continuous shoutings of the mild and impartial judge that they should be instantly clapped into jail. Something has always intervened. First it was a vacation by the supreme court of the contempt sentences. Now it is a modification by the court of appeals of the District of Columbia of the second sentence imposed by the indefatigable Justice Wright. Mitchell and Morrison are taken entirely from out the shadow of the jail by the quashing of the imprisonment sentences against them and the sentence of Gompers is trimmed from a year to thirty days. It is most discouraging to a judge who is aflame with holy zeal against labor unions.

The issue in the last contempt proceedings before Justice Wright was not so much over whether the defendants had done anything meriting punishment, but as to whether they should apologize or not. Lapse of time has so cooled the indignation of the learned judge that he was willing to discharge the defendants provided they apologized. But all along it has been the contention of the defendants that they have violated no injunction order; that they have tried to comply strictly with the orders of the court, and kept within their legal rights as those rights were defined to them by their counsel. Having repeatedly sworn that they had not disobeyed nor had intended to disobey the mandate of the court, an apology would be an admission of perjury. Yet because they would not apologize for what they had not done the court, with that delightful lack of logic that distinguishes some courts, fell on them as stubbornly contumacious.

The interest that attaches to this case is chiefly because of its relations to the right to free speech and a free press. It has never been made to appear that Editor Gompers (in

this matter he was prosecuted for what he had done as editor of the American Federationist) did anything more reprehensible than is regularly done by practically all editors. He said in regard to a court order involving an important principle that he did not agree with it; that he was informed by excellent lawyers that the order did not embody good law. That he was right was subsequently shown when a higher court struck out of the order as illegal the parts particularly criticized. It does not appear that there was any advice given to ignore the order of the court while in force. It was merely pointed out that there had been an appeal and the hope expressed that there would be a reversal. If this is contempt of court, then few publications are innocent of the offense.

The latest decision in this Gompers case is by a divided court—the chief justice being of the opinion that the sentences should be vacated and the two associate justices holding for modified sentences. It was thus uncertain to this court what judgment the facts required. So it has been from the beginning of the case. There is uncertainty as to what is an illegal boycott and what is a legal withdrawal of patronage. Scarcely two courts agree. It is uncertain whether the defendant, Gompers, even though he did all the things charged against him, was guilty of illegality. Until the legislatures or the courts more accurately define what may and may not be done judges should be chary about imposing sentences for alleged contempt of court. Such sentences are likely to seem so prejudiced and unfair as to bring the courts into contempt rather than to vindicate their authority.

The New York Times, a paper quite unfriendly to organized labor, in its issue of the same date (May 6), while assuming its usual position relative to the officers of the Federation, takes a gentle rap at Justice Wright for using strained methods of upholding court dignity. It declares in part:

An appeal will be taken, and there is an opportunity for both Mr. Gompers and the entire community to reconsider their positions soberly. To speak candidly, there is danger that the courts will be used for private purposes, as the legislatures have been, unless a halt shall be called. The supreme court annulled the first sentences for contempt in this case because the process for contempt was used as a means of punishment in a private proceeding. The main offense was conspiracy in constraint of trade, but judgment was given for contempt of court on motion of private counsel. That was not action by the court for the protection of its dignity in the interest of the public rather than of itself. When this error was corrected another mistake was made. The court referred in-

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quity regarding its dignity to private counsel, and the sentence is now so far reduced that the court practically is rebuked again. It is by no means sure that an appeal may not again be successful. In that case, and even if the reduction of the sentence shall prevent another remand for retrial, the efficiency of lower courts in protecting their dignity leaves something to be desired in the interest of both court and the public.

And the New York World, under the caption, "Judicial Last-Ditchers," gives the following view of the case:

As time passes, the contempt proceedings against Samuel Gompers and others growing out of the boycott of the Bucks Stove and Range Company five years ago take on the appearance of judicial persecution.

In December, 1908, Gompers and his associates were summarily adjudged guilty of contempt and sentenced to imprisonment by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The decree as entered by Justice Daniel Thew Wright carried anger and resentment in every line of it. On appeal to the supreme court of the United States the judgment was reversed in May, 1911, by a unanimous decision, on the ground that if there was cause for action at all it should have been by civil and not criminal proceedings.

Without heeding this rebuke, the district court, in June, 1912, again arraigned the defendants and again found them guilty, imposing jail sentences. This verdict is now affirmed by the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, which reduces Gompers' penalty to imprisonment for thirty days and imposes fines only in the cases of his associates. Thus, while punishments are lightened, they are nevertheless inflicted upon the old theory of criminality which the highest court in the land has disavowed and repudiated.

It is not possible to endorse the acts and words of Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison in this controversy, but the courts of the District of Columbia are even more in error. They are not dealing appropriately with citizens who are in the wrong. They are carrying on a personal feud which has already received a most impressive rebuke. They are judicial last-ditchers, who are introducing reprisal into what they call the administration of justice.

The matter is quite clear. The officers of the American Federation of Labor are making a stand for true liberty, not lawlessness, for their constitutional rights, not for special privileges. They have been opposed and ruthlessly pursued by a judge who has usurped functions not given him by the people. Organized labor

waits, confident that the final result will be, as public opinion has already shown itself, overwhelmingly and emphatically in support of Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison.

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## The Successful Man

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the man who has made the most of his opportunities and a success in life is the man who was ever willing to shoulder responsibilities and to make earnest, honest, strenuous endeavor to attain substantial results.

As a rule, the secret of success of most men engaged in mechanical work is that they were ready with knowledge and skill at the moment when these were demanded. The man picked for promotion is not the man who says, "I will get ready," but the man who can say, "I am ready." No man can prepare himself for a position of real responsibility in a week, or a month, or perhaps even in a year.

The men who now occupy leading places in the mechanical world began to qualify themselves in their early years. Those that will occupy these places ten, fifteen or twenty years hence are now fitting themselves by study and observation, and by practical training for the responsible work to come in later years. It is the apprentice who by evening study qualifies himself for the first simple duties of the drafting-room that is picked for further training when a vacancy occurs. It is the machinist who has prepared himself, who is ready for more exacting duties, that is made foreman of the new department. It is the foreman who has fitted himself for larger and greater responsibilities who becomes superintendent of the new shop; and when the "old man" retires it is the trained and prepared superintendent that is made manager. In every field of endeavor, and on every rung of the ladder, it is the man who is ready—who is prepared—that is promoted.—Baltimore Labor Leader.

# Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS  
OF  
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD  
OF  
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS  
OF AMERICA

General Office,  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,  
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,  
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,  
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,  
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,  
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,  
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

## -:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

### Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

### Labor Legislation

Resolved that it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

### Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

### Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

### Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

### Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purposes of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.



# THE CARPENTER

## First Quarterly Report of First Vice-President Quinn, 1913

Indianapolis, Ind., April 21, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Greeting: I herewith submit to you my report for the quarter ending March 31, 1913. During the month of January, I was engaged in the cities of New Rochelle, New York, Newark and Trenton. I paid several visits to the first mentioned cities in connection with the dispute existing between the New Rochelle and the New York districts. I visited Trenton and Newark a number of times in connection with the revision of the Mechanic's Lien law. For a number of years the Manufacturers' Association and Supply Men of New Jersey had been endeavoring to so amend the law as to give them a greater degree of protection. The trade unions, particularly the New Jersey State Council of the U. B., and the State Building Trades Council, successfully opposed the manufacturers, with the result that the manufacturers were forced to come to the labor men and ask their co-operation to revise the law with the understanding that "labor's prior rights were not to be interfered with in any way." We agreed to this, with the result that a commission was appointed to revise said law, and your vice-president was selected by the representatives of the Building Trades of our State Council to represent the labor interests on the commission. We held several meetings in the above mentioned cities, and the law, which will be ready by the next session of the Legislature, gives the workingmen far greater protection than we had under the old law.

During the month of February, I visited Indianapolis, Trenton, Newark, West Orange, Asbury Park and Philadelphia. I visited Indianapolis to attend the installation ceremonies and was installed with other General Officers. Past General President Huber officiated as the

installing officer. I remained in Indianapolis for a few days, or until the General Executive Board was organized. I arrived in Trenton on the evening of the 4th. On the following day I visited Newark, where I learned that the Building Trades Council of that city had, on January 29, unseated the delegates of the suspended local, formerly 1787 of the United Brotherhood. While in Newark, I consulted our lawyer to get his opinion on the bill then pending in the Legislature of New Jersey, in which labor unions were vitally interested. His opinion was that the proposed law would place trade unions in the class of criminal corporations. We used our best efforts to have the bill amended to exclude trade unions. We had a bill drawn to that effect, which passed the lower House, but was lost in the Senate. The fight will be renewed at the next session of the Legislature, and I believe with a greater measure of success. I visited West Orange in company with Brother Bartruff, the B. A. of that district, to call on a Mr. Mori, a Brooklyn builder, who was constructing a large building for the Edison Electric Company, under conditions not in conformity with the trade rules of that district. I was informed that Mr. Mori was fair to our organization in Brooklyn, but in New Jersey he is the opposite. He defended his action on the Edison job by stating that he was not the contractor, but was acting as consulting engineer. I visited Asbury Park and attended the meeting of the Executive Board of the New Jersey State Council of the U. B. The State Council of New Jersey is, in my opinion, one of the most progressive organizations for improving conditions, both industrially and politically, that we have in the U. B. It has the confidence, not only of our own members, but of the entire trade union movement of the State. It has been the means in the last few years of improving conditions, not only in our own trade, but for the working people of New Jersey as a whole.

During the month of March, I visited the cities of Paterson, Huntington,

# THE CARPENTER

L. I., Jersey City, Peapack, Philadelphia and Passaic. Upon the occasion of my visit to Paterson, I took up with the secretary of the D. C. and the B. A. the status of the branch of the A. S. C. that was formed about two years ago in their city. I advised as to what I thought the best course to follow, and I have no doubt but that they will work along the lines suggested. Our boys in Paterson have been up against a hard proposition; but, thanks to the persistency of Brother Gravott, the B. A., and the local's Executive Committee, they are commencing to enjoy some of the fruits of their labor. I visited Jersey City for the purpose of conferring with Brother Burgess on the mill question. I visited Huntington, L. I., to investigate the cause that led up to the disruption of the D. C. that existed between the Huntington and Smithtown locals. The result of my investigation I reported to the General President, who has, I believe, sent an organizer into that district. I visited Peapack to attend the monthly meeting of the Executive Board of the State Council. At this meeting many questions of importance were taken up and discussed, particularly the bill then pending in the Legislature, to prohibit the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. The State Council took a very prominent part in endeavoring to have this measure enacted into law. I visited Philadelphia to attend the conference of the mill owners and the committee from the D. C., with the object of forming a plan whereby an agreement could be entered into. This was the second meeting we held with the mill owners with this object in view, but, like all movements of this kind, but little progress was made in the beginning, but I believe the D. C. of Philadelphia is on the right track and that if they persist in their effort, they will eventually have a satisfactory agreement with the Manufacturing Wood Workers of their city and vicinity. I visited Passaic, and addressed a large mass meeting, held under the auspices of the D. C. of that city.

It was the second open meeting held by the D. C., and resulted in new interest being taken in the organization by members and in increasing the membership.

During the past quarter, in addition to the work done and before mentioned, I devoted a great part of my time in endeavoring to pass the bill known as the Anti-Injunction bill that was before the Legislature of New Jersey. The object of the proposed law was to prohibit the issuance of an injunction in labor disputes until both sides were heard and then only when a property right was endangered. Said property right had to be sworn to and it had to be shown that they had no other remedy at law.

We made a hard fight for the bill and succeeded in having it pass the Assembly, but it met its Waterloo in the Senate. The Manufacturers' Association, not only of New Jersey, but also of the United States, was opposed to it. Their counsel came from Washington on two occasions to speak against it at the Senate hearings. At the last hearing held before that body, Brother Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and Jackson Ralston, counsel for the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the Senate, in favor of the bill, but despite their able and eloquent argument in its favor, it was lost in the last day of the session. The fight for this law in New Jersey was one of the most determined ever carried on by the trade unions of the State, and, as the result shows, was stubbornly contested by our enemies. From the present outlook, the trade unions will, at the next session of the Legislature, renew the fight with more vigor and greater determination and with a better chance for success.

With best wishes for your success and the continued success and prosperity of the U. B., I am

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,

First General Vice-President.

# THE CARPENTER

## First Quarterly Report of Second General Vice-President Hutcheson, 1913

Mr. Jas. Kirby,  
General President.

In accordance with the General Constitution, you will find herewith quarterly report ending March 31, 1913.

In the forepart of February I spent a few days in Grand Rapids, Mich., and gave what assistance I could to the Labor Forward Movement that was then in progress in that city, and while results were not what I would liked to have seen, yet a great deal of good for the labor movement in general was accomplished, and as that city is a very hard one for labor organizations to make progress in, I believe that a movement of that kind should be had at frequent intervals.

About the middle of February, I went to Louisville, Ky., and en route stopped at Evansville, Ind., and addressed a mass meeting of our organization, and while our members in Evansville have not the conditions to which they are entitled, they seem to show the spirit of progress that is bound to bring results and conditions to them.

Arriving in Louisville, I found that the members of Local No. 64 have a very peculiar situation to contend with, inasmuch as they have the Building Trades Council working against them to such an extent that they have refused to work on any job where there is a member of our brotherhood unless he has a Building Trades Council card, and, as our members do not belong to the Building Trades Council (and under the present system of the Building Trades Council I do not believe they should be affiliated), they (our members) have to combat the Building Trades Council as well as some of the contractors; but, notwithstanding the odds that are against them, they are making advancements that any locality would be proud of, and are setting an example that should be followed by a great many other cities. While they are firm in their stand, they are conservative and

conduct their business in a business-like manner, thereby gaining the confidence and respect of the public and creating a demand for their labor, which is an essential part of the labor movement.

I also visited Lexington, Ky., but, not having time to stay in that city any length of time, did not get very familiar with the situation there, but believe that our members of Local 1650 should be given some assistance, as they seem to be worthy of it.

In closing this, my first quarterly report, as Second Vice-President of the U. B. of C. & J. of A., I wish to extend to you, as General President, and to our entire membership my best wishes for the future success of our brotherhood.

Yours fraternally,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,  
Second General Vice-President.

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### Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Akron, O.	Louisville, Ky.
Altus, Okla.	Manhattan, Kas.
Alva, Okla.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Ashland, Ky.	Mowbridge, S. D.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Aurora, Ill.	New Bedford, Mass.
Austin, Tex.	New Orleans, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.	New York City.
Birmingham, Ala.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Blackwell, Okla.	Norfolk, Va.
Boise, Idaho.	North Yakima, Wash.
Central City, Ky.	Omaha, Neb.
Chicago, Ill.	Peoria, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Cleveland, O.	San Antonio, Tex.
Dayton, O.	San Francisco, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Dubuque, Ia.	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Evansville, Ind.	Sioux City, Ia.
Fort Meyers, Fla.	South Omaha, Neb.
Fresno, Cal.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Greeley, Colo.	Tampa, Fla.
Hot Springs, Ark.	The Dalles, Ore.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	Tri-Cities—Davenport,
Hutchinson, Kas.	Ia.; Rock Island
Kankakee, Ill.	and Moline, Ill.
Kenosha, Wis.	Washington, D. C.
Kewanee, Ill.	Watsonville, Cal.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Wichita Falls, Tex.



# THE CARPENTER

## Pawtucket Eight Hour City

Through a typographical error, Pawtucket, R. I., is shown on page 290 of Report of 17th Convention to be a nine-hour city, with wages \$4.12 per day. It should read "eight hours, \$3.60 per day."

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## Expulsion

Edwin Schaeffer, former financial secretary of L. U. 1596, St. Louis, Mo., was expelled from that local for embezzling funds belonging to the local and the district council.

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## Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Ennis, Tex.	Chenoa, Ill.
Vicksburg, Miss.	Montreal, Que., Can.
Portland, Ore. (583).	Normangee, Tex.
Hot Springs, Va.	Olney, Ill.
Randolph, Mass.	Red Cliff, Alta., Can.
Barre, Vt.	Tifton, Ga.
Zeigler, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.
Robstown, Tex.	Norristown, N. J.
Scammon, Kas.	Gainesville, Fla.
S. San Francisco, Cal.	Savanna, Ill.
Yorkton, Sask., Can.	Birmingham, Ala.
Ionia, Mich.	Prairie du Chien, Wis.
Portland, Ore. (1106).	
Total, 25 Local Unions.	

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## "We Are of One Blood"

I wish that every safe, comfortable and protected woman might be forced if only for one month to live the life of a working girl in a great city. I would have her work the same hours, eat the same food, live exactly under the same conditions that women working in laundries, restaurants and factories live.

She would know what it means to long for more food to put the strength she needed for work into her body; and not dare buy it because she wasn't earning enough money to eat "all she wanted."

I would have her, after her work was done, dazed with fatigue and cold, stand in among a mass of men on a street car back platform, where every grouch pushed against her tired body, her swollen feet, caused her anguish.

In her bare little dollar-a-week bedroom, without the possibility of food or

warmth, and worst of all, with no one to welcome her or to speak to her, she would set the alarm clock for 6:30 the next morning; drag off her clothing with fingers almost too tired to obey her will; turning out the gas, grope her way across the room to the small iron bed and drawing the covers over her shed those tears of hopelessness and fear, of weariness and loneliness, which only the helpless and the weak can shed.

More than this, she would know what it meant when she has just managed to hold out to the closing hours of factory, through what seemed to her an endless day of "speeding up" noise and relentless work—to have the word sent down from the office that a big order has come in and all the girls are to stay and work overtime tonight.

She should learn to know that there are two codes of morals which men hold. One set of morals for the protected girl who has social position and wealth. Another code for the working girl who has no protection, and who can therefore be exploited.

When women realize that the most helpless thing in all this earth is the woman who must labor to earn her bread, and who stands alone, without home or money or organization, with nothing to sell but her separate and unprotected power to work, when women realize the tragedy, the hopelessness of this struggle, then the words "working women must organize to survive," will have a meaning to them.

Out of this sense of kinship will spring the battle cry of woman, "We are of one blood, I and thou."

Then women will understand and feel what the organization of women means. You will not have to convince their intellects that "alone they are helpless and together they are strong," for their hearts will teach them.

We will then have that comradeship among women which will enable us to have the substance of a civilization where we now have but its shadow.—Helen Todd, Illinois State Factory Inspector,

# Correspondence

## The Real Situation in Dayton

Editor The Carpenter:

For some time we have realized the necessity of writing the carpenters as to the conditions in Dayton, brought about by the disastrous flood of March 25; but we have refrained from doing so for the reason that our members in other cities might think we were misrepresenting the situation and might also consider it a selfish act on our part in asking carpenters to stay away from Dayton at this time. But we have just received a letter from a member at Echo Lake, New Jersey, inquiring if it is true that carpenters in Dayton are getting \$6.50 a day and if it is also true that carpenters are hard to get at any price.

This letter and many similar ones which have reached our headquarters during the past few weeks convince us that our enemies are trying to flood Dayton with carpenters for the purpose of defeating our organized efforts.

The recent flood did render thousands of homes and business houses uninhabitable in Dayton and has developed a very busy season for carpenters; but, while such is the case, it is also a fact that through inability on the part of the material men to furnish sufficient material, all new work is held up. In fact, they are unable to furnish sufficient material to keep the men regularly employed on repair work. The wage scale in Dayton is 45 cents per hour, fifty hours a week, with Saturday half holiday.

For the past four or five weeks carpenters have come to Dayton from all points of the country—and many have come a long distance—only to be disappointed when they learn that the work is not steady. The employers of Dayton have been advertising in other cities that there is a great scarcity of carpenters and other mechanics in this locality

with the hope of retarding the progress of our organization. This, we believe, is principally responsible for the false impression that has gone out as to the conditions in Dayton. One advertisement that came to our attention called for five hundred carpenters to come to this city.

We are glad to have card men come to this city at any time, so long as we can furnish them steady employment. But when they come a long distance and then have to be idle a good part of the time, we believe that such conditions are not in the interest of our members in or out of Dayton.

Faternally yours,

L. E. NYSEWANDER,

Secretary, Dayton District Council.  
Dayton, Ohio.

## The Blue Grass Country

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 1650 is taking on new life with the new year. We had been almost dead, only seven members being shown in good standing on January 1. Through the efforts of Brother Shea, an organizer for the painters, however, we succeeded in organizing a Building Trades Council here, and now have eight crafts affiliated. All of them are doing nicely, the carpenters bringing up the rear.

But we feel proud even at that. We wrote the General President every few days for an organizer until he got tired and finally sent Brother Fred J. Bush to us. Brother Bush was the right man for this place. Through his efforts we have now thirty-six members in good standing, with thirty petitions pending. We will be in the front ranks again some day.

Conditions here, all in all, are very bad, and we are having an uphill fight

# THE CARPENTER

of it. Twice has the union failed and all but lost its charter, but a few of the faithful held on, hoping against hope, and we believe we now see a brighter day dawning. This is a city of 35,000 or 40,000 inhabitants, right in the heart of the Blue Grass district—the home of the finest and fastest horses, women, and whiskey in the world—with about three hundred carpenters eligible to membership, working at an average of twenty-five cents per hour, ten hours per day, while wealth and luxury abound on every hand. We are now trying for the third time to get better conditions. We cannot exist much longer on the present wage and must come to the front. We are being aided by the plumbers, painters, electrical workers, plasterers, lathers, hod carriers, bricklayers, etc. We hope to win with the assistance the General Office will continue to send us, keeping enthusiasm up among us, but we must ask that all carpenters stay away from Lexington for a year at least, thereby helping us.

Fraternally yours,

I. E. CORD, R. S., L. U. 1650.  
Lexington, Ky.

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## In Western Canada

Editor The Carpenter:

Conditions in Western Canada are becoming so deplorable and building operations are at so low an ebb, I feel called upon to write this letter, hoping thereby to save some of the traveling carpenters from getting stung by coming here. The Boards of Trade and publicity outfits have been sending out misleading statements, as a result of which these two Provinces—Alberta and Saskatchewan—are overrun with unemployed carpenters who are falling over each other looking for a job. A job is what they want regardless of local trade rules or the rights or wishes of the local men.

We are trying—a faithful few—to maintain fair conditions and our brothers from other localities can best aid us by staying away. Our local members are not more than sixty per cent. em-

ployed; and still, nearly every day, the business agent “digs up” some traveling member who totally ignores Section 102, and in many cases we catch them openly violating local trade rules. This is a true statement of local conditions, and, having just completed a tour of the Province, I am free to state that it applies to the rest of the cities as well.

From all accounts, conditions in Alberta cities are similar to those in Saskatchewan.

Wages are small, hours are long, and living expenses extremely high, house rent almost prohibitive, almost no work in sight, and very little being started.

I do not wish to be considered a knocker, but the situation is becoming desperate. The money stringency is becoming alarming. Many buildings started months ago cannot be completed because of lack of funds.

Fraternally yours,

F. J. BARTON, Gen. Org.  
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.

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## Second Oldest Local Celebrates

Editor The Carpenter:

In behalf of the second oldest union in our grand organization, I would ask for a small space in our official journal, The Carpenter.

On March 26, Local Union No. 67 celebrated her twenty-fifth anniversary by having a “smoke talk” and entertainment, which was attended by some 250 members and invited guests. And you can just bet we had a good time that was enjoyed by all the boys, as we had with us some of the oldest members of the union.

Following are some of the old war horses that told the boys of the early struggles that we had to hold our organization and bring it up to its present condition—how, when the union was formed, we were working for \$2.00 per day, with a ten-hour workday, in contrast with the present condition of \$4.00, with an eight-hour day and half holiday on Saturday.

Brother H. M. Taylor, who has been a continuous member for twenty-four



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years, told them of the times when the union was first organized and of the struggle we had to maintain the same.

Brother W. J. Shields, the old war horse of the movement, gave an entertaining and able discourse on why it is necessary to be a union man, and was followed by the fat boy of the East, our general organizer, Brother Kimball, who told the boys what their brothers are doing throughout the eastern States.

Brother Doogan, secretary of the D. C., spoke in an able manner on the question of the A. S. inasmuch as the carpenters of this city have decided to recognize them as non-union men after April 1, 1913. We believe that one organization is enough in the wood-working industry in this country, thus making the U. B. the grandest trades union this side of the water.

We also had with us Brothers William Bulmer and David Campbell, who are the only two brothers still in the harness. They donned the same the night L. U. 67 received her charter.

As each speaker limited himself to fifteen minutes, thus giving many lesser lights the opportunity to express themselves on the benefits to be derived from belonging to the union, and, after a musical entertainment and refreshments had been served, the meeting adjourned.

The boys, returning to their homes, felt convinced that in the hall, 67 Warren street, is the proper place for each one of them every Wednesday evening in the future and the U. B. is the organization for him to belong to.

Fraternally yours,

H. M. TAYLOR, L. U. 67.

Roxbury, Mass.

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## Late Happenings in the World of Labor

Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, has tendered his resignation to President Wilson. He has accepted a position as head of a new department of labor of the American Smelting and Refining Company. That company has in its employ approximately

20,000 men. Dr. Neill was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1905 and was reappointed by President Taft, but failed to be confirmed because a number of southern senators objected to a report made by the labor bureau on labor conditions in the southern cotton mills. Owing to his recognized ability, President Wilson, upon assuming the Presidency, reappointed Mr. Neill, and he was recently confirmed by the Senate.

John Mitchell has been given a recess appointment by Governor Sulzer as Labor Commissioner of New York. Governor Sulzer previously appointed Mr. Mitchell to this position, but the State Senate refused the confirmation. Upon the adjournment of the Legislature, John Williams, Commissioner of Labor, resigned, and John Mitchell was appointed to fill the vacancy.

After a discussion running through several legislative days, the Kern resolution, calling for a Federal investigation into the conditions existing in the coal mining sections of the State of West Virginia, has been referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. It is expected that this committee will immediately take up the resolution and report back to the Senate. The reference of the resolution to the Committee on Education and Labor is a victory for those who are insisting upon a thorough investigation being made.

Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, has approved the act recently passed by the Legislature providing for county systems of pensions for mothers under the administration of a commission of from five to seven women to be named by the Governor for each county availing itself of the provisions of the law.

Governor Sulzer has vetoed the Foley-Walker workmen's compensation bill. This bill was opposed by organized labor of New York, and the vetoing of the measure was in full harmony with the best interests of the laboring people. The bill championed by labor was called the Murtaugh-Jackson bill, but it was defeated by the insurance interests.

Governor Ralston, of Indiana, has ap-

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pointed Charles Fox, of Terre Haute, secretary-treasurer of District No. 11, United Mine Workers, and vice-president of the Indiana Federation of Labor; John E. Frederick, Kokomo, a manufacturer; Henry W. Bullock, of Indianapolis, a lawyer; Alfred M. Ogle, Terre Haute, mine operator, and William A. Greene, Indianapolis, a member of the Typographical Union, as a commission to investigate workmen's compensation. The commission to investigate the hours and conditions of labor of women will be composed of Mrs. Virgil H. Lockwood, of Indianapolis; State Senator Harry Grube, Plymouth; H. J. Conway, secretary Clerks' International Protective Association, Lafayette; Lee Rodman, Cannelton, and Melville W. Mix, Mishawaka.

The minimum wage law for women, which passed the Washington legislature some time ago, will now be turned over for execution to a minimum wage commission, to be appointed by the Governor. It is provided in the measure that this commission shall investigate and establish such standard of wages and conditions of labor for women and minors employed within the State as shall be held to be reasonable and not detrimental to the health or morals, and which shall be sufficient for the decent maintenance of women.

The Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, in accordance with the action of its last convention, will soon submit to its membership the matter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

The striking miners of the Kanawha coal fields, in special convention voted to accept the proposal of Governor Hatfield for a settlement of the trouble. The strike has been in progress more than a year. The coal operators accepted the Governor's proposition a week ago. The vote of the miners' delegates was 84 to 9 in favor of accepting the proposal.

The Minnesota Legislature has passed a workmen's compensation act. There seems to be much difference of opinion as to the relative merits of the act, but there appears to be a general feeling that

the establishment of the principle that industry should bear its legitimate burdens is a long step in advance. With the principle accepted and the law in operation, the deficiencies will constitute the best argument for its amendment in future legislative assemblies.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has appointed Walter Macarthur, editor of the Coast Seamen's Journal, San Francisco, United States shipping commissioner at San Francisco, effective June 1 next. The position carries with it a salary of \$4,000 per annum.

The total number of immigrant aliens landed at ports of the United States for the month of March aggregated 96,958. Of these 23,267 were southern Italians, 17,314 Poles and 7,201 Hebrews. One thousand three hundred and seventy-two were carpenters by trade.

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## "The Biter Bit"

Editor The Carpenter:

The enclosed clipping from the "World" of a short time ago struck me as very funny, but a good lesson to the money hogs. I thought perhaps it would look good in The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,

A. DARMSTADT,  
R. S., L. U. 476.

New York City.

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## —That Pound of Flesh Takes a New Form—

Listen to the tale of "The Biter Bit; or, the Wily Suburbanite." John Kenna of 55 Poplar street, Corona, L. I., is the suburbanite. And, if you don't believe a suburbanite can be wily, inquire of Jacob Sunnelvitz of East Eighty-ninth street, Manhattan.

When the borough authorities were laying out a new street, Roosevelt avenue, they found they would have to chop off about four feet of Mr. Kenna's back kitchen. Condemnation proceedings were instituted and an auction sale of buildings on the condemned land was held. Kenna bid \$25 for the piece of his kitchen, planning to move his whole house

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forward off the city land. He was surprised when Sunnelvitz bid \$38 for the four feet of kitchen and won the prize.

The mystery was cleared up when Sunnelvitz called on Kenna and offered to sell him the piece of kitchen at a handsome advance in price. Sunnelvitz had calculated that Kenna would rather pay and keep his house intact.

"Go ahead and take your piece of kitchen," said Kenna serenely.

So Sunnelvitz hired workmen and approached to chop off his small slice of kitchen. He was met on the boundary line by Kenna, who warned him that if Sunnelvitz's workmen touched even one shingle nail that wasn't his, or stepped an inch over the line, Kenna would sue Sunnelvitz for trespass and damages.

Then Sunnelvitz saw the point. He was under contract to remove the piece of house, but he couldn't very well do it without stepping over ever so little, or doing some damage to the rest of the building.

For several days Sunnelvitz fumed and puzzled and Kenna sat on the back fence and smiled sweetly on him. Finally Sunnelvitz inquired if Kenna was willing to undertake the contract to remove the encroaching section of his own house. Kenna was perfectly willing—for \$25.

To that price Sunnelvitz was compelled to agree. Total price paid by Sunnelvitz for experience: \$38 plus \$25, plus hire of two carpenters for two days. Total profit to Kenna: \$25, amount he originally expected to pay for his kitchen, plus \$25, given him for deigning to accept said kitchen as a gift.

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## Unwarranted Complaints

Some people are continually finding fault with the unions. Their animadversions are numerous and severe. All the imperfections and deficiencies of organized labor stand out luminously before them, while its blessings and helpfulness are entirely eclipsed. They vehemently proclaim the injustice of this or that

rule; to them it seems so irrational; it deprives them of their liberty, or it is extremely harmful to the principles of freedom, or its enforcement causes unspeakable sorrow. Again, the unions impress them as being so very inconsiderate. In no instance, however necessary, do they show discrimination. A man with a large family is fined, or the initiation fee is too exorbitant in his particular case, or the monthly dues are too high for him to meet. We hear of many other complaints of a different nature. The leaders suffer the imputation of being selfish; they look out for their own interest, instead of that of organized labor.

We find some complaints about certain defects which really do not exist in unionism. Some persons are very much misinformed, or very much deluded, and base their complaint on a false report or on a mere absurd fancy. Such are ignorant of the situation, and need enlightenment. There are other people who complain of the oppressiveness of many of the laws of unionism, and resent them with ardent impetuosity. Their mind, and their feeling, and their attitude, are such, in spite of the fact that those very objects of their criticism and aversion have been commended as expedient by great men and by practical philosophers, to decide impartially for themselves whether what they deem oppressive may not be the most practicable and the most beneficial at the time.

It cannot be denied that in unionism there are imperfections. Of these we find many complaining, when there is no plausible reason. Organized labor cannot be the embodiment of perfection in one day. It takes time, it requires years. It is best for such people to reflect, and of development for it to reach the perfect state in which some fastidious complainners would have it now. It took centuries for Greece to become the gigantic intellectual nation that it was. In like manner it will take many years for the unions to coalesce into one perfect body.

—Charles P. Hardeman.



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## Property Owned by Labor Unions

The American Federation of Labor has compiled, so far as it has been able to get accurate information, the names of the cities where labor temples have been erected by organized labor. It has been a difficult task, and no doubt there are many omissions, owing to lack of information. Where the value of the property is known it is given after the city. The following is a list of cities where labor temples have been erected:

Atlanta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Everett, Wash.; Haverhill, Mass.; Jacksonville, Ill., cost \$5,000; Kansas City, Mo.; Lincoln, Neb., purchase price, \$20,000, present value estimated at \$30,000; Los Angeles, Cal.; New York City; Paterson, N. J., cost \$40,000; Quincy, Ill., cost \$13,500; Racine, Wis., cost \$40,000; Rock Island, Ill., cost \$30,000; Rock Springs, Wyo., cost \$30,000, owned by five locals of United Mine Workers; Sacramento, Cal., cost \$95,000; Salt Lake City, Utah, cost \$40,000; San Jose, Cal., cost \$30,000; Seattle, Wash.; Sedro-Woolley, Wash.; Tampa, Fla., cost \$7,000; Toronto, Ont., Canada, purchase price \$30,000, present value estimated at \$65,000; Utica, N. Y.; Vallejo, Cal., cost \$12,000; Victor, Colo., cost \$36,000, owned largely by the Western Federation of Miners; Walla Walla, Wash., \$8,000; Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

List of cities where labor temple associations have been formed by the labor unions for the purposes of securing funds to purchase a site and construct labor temples:

Birmingham, Ala.; Butte, Mont.; Cleveland, Ohio; Evansville, Ind.; Fond du Lac, Wis.; Galesburg, Ill.; Hamilton, Ont., Canada; Hoquiam, Wash.; Jackson, Mich.; Meridian, Miss.; Newburgh, N. Y.; Pasadena, Cal.; Rochester, N. Y.; San Antonio, Tex.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Sheboygan, Wis.; Spokane, Wash.; Springfield, Mass.; Stockton, Cal.; Tacoma, Wash.; Troy, N. Y.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The following is a list of the international unions that have either erected or

purchased buildings which are being used as general headquarters:

Brewery Workers' International Union; headquarters located at Cincinnati, Ohio; value of property, \$40,000.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters, located at Indianapolis, Ind.; property cost \$73,000, with estimated value at present time of \$100,000.

National Brotherhood of Operative Potters; located at East Liverpool, Ohio; cost \$5,000.

International Printing Pressmen's Union; located at Rogersville, Tenn. The property also includes a home for superannuated, a sanatorium, and technical trade school.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers, with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo., is the owner of a valuable building site, and a combined headquarters and business structure will be erected in the future.

It is also interesting to note that there are a large number of local unions that have erected buildings in various parts of the country, the name of the union and the location being as follows:

Bartenders' Union, St. Louis, Mo.; Beer Bottlers, No. 187, St. Louis, Mo., cost, \$25,000; Beer Drivers, No. 43, St. Louis, Mo., cost, \$40,000; Brewers and Drivers, Nos. 4 and 16, Buffalo, N. Y., jointly, cost \$15,000; Brewers, Union, Baltimore, Maryland; Brewers' Union, Philadelphia, Pa.; Brewery Workers, No. 6, St. Louis, Mo., cost, \$25,000; Brewery Workers, No. 7, San Francisco, Cal., cost, \$20,000; Bricklayers' Union, Chicago, Ill.; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 77, San Francisco, Cal.; Building Laborers and Hod Carriers' Union, Chicago, Ill.; Carmen, Brotherhood of Railway, Lodge, Cranbrook, B. C.; Carpenters' District Council, Cincinnati, Ohio, cost \$17,000; Carpenters' Local, No. 36, Oakland, Cal.; Carpenters' Local, No. 1473, Fruitvale, Cal.; Loom Fixers' Local, Fall River, Mass.; Metal Polishers, No. 73, Wallingford, Conn.; Metal Workers, Sheet, No. 104, San Francisco, Cal., cost \$13,000; Mine Workers' Local, Cen-

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It is known that the local unions of the United Mine Workers own and control a large number of buildings throughout the various mining camps, but no data is available at this time to give the names and location.

The local unions of the Western Federation of Miners have extensive property interests in the metalliferous mining camps of the West, these interests being divided between buildings erected for meeting halls and other purposes and hospitals. The following is a list of the halls and hospitals owned by the local unions in the towns and cities named, as well as the value thereof:

Butte, Mont., hall, \$25,000; Lead, S. Dak., hall, \$75,000; Central City, Colo., hall, \$2,000; Granite, Mont., hall, \$1,120; Terry Peak, hall, \$17,900; Phoenix, B. C., hall, \$20,000; Burke, Idaho, hall, \$2,900; Gem, Idaho, hall, \$1,500; Deadwood, hall, \$7,300; Great Falls, Mont., hall, \$13,300; Greenwood, B. C., hall, \$1,680; Silverton, Colo., hall and hospital, \$75,000; Rossland, B. C., hall, \$10,000; Bourne, Ore., hall, \$3,000; Randsburg, Cal., hall, \$3,000; Virginia City, Mont., hall, \$1,500; Mojave, Cal., hall, \$3,000; Central City, hall, \$2,500; Ward, Colo., hall, \$18,000; Telluride, Colo., hospital, \$20,000; Bingham Canyon, Utah, property, \$10,000; Sandon, B. C., hall and hospital, \$20,450; Ymir, B. C., hospital, \$9,740; Grass Valley, Cal., hall, \$1,160; Douglas Island, Alaska, hall, \$4,960; North Moccasin, Mont., hall, \$1,200; McCabe, Ariz., hall, \$3,000; Tonopah, Nev., hospital, \$8,000; Snowball, Ariz., hall, \$1,500; Elk Lake, Ontario, Canada, hall, \$1,350; Park City, Utah, hall and hospital, \$8,000; Tintic District, Utah, hall, \$16,700; Index, hall, \$1,000; Goldfield, Nev., hall and hospital, \$20,500; Ishpeming, Mich., hall, \$2,200; Nome, Alaska, hall, \$3,000; Manhattan, Nev., hospital, \$1,500; Bullion, Nev., hall, \$1,000; Vernon, Nev., hall, \$3,700; Rawhide, Nev., hospital, \$2,200; Pioche, Nev., hall, \$1,500; Cripple Creek, Colo., hall, \$20,000; Victor, Colo., hall, \$60,000.

The local unions of musicians attached to the American Federation of Musicians are well represented in the list of local

unions owning their own headquarters, and are as follows:

Baltimore, Md.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Newark, N. J.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.; St. Louis, Mo., and Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Teamsters' Local Union, No. 85, of San Francisco, Cal., owns a building valued at \$29,000.

As is well known, the International Typographical Union conducts a home at Colorado Springs, Colo., the value of which must be close to half a million dollars.

The Weavers' Progressive Association of Fall River, Mass., owns property valued at \$61,000.

The White Rats (actors) of New York City owns a clubhouse.

At Humboldt, Cal., the unions maintain a union labor hospital.

This is not a complete list, and no doubt there are many other labor organizations owning real estate, but the fact has not been reported directly or indirectly to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

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## The Helping Hand

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

The helping hand is the hand outstretched  
To the neighbor who's in distress,  
The hand reached out to a fellowman

In its mission of love to bless;  
'Tis the hand that soothes with sympathy  
And brings the down-hearted good cheer,  
That lifts the fallen who most need help  
Giving the courage that casts out fear.

The man who would lend a helping hand  
As he passes along this way,  
Will find there's trouble enough abroad  
To darken the world today;  
He bears another's burden of care  
He overcomes evil with good,  
His creed is love for his fellowman  
And he practices brotherhood.

His spirit sickens at sight of want—  
Of life's bitter without its sweet,  
For clearer, sharper the contrast grows  
To the beauty of Easy street;  
But the helping hand is still outstretched  
To relieve all the woe it can,  
And love in the cause of brotherhood.  
Brings cheer to the laboring man,

# News Notes from Local Unions

## Notice

Carpenters, please stay away from Sioux Falls, S. D., until further notice. Conditions are very unfavorable at the present time. Plenty of men are here to do the local work. L. U. 783.

\* \* \*

Brothers, you are hereby notified to stay away from Albuquerque, N. M. Pay no attention to advertisements for men. More men are here now than we can keep busy. L. U. 1819.

\* \* \*

Carpenters, stay away from Houston, Texas. We were locked out on May 2, because we would not surrender the scaffold building, which is, and always has been, our work. The glaring advertisements sent out from here are all fakes, as the contractors only want strike-breakers in an effort to whip us. The few strike-breakers they have succeeded in bringing here are of the usual kind, reservation toughs, box car tourists, and gun men. Help us win by staying away. L. U. 213.

\* \* \*

Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.—Brother carpenters who are thinking of migrating to Western Canada should first find out conditions from the secretaries of local unions. Pay no attention to real estate and board of trade boosting advertisements. Moose Jaw has right now far more carpenters in the city than there is work for, and L. U. 619 would greatly benefit if you would stay away.

\* \* \*

Hugo, Okla.—All brothers will please stay away from this place. Nothing much is doing at the present time and prospects are anything but bright for the summer season. They will help this local by staying away.

Martins Ferry, Ohio—L. U. 1729 (box-makers) requests all brothers to stay away from this place, as we have been out on strike for ten months and have not yet reached a settlement. We can win if the brothers will stay away from here.

\* \* \*

Manchester, N. H.—This D. C. wishes all carpenters to stay away from Manchester until the new trade rules become effective. We have asked for an increase in wages from thirty-five cents to forty cents per hour, but the raise has not been accepted by all the contractors. Help us in this by staying away.

\* \* \*

Prince Albert, Sask., Can.—Carpenters will please stay away from this place until further notice. The city is flooded with mechanics and many of them are unemployed. This year looks very dull for the building trades and newspaper reports of prosperity in this city are unreliable. Help the members of L. U. 1606 by giving this city a wide berth.

\* \* \*

Winnipeg, Man., Can.—We would ask all brothers who are thinking of coming to Western Canada this season to avoid Winnipeg, if at all possible, as conditions are not very good here. The immigration from European points is heavier than ever and this keeps the market overstocked with labor. Although the city and suburbs are building very fast, the market is oversupplied with labor, and the bosses are taking every advantage to force wages down. We advise you to give Winnipeg a wide berth at the present time.

\* \* \*

Raymond, Wash.—We are trying to get together and organize all the non-union carpenters here. We are having



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a fierce time of it, as the commercial club has ads running through all the Sunday papers and the different contractors are also calling for men. Don't come here. There are ten men to every job, and only about forty per cent. organized. We are forced to work at the scale (of \$3.50 per day) that we adopted in the panic of 1907, because of men coming here who are forced to work at any rate to get money enough to take them out. We would like to try for higher wages, but cannot succeed under present circumstances. You can do L. U. 1509 a good turn by staying away and allowing us a little better existence.

\* \* \*

Saskatoon, Sask., Can.—As we are making a demand for a new wage scale, to go into effect June 1, and as work is rather slow this spring, Saskatoon will be a good place for migrating brothers to avoid. Although we are always willing to welcome brothers with clearance cards, conditions at this time make it necessary for us to insert this notice. Brothers coming to Western Canada, please bring your clearance cards with you. Many come up here for the summer and think this is not worth bothering about, until forced to do so.

\* \* \*

Edmonton, Alta., Can.—Many inquiries are being received by Local Union 1325 as to the correctness of advertisements appearing in papers throughout the United States and Canada, stating that there is a big demand for carpenters in this city. As we are unable to send a letter to all in reply and yet feel that we must do something to counteract these misleading advertisements, we wish to say that the facts are briefly as follows: Hundreds of our members are seeking jobs and prospects are not at all bright. We have here a city labor yard, for giving relief to the unemployed, and it was never in such a flourishing condition as now. This fact speaks for itself. Wages are very low when compared with the high cost of living, compelling a large majority of the workers to live in shacks

and tents, they not being able to pay the high rent with these conditions existing. Migrating brothers would be well advised if they were to keep away from this district.

\* \* \*

## Information Wanted

The address of Albert Walker, a member of the Brotherhood, is desired. Walker formerly lived in San Antonio, Tex., and was last heard of in Sacramento, Cal. Mail any information in his regard to his friend, Robert Pigott, Box 541, Childress, Texas.

\* \* \*

## Business Agent Honored

On his resignation as business agent of L. U. 1480, Jacksonville, Fla., Brother G. H. Hall was presented with a beautiful gold fob, with name engraved thereon, as a token of appreciation for the services he had rendered the locals of Jacksonville.

\* \* \*

## Georgia State Council Meets

The Georgia State Council of Carpenters met in regular session at Waycross, Ga., on May 12 and 13. Delegates representing one thousand members, or sixty-three per cent. of our State membership, were present. The State treasury was seen by the reports to be in a good condition, and the convention decided to press the unaffiliated locals of the State to join the State body. The following officers were elected: President, A. M. Copeland, 253, Atlanta; vice-president, W. H. Cole, 283, Augusta; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Singleton, 779, Waycross. The next meeting of the State Council will be held in Fitzgerald, Ga., in May, 1914.

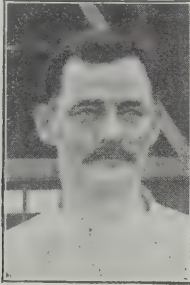
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## A Defaulter

All Local Unions and District Councils will take notice that Edwin Schaeffer, who became a member of the U. B., November 20, 1902, and has been F. S. of L. U. 1596, of St. Louis, Mo., since July 1, 1911, and business agent of the District Council of that city since January

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13, 1913, has defaulted with initiation fees collected for the D. C. to the amount of \$205.00. A special examination of his books disclosed a considerable shortage



EDWIN SCHAEFFER.

during his entire term as financial secretary of L. U. 1596, and, as he left for parts unknown without giving an accounting, that local expelled him. We warn all other locals to be on the lookout for him. His height is 5 feet 9 inches; weight, about 160 pounds; complexion, dark; one joint is missing on the little finger of his right hand. He is of a sociable, easy-going disposition. Wm. F. Truebel, R. S., L. U. 1596, 3920 Lee Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

\* \* \*

James Reynolds, a former member of L. U. 1292, Huntington, L. I., N. Y., on April 4 last, eloped with the wife of W. D. Higbie, a brother unionist and president of the local, with whom he had been boarding for some time. Reynolds and



JAMES REYNOLDS.

the woman were last heard of in Kansas City, where they went from Huntington.

He is of English parentage, light complected, and dresses well in his working costume. The local has expelled Reynolds for his action. H. L. Stanbrough, R. S., L. U. 1292, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

## Signs Full Crew Bill

Governor Sulzer has signed the full crew bill. Similar measures have passed the legislature of the State of New York on two former occasions, but did not receive the approval of the chief executive, upon the assumption that the public service commission had power to remedy the evils which the bill was aimed to correct. Governor Sulzer, in signing the full crew bill, said in part: "Considering the fact that the legislature has by an overwhelming vote again passed the bill, I am bound to assume that this measure concerns the general welfare and that the people want it enacted into law. I shall not shirk my duty to humanity. The only objection to the measure on the part of the railroads appears to be that it will increase to some extent the cost of operation, by reason of the fact that a few more men will have to be employed on some of the trains. The same objection could be urged with equal force to any improvement in the method of railroad operation. My judgment is that the conservation of human life and limb is as important to the people as a little additional expense in the operation of these common carriers. The State, for its own welfare, has a right to demand the employment upon the railroads of every safety appliance, whether mechanical or human, in the interest of life and limb, and greater safety standards. At all events, between the extra cost in dollars and the extra cost of lives, if I err at all in reaching an equitable conclusion regarding official action on this bill, I prefer to err on the side of life and limb and flesh and blood." Governor Sulzer then reviews statistics gathered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in which it is revealed that during the twenty-four years covered, 188,037 persons have been killed and 1,395,618 per-

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sons injured on the railroads of the United States, and then the Governor concludes by saying: "This bill, I believe, is in the interest of humanity for the general welfare and will go far to change for the better these deplorable statistics in the future, and once upon the statute books will meet with popular approval and will never be repealed. Hence, all things considered, I shall sign the bill for the good of the State."

## Amalgamated Carpenters Excluded

At its meeting of February 27, the Toronto District Labor Council decided to enforce the rule of the American Federation of Labor that central labor unions chartered by that body should not continue to seat the representatives of bodies unchartered or unrecognized by the A. F. of L., and to exclude hereafter the delegates of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and other unions not recognized by the American Federation.

There was a remarkable unanimity of opinion among the delegates on the subject. While one and all regretted that action had to be taken, it was necessary to acknowledge that the A. F. of L. had been conceded by the organized labor movement in Canada and the United States to be supreme on the question of jurisdictional disputes, while the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was supreme in all legislative matters. There was only one course to pursue, and that was to enforce the law. This was carried by a practically unanimous vote.

It was noteworthy that throughout the discussion of the matter not one single angry or unkind sentiment was expressed, and the delegates of the affected organizations voiced their appreciation of the considerate manner in which they had been treated, and gave it to be clearly understood that while they regretted such action had been necessary, they did not expect or desire the District Council to pursue any other line of policy under the circumstances of the case. It was unanimously carried on motion that the edict of the A. F. of L. should become effective one month from date.

## Florida State Convention

The Second Annual Convention of the Florida State Council of the Brotherhood took place at Key West, "the Island City" of the State, on May 5 and 6. General President Kirby could not be present at the meeting, to which he had been invited, but Brother James Ogletree, the member of the G. E. B. from the Fourth District, served as his representative. General Secretary Duffy and General Treasurer Neale, on account of the great amount of business at the general office, were also unable to attend. Communications were received from them expressing their regret at being absent.

President Frank A. Mullan, in his report to the convention, said in part:

"The year of 1912 has gone—a year unprecedented in the annals of progress of this great Nation. We have entered upon the second year of our State Council and we hope to accomplish a great deal for the upbuilding of the organization throughout the State of Florida, and there is no doubt that with the assistance of our sister locals great good can be accomplished.

"As time rolls on, it will be necessary for us as carpenters, toilers and wage-earners, to be prepared and on the alert in order to meet the ever-changing conditions that confront us, and we should ever remember that 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' and this should be our motto, as a protection and safeguard to our Brotherhood.

"The future welfare and success of our Brotherhood depend entirely upon ourselves, and we should use every honorable means at our command to promote peace and harmony with our employers—treat them as we expect to be treated, fair and just, and we can rest assured that it will be returned with confidence and pleasure, as it is to the employer's interest to have intelligent and contented workmen in his employ; so also it is to the interest of the man who must toil to have a contented, intelligent man as his employer.

"We have assembled here as representatives from different sections of our



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most beautiful State, to discuss and enact laws that will be beneficial to our organization, to promote a unity of action that will more thoroughly solidify our membership in closer bonds of unity and brotherhood; and in the discussions and arguments that we are about to enter upon we must be careful to weigh each question carefully, exercising good judgment upon all matters coming before this body, in order that our Brotherhood and all Labor generally, shall be benefited by our work. And remember, that while we may not all agree upon every question before us, that we are all entitled to our opinions and we should express them freely and frankly, as it is through argument and opinions thoroughly and intelligently discussed that we will be enabled to accomplish what this convention is intended for. All great bodies—no difference what their objects—are subject to grave mistakes, and it is upon the errors and mistakes of the past that the future success of our Brotherhood depends.”

He also declared that he thought the American flag should be displayed at all meetings of the local unions of the State to show the loyalty and patriotism of the carpenters to our nation and to “Old Glory.” In concluding he said:

“Our organization is new, but in the coming year I hope to see it make some rapid strides towards the end for which we were organized; namely, for the mutual benefit of all locals throughout our State.

“At the convention held in Washington last September, a law was presented requiring all locals in states where State Councils exist, to join same, and I hope that all the locals in Florida will join our ranks, thereby making us one of the strongest State Councils under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood. In the past year some few locals have joined us, and I hope before the time of our next convention rolls around we will have all with us.”

Secretary-Treasurer Featherstone thoroughly reviewed conditions existing in the State, the great need for extended

efforts in certain quarters, and dwelt at some length on the grave necessity of changing present bad conditions existing in Tampa and in Jacksonville, particularly in the latter city. He particularly commended “the dogged persistence of our members” in Tampa in face of the strong effort of “the combined capitalists to put the local out of business.” In concluding he made several recommendations based on his experience, particularly urging closer co-operation with the State Federation of Labor to secure the passage of legislation favorable to the workers, such as the eight-hour law, weekly pay bill, labor commissioner law, employers’ liability, and measures to abolish child labor. He recommended a general re-awakening of activity among the unions of the U. B. in Florida.

Dr. Fogarty, the Mayor of Key West, attended the last day’s session and expressed to the delegates his pleasure at their coming to that place. He extended to them the freedom of the city.

Among the measures adopted at the convention were the following: It was decided to request all labor unions in the State to become affiliated with the State Federation of Labor. The incoming Executive Board was instructed to draft an eight-hour law, and also a weekly pay-day and lien law, for presentation at the next session of the legislature. It was further decided that the State Council should recommend to the next general convention that State Councils and District Councils be entitled to representation on the floor of that body with voice and vote. The incoming Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to notify all the local unions of the State to become affiliated with the State Council, as per the General Constitution.

The following officers were chosen for the coming term: President, A. B. Sawyer, Miami; vice-president, R. L. Marshall, Lakeland; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan, Tampa; executive board, G. L. Hammock, B. W. Bolinger, T. A. Price, B. Shumaker, and J. W. Logan. The 1914 convention will be held at Kissimmee, Fla.

# Trade Notes

## Movements for Better Conditions

Local Union 498, Brantford, Ont., Can.—We are asking an increase in wages from 30 cents per hour to 35 cents. The condition of trade in this place is very good, and we have fairly good prospects of obtaining our demands. We are, however, still working the ten-hour day. Our new scale should go into effect June 1.

\* \* \*

Local Union 1381, Woodland, Cal.—This local is asking for the eight-hour day and for a minimum rate of \$4 per day. Our local has made great strides here, and we have very good prospects of obtaining our demands. There is no likelihood of a strike. The new conditions should go into effect on June 1.

\* \* \*

## Successful Trade Movements

Princeton, N. J.—Our movement for an increase in wages from 45½ to 50 cents per hour on May 1, was gained without any trouble.

\* \* \*

Woodland, Cal.—We obtained all our demands, receiving a minimum wage of \$4 per day and the eight-hour day. We are getting along very well here.

\* \* \*

Youngstown, Ohio—We received an increase of 50 cents per day on May 1. We had little or no trouble in getting the raise. Trade is in good condition here.

\* \* \*

Schenectady, N. Y.—Our trade movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour, (from 45 to 50 cents), taking effect May 1, has been successful.

\* \* \*

North Tonawanda, N. Y.—We have gained our demand for an increase in wages. Every contractor has consented to our demands, and everything is going along in peace and harmony.

Whitesboro, N. Y.—The trade movement of L. U. 337 went through without any trouble, all of the contractors signing our agreement. Our scale is now 50 cents per hour.

\* \* \*

Utica, N. Y.—The strike of L. U. 125 for a minimum rate of 50 cents per hour has been settled and practically all our men are now back at work. We are pleased to report that we did not lose one member during this trouble.

\* \* \*

La Crosse, Wis.—The demand of L. U. 1143 for a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour for an eight-hour day, to take effect May 1, has been granted by the contractors. There was no trouble in the matter at all.

\* \* \*

Halifax, N. S., Can.—Our strike is off and the men have returned to work. We have accepted the offer made by the employers for a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour. We feel gratified at our success.

\* \* \*

Geneva, N. Y.—Our strike has been declared off, the contractors having come to terms with our committee. All our members went back to work on May 9, at a fifty-cent per day increase. Everything is in good shape here.

\* \* \*

Rochester, N. Y.—The local millmen's strike has been adjusted. We succeeded in gaining all our demands, which include a 25-cent per day raise, making the minimum scale \$3.00, and recognition of the union shop.

\* \* \*

Fargo, N. D.—Although the contractors of Fargo and vicinity have not as yet signed the agreement offered them, they began paying the new scale of 45 cents an hour on May 1, as per our de-

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mands. We had no trouble in the matter whatever.

\* \* \*

Syracuse, N. Y.—The demand of the carpenters of this city for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, has been granted by the contractors. Practically all of our men are now at work.

\* \* \*

Bloomington, Ill.—Everything has been settled most satisfactorily here. The machine men accepted a scale of 35 cents per hour, and the bench men, a scale of 37½ cents. All hands returned to work on the morning of May 9.

\* \* \*

Fredericton, N. B., Can.—Our strike has been quickly settled, and our demand for an increase in wages has been granted. Our success in this matter was due solely to the fact that through our union we were able to stand together.

\* \* \*

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Our movement for an increase in wages has been successful. We are now receiving under the new scale \$4.25 per day, for an eight-hour day. Everything is in good shape here.

\* \* \*

Auburn, N. Y.—The strike at this place has been settled. All the men returned to work on May 20, having been granted every demand. The settlement was made before the arrival of Brother Guerin. Our minimum wage scale shall from now on be 45 cents per hour.

\* \* \*

Reading, Pa.—The employers have signed our contract for the coming year, calling for a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour, with an eight-hour day. Our former wage was 35 cents per hour and our working day nine hours. Everything is in good shape here.

\* \* \*

Kennebec Valley, Me.—We settled our difficulty with the contractors by arbitration. An increase of 25 cents per day was granted to us over the old scale, our

minimum now being \$3.00 per day. Nearly all our men are working at present.

\* \* \*

Terre Haute, Ind.—We reached an adjustment of our differences with the employers on May 14, securing a scale of 45 cents per hour and returned to work immediately. Business in the carpenter trade is very good here.

\* \* \*

Columbia, S. C.—The desired increase of five cents per hour has been granted to the local carpenters by the contractors. Only one contractor refused to sign the agreement, and the men who came off of his jobs have all been taken care of. We expect a good year.

\* \* \*

Sheboygan, Wis.—All the contractors and mill owners of this place have signed up the agreement for the new season. We had anticipated some little trouble in the mills, but everything came out O. K., all our demands being granted on May 2.

\* \* \*

Pacific Grove, Cal.—Our increase in wages to \$4.50 per day, with Saturday half holiday, which went into effect on April 1, was accomplished without trouble of any kind. And, while there was little work in sight when we made our demands, everything looks prosperous now for the coming summer.

\* \* \*

San Diego, Cal.—Our movement for an increase in wages has so far been successful. The majority of the contractors here have signed up; a few are still holding out and refusing to comply with the new scale. Several of these have lately given in, and we expect the rest to do likewise within a short time.

\* \* \*

Lewistown, Mont.—L. U. 1949 obtained all its demands, the contractors granting the increase in wages without objection. Our local is getting along very nicely, and we are about ninety-five per cent. strong. The last contractor holding out



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against union men brought all his men up to our meeting the other night and had them join us.

\* \* \*

Illinois Valley, Ill.—This D. C. has reached an agreement with the contractors who are members of the contractors and employers' organization, by which we are to receive a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour, foremen to get not less than 5 cents per hour more than regular wages. There are some contractors still holding out.

\* \* \*

Gloversville, N. Y.—After a two-day strike, L. U. 1107, of this city, obtained all its demands from the contractors, a minimum wage of 42 cents per hour being established for the present year for journeymen and 28 cents for apprentices. This is a flat rate, our former sliding scale, with two classes, being abolished. Of the 150 carpenters in this city, 103 are union men.

\* \* \*

Boone, Iowa—We have signed up an agreement with the contractors for another year, by which we obtain the union shop in this place. Our wages and hours are to remain the same as last year. We have, in addition, brought the contractors together and got them working in a friendly way, so that we will be better able in the future to obtain consideration for our demands.

\* \* \*

Jermyn, Pa.—The contractors have all signed our agreement for the years 1913 and 1914. We cut our demand down to 41 cents per hour for this year and 42½ cents for next year, for we thought that a little gain without opposition was much better than a large gain after a long, drawn-out strike. We are very well satisfied with the results.

\* \* \*

Ithaca, N. Y.—We adjusted our scale for 1913 with the contractors without any trouble. The builders agree to pay a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour for an eight-hour day, for a period of four months, beginning May 1, and 43

cents per hour for the remainder of the year, beginning September 1. Everything is in good shape here.

\* \* \*

Warren, Pa.—Our movement for the eight-hour day was a complete success, going into effect on April 1. All the boys stood by boldly and no trouble occurred, except that one contractor refused to grant the demand on one of his jobs. We soon brought him to time, however, and now the eight-hour day is "the go" with all contractors employing union men, and even with some who employ non-union men.

\* \* \*

Newport, R. I.—Our strike is over. We have an agreement with the builders for three years. We obtained an increase of four cents per hour for this season, two cents per hour in 1914, and two cents in 1915, or a minimum wage of 50 cents this year, 52 cents next year, and 54 cents the year after that. We think we have done very well in this settlement.

\* \* \*

Cadillac, Mich.—Our new scale, which went into effect May 1, establishes a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour for journeymen carpenters, instead of 35 cents, and 50 cents per hour for laying and scraping floors, where no other work is done. The rate for apprentices is 25 cents per hour. No rush is in sight in our work here, but we have enough to keep us all pretty busy.

\* \* \*

Lawrence, Mass.—The District Council of Lawrence and vicinity, after a five-day fight for better wages, has declared the strike off with a great victory for our members. After the meeting of the Master Builders on Tuesday, May 5, our men did not have to look for work. The contractors themselves were after them, and as a result, there was not a member present on Wednesday morning, May 6, to answer the roll call. Our members are all working at an increase of 6½ cents per hour.

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Uniontown, Pa.—The carpenters of this place have gained their demand for an increase in wages from 33 1-3 cents to 40 cents per hour. All the mills have signed the agreement, as have the outside carpenters. Everything is lovely here, and we are in a better shape than we have ever been. This is one of the worst towns in the country to unionize, so credit will have to be given our organizer, Brother Bigger, for the fine results obtained.

\* \* \*

East St. Louis, Ill.—Our demand for an increase in wages from 60 to 62½ cents per hour was granted on April 1, without the loss of a minute of time. The contractors made no fight on the raise, but demurred at signing up an agreement with the organization on account of our agreement with the mill operators. Everything is moving along smoothly now, with every prospect of a good season's work ahead.

\* \* \*

Rock Island, Ill.—The Tri-City District Council has signed a two years' agreement with the Master Builders' Association, by which we are to obtain a minimum wage of 53½ cents per hour for the first year and 55 cents for the second year. The Saturday half holiday has also been granted for the months of June, July, August, and September. Several other minor concessions have been gained. Double time will be given for all overtime. Our D. C. is in a very good condition.

\* \* \*

Springfield, Mass.—About a month ago we set on foot a movement for an increase in the minimum rate from \$3.54 to \$4.00 per day, at least twenty-five per cent. of our men getting at that time \$3.82. The contractors, through their committee, the first one we have been able to meet since 1904, offered us a minimum of \$3.75 per day, all men getting above that rate to be raised accordingly. The employers are also to appoint a standing grievance committee, and we are to take up the apprenticeship ques-

tion with that committee. We accepted this offer, to go into effect May 1, and are to meet them next January for another raise for next year.

\* \* \*

Paragould, Ark.—We have a well-organized local here—L. U. 1103. Our membership is fifty, and there are only one or two non-union carpenters in the place. We meet every Monday night with an average attendance of thirty men. All members have put their shoulder to the wheel to do their best toward bettering working conditions. On May 1, our new scale went into effect. Our raise was from 37½ cents to 40 cents per hour for journeymen carpenters. We presented our agreement to the contractors, good for one year, and every one of them signed it. Our only trouble at the present is that we haven't work enough for the men that are here.

\* \* \*

Binghamton, N. Y.—At the first meeting of our local in January of this year, the organization voted to ask the contractors for a raise in wages from 37½ to 45 cents per hour, to take effect on May 1. This is the first raise in wages that the union has asked for in six years. On April 12, a meeting with the different contractors was held for the purpose of considering the demands that had previously been made, and, after talking over the demands, a proposition was made as a compromise that they would agree to increase the scale from 37½ cents to 40 cents per hour for the coming year, and also carrying with it the understanding that another increase would be granted a year hence. The scale committee reported this proposition at the next meeting of the local, which was finally accepted. The wages for the coming year will be \$3.20 a day, and, everything considered, the membership feels quite well satisfied with the negotiations as made. The prospects for a good season's work are bright at this time, and it is expected that a considerable increase in membership will occur. The local increased its membership about 100 last year. A new

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set of by-laws and working rules went into effect on April 1, which will materially assist in the work of organization. There are a few contractors in this city who employ non-union men, and we learn that they were considerably disappointed on learning that an amicable agreement had been reached with the union. They seemed to be of the opinion that a strike would surely occur on May 1, and some of them were preparing to do the bulk of the work in case trouble arose, and now these unfair builders are cussing the union in thunderous tones because it did not involve itself into trouble to please them. The fair contractors have pledged themselves to do everything in their power to strengthen the organization the coming year, and considering all these facts, we think a big victory has been won, which ultimately means the organizing of every eligible carpenter in the city.

## Labor Leaders Wanted

(By Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

Men with red blood; men of iron; men with brains; men with a vision; men who will dare do right though the heavens fall. No "boozers" need apply. The business is too serious and there are too many interests involved, both on the part of capital and labor, to entrust the workman's side of the controversy to any but clear-headed advisors. It's all right to be a good fellow, and it's a good thing to be popular with the boys, but when a man is only that he soon loses his grip on his job, and those whom he is supposed to represent soon lose theirs. When booze interferes with such a leader's business, he is very apt to sacrifice his business.

Preference will be given to peacemakers instead of strike-makers. Not that a labor leader should never call a strike. God pity him if he hasn't the nerve when the time comes for him to do so. The right to protest should belong to every man. But the best labor leader is the man who calls the fewest strikes, because he has the tact and the sense to settle the trouble without an industrial conflict. If

war is hell, then strikes are "purgatory."

Four-flushers and bluffers will not be considered, and the chap who has only the gift of gab will not have a look-in. We need men who regard the labor leader's job as a proposition that requires the exercise of good gray matter. Only the brainy fellow who can make fully as much money at his trade can make good on this job. It is no cinch. It is easier to work in the shop at day's wages.

If the labor leader is honest he will nevertheless be criticised occasionally by both sides, but he will have the comfort of a clear conscience, and he will have the satisfaction of knowing that some day he will be given due credit for sincerity of purpose. If he is dishonest he will unquestionably be found out, and he will be held in contempt by all classes of men—including himself—to the end of day.

But while the job presents difficulties there are in it great possibilities. There never was a greater chance for leadership. But the demands are more exacting, the qualifications more numerous, and the things to be obtained more varied than ever before. The labor leader must be a statesman—not merely a politician. He must be an educator—not simply an agitator. He must be a preacher of social righteousness and of justice for all men.

## Relaxation

I always like the freakish verse,  
The kind that runs downstairs;  
The kind that circles round the page,  
Or does its turn in squares.  
It's fun to see the poet's stunts,  
Helped by the typo men;  
Just see again.  
the way runs up  
this runs and then  
down hill

I do not think that people ought  
To keep the same old gait;  
They ought to break loose now and then  
And keep an evening "late."  
A long, straight line, without a break,  
Is bad for verse or men;  
up hill  
this runs and then  
the way runs down  
Just see again.  
—Anonymous.



# Craft Problems

## The History of the Cabinet

(By George Cecil, London, England.)

Although the increase in the craving for old furniture has lessened the demand for the modern cabinet, tasteful people, all the world over, in giving the cabinet-maker employment, expect decorative work. They have no objection to modern workmanship, provided it is the best of its kind; but the patterns and styles of other days are (very properly) insisted upon. Under the circumstances, some information about the first cabinets (which were made just five hundred years ago) and their successors, and about the methods employed in making them, may not prove uninteresting.

### —A Harvest—

In the earliest days of the cabinet, only the well-to-do Britons could afford the luxury of storing their possessions in closed receptacles; for cabinet-makers were few and far between, and, unless they were serfs, and thus forced to labor at the bidding of the lord of the manor, a stiff price was charged, which comparatively few could afford. Nor were the rich land-owners disposed to allow a good workman to depart. They much preferred to keep him on the premises, putting together cabinets and repairing those already in use, an arrangement which often resulted in the craftsman staying several months at a single country house, stocking it with beds, tables, chairs, stools, chests, and, of course, cabinets, from cellar to attic. The master of the mansion reasoned that cabinet-makers being scarce, they should be made the most of when secured. For the rest, five hundred years ago, the Saxon artisan worked from soon after day-break till dusk, with a couple of hours off for eating and sleeping, doing the best he could with the roughest tools—

and always using seasoned wood, much of which has stood the test of years in a marvelous manner. As time went on, the tools and appliances were, of course, improved beyond all recognition; but, so far as carving, turning, and stipple-work are concerned, particularly fine results were achieved.

### —The Tasteless Victorian Epoch—

Following the increase in luxury came Chippendale, Heppelwhite, Sheraton and Adam, all of whom thrived on the taste of their patrons. With the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne, a sense of the beautiful was lost, and the cabinets of the next fifty years were too hideous to contemplate. Now, happily, the old styles referred to are being copied, and with results which are decidedly beneficial to every one concerned.

### —The Early Cabinet—

The cabinet, which, in its sixteenth century form, was a sort of oblong box with feet, came from Italy. A little later, England's decorative cabinet-makers covered it with gilt leather tooled with Mauresque work, while the French and Flemish, launching out boldly, produced specimens of almost architectural proportions. By degrees, a vast amount of decoration was put into the work, and in late Georgian days the English craftsmen prided themselves—and very justly, too—on their skill and taste.

### —Things of Beauty—

The early Italian and Flemish cabinets, though greatly prized by collectors, are somewhat bizarre. Many of the fine types, however, are indeed things of beauty, the bases being carved or inlaid with wood, and the whole inlaid with ivory, tortoise shell, and even precious stones. In the mid-seventeenth century, painted doors were in vogue, the subject being

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classical, while in some cases they were carved.

## —A Good Model—

With the march of time many of the Dutch, French, and ornate Florentine examples which found their way to England have disappeared, some having been broken by vandals for firewood. But the Georgian glass-fronted china cabinets in highly polished mahogany are to be found at many a dealer's. And they afford the American cabinet-makers an excellent model.

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## Careless Construction

(By E. H. Clark.)

Within the last few weeks, more than any other time in my life, have I been impressed by the fact that there is a great deal of careless building going on in this country. I mean, literally, a careless disregard for some phases of work which are oftentimes too lightly considered. Evidence of this state of affairs was brought out very prominently by the recent storms of wind and rain which have been unusually severe, particularly throughout the Middle West. This strenuous and destructive effort of the elements has proved to be the medium by which many defects in building have been exposed.

No reflection is meant upon the great army of honest workmen engaged in house construction. Not by any means. But here is the thought that should be followed by those who are builders: We build too much to suit present conditions. We should build for future contingencies. What may be demanded of our work, to what test our efforts may be subjected, should at all times govern our endeavors to build "strong and steady."

Of course, it is impossible to so construct a building (I refer to a residence) that it will withstand the destroying cyclones which are becoming more frequent, but we can be more careful in some features of building, which will offer the greatest resistance to wind that is possible.

Particularly would I mention the im-

portance of bracing a house in the right way. Every frame house, where the space between openings will permit, and also between openings and corner studs especially, should be braced by a 1x4 gained into the studding, flush with the outside, using all the angle you can. Put in a brace of this kind everywhere that you have room enough for it to be beneficial. This plan is likewise applicable for top of story, from plate to corner studs. This method was used in the long ago to some extent; but, in wrecking old houses, I find they did not, as a rule, have the necessary length to be efficient. This mode of bracing should always be used to insure a rigid frame, regardless of lining or anything else. Rafters may be stayed in the same manner. I know that this idea is used in some localities, but so many houses are built without this simple and powerful trussing that all builders, contractors, and foremen should insist on its application. The exercise of good, common sense, combined with honesty of purpose, does some mighty good work in this world.

Another thing: In the making of a window frame do you realize that a 3½ or 3⅝-inch sill is nearly the same as none at all? The lumber companies, as a rule, furnish a sill of that dimension for window frames, both in made-up work and otherwise. This gives, at the most, only about 1½ inches lap for the sub-sill, which is not enough for more reasons than one. Unless kept well painted (neglected generally) water will blow in under sub-sill, not having far to go, and will run down inside of wall, ruining plaster and woodwork, beside rotting out sills very quickly. Where frames have direct sun exposure they open enough for this in a short time. If kept well painted, this would, in a great degree, prevent this condition; but in the face of this neglect you can see where the wide sill comes in. This sill should, by all means, be equally as wide as the sub-sill, running back to plaster side.

There are many little things which apparently are not very important in the

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"hurry up" job, but if they are ignored in the construction, the time of test will come when you will wish you had used them. Build for tomorrow and not for today. Put more care and class into your efforts, that you may do a piece of work right.

Many other details of house building should be emphasized, and perhaps at another time I will deal with them.

## Steel Square and Angles

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes.)

Recently some of my carpenter friends were discussing methods of determining the measurements of cuts of roof rafters when the slope was given in degrees instead of inches. Or, as one asked, "If we know a roof has a pitch of 40 degrees, how can we find out in inches, and lay

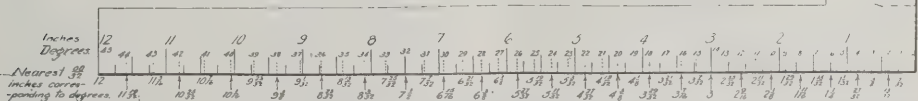
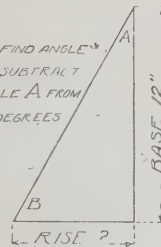
*Angle A corresponds to bevels or slopes given to a base of 12 inches.*

Rise.	Angle A		
INCHES	DEG	MIN	SEC
1	0	35	49
2	1	11	37
3	1	47	24
4	2	23	14
5	2	58	53
6	3	34	53
7	3	10	14
8	4	45	49
9	5	56	49
10	6	07	30
11	7	17	50
12	8	27	44
13	9	37	11
14	10	46	06
15	11	54	27
16	12	02	10
17	13	09	15
18	14	15	17
19	15	21	14
20	16	26	16
21	17	30	09
22	18	33	22
23	19	35	43
24	20	37	12
25	21	37	46
26	22	37	25
27	23	36	08
28	24	35	54
29	25	34	43
30	26	32	25
31	27	29	28
32	28	25	23
33	29	21	20
34	30	16	19
35	31	11	21
36	32	05	24
37	33	00	31
38	34	30	40
39	35	18	54
40	36	05	12
41	37	32	14
42	38	17	24
43	39	22	03
44	39	05	38

Rise.	Angle A		
INCHES	DEG	MIN	SEC
10	39	48	30
10 1/4	40	30	10
10 1/2	41	11	09
10 3/4	41	51	18
11	42	30	38
11 1/4	43	09	09
11 1/2	43	46	52
11 3/4	44	23	29
12	45	00	00
12 1/4	1	02	40
12 1/2	1	56	20
12 3/4	2	58	53
13	3	01	19
13 1/4	4	54	42
13 1/2	5	36	49
13 3/4	6	15	41
14	7	00	17
14 1/4	8	01	50
14 1/2	9	02	31
14 3/4	10	03	05
15	11	03	14
15 1/4	12	13	57
15 1/2	13	12	10
15 3/4	14	00	54
16	15	00	34
16 1/4	16	59	15
16 1/2	17	56	43
16 3/4	18	51	52
17	19	48	13
17 1/4	20	01	52
17 1/2	20	36	51
17 3/4	21	58	52
18	23	00	01
18 1/4	24	00	14
18 1/2	24	59	33
18 3/4	25	57	54
19	27	02	26
19 1/4	27	58	46
19 1/2	29	01	00
19 3/4	30	02	00

Rise.	Angle A		
INCHES	DEG	MIN	SEC
7 1/4	31	01	46
7 1/2	32	00	19
7 3/4	32	57	39
8 1/4	33	57	56
8 1/2	35	00	43
8 3/4	36	00	03
9 1/4	36	57	55
9 1/2	37	57	56
9 3/4	39	00	14
10 1/4	39	58	52
10 1/2	41	50	59
10 3/4	41	56	16
11 1/4	42	59	36
11 1/2	44	00	49
12	45	06	00

TO FIND ANGLE  
B SUBTRACT  
ANGLE A FROM  
90 DEGREES



No doubt we are facing the greatest building season in years. Let us not forget to put everything into work that safe and solid construction requires so that we can conscientiously command the "satisfaction slip" from the man who pays for it, and who justly and reasonably expects it to be that way.

off with our steel square so that when the rafter is in place it will fit?"

For the benefit of these fellows, I worked out a chart (see illustration) which shows how by laying the 12-inch point (A in the illustration) of the 24 blade on one edge of a rafter, any angle (degrees) and its corresponding measure



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in inches, up to 45 degrees, may be found by glancing along the 12-inch blade.

A study of the triangle of the illustration will give you many ways of making use of the numbers and your steel square. This will be a good page to paste in your tool box.

## Finding the Radii for Curved Rafters and Other Curves

(By G. L. McMurphy, L. U. 470.)

In the January Carpenter, Brother Stafford of L. U. 141 gives a method of finding the radius for a curved rafter which is all right in its way, but here is another way which does not require so much figuring:

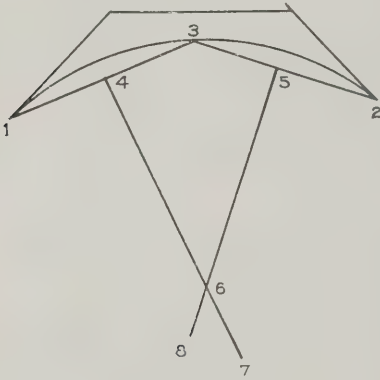


Fig. 1.

Having found the points 1, 2 and 3 as Brother Stafford directs, from the center, 4, of the line 1 3 (Fig. 1), draw the line 4 7, and from the center 5 of the line 3 2 draw the line 5 8, and the point of intersection, 6, of these two lines will be the center of the circle of which the curve 1 2 3 is a part and from which it can be drawn.

If the rafter is long or the curve required is long and somewhat flat, the curve can readily be described without finding or using the radius as follows:

Having determined the three points 1, 3, 2 (Fig. 2) as in Fig. 1, mark them by driving a nail in each. Then procure a couple of battens A and B (pieces of 1x2 or similar stuff), and lay them against the nails as shown, leaving them project well beyond 1 and 2, and far

enough past each other at 3 to form a small crotch. Brace them well as shown by C. Then, by placing a pencil in the crotch at 3 and moving the trammel each

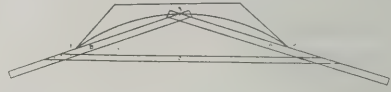


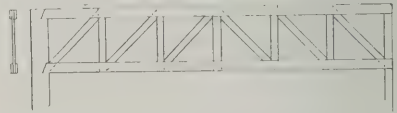
Fig. 2.

way, keeping the legs against the nails at 1 and 2, the pencil will describe the curve. This will be found very convenient for describing large curves, as it will not require so much floor space as where the center of the circle is found and a radius used.

## Building a Truss

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

We built a brick barn, and back from the barn some distance we were to build a corn crib. At the last moment we were to cover the space thirty feet between with a wagon shed; and, while the lumber was ordered for the roof, no thought yet had been taken by the contractor of how it was going to be supported. So I took some of the 2x10 rafters and made the bottom and top of the truss, while I found enough 2x8 to make the uprights and braces, and, as there was nothing to hold but the roof, I will gamble that it



## A PLANK TRUSS.

will stay there. This was spiked together—we used no bolts whatever. I give this as a practical example of quick construction of a good truss; it would not matter how much time or lumber we might have had at hand—we could not have built a better one for the purpose.

I mention this not only hoping it will help many a brother workman out sometime in life when he wants to build a truss, but also hoping it will help many a brother to think out how to use what he may have on hand. Most any mechanic can build anything if he has the

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architect's drawing and the material to build it with; but there are times when we have to be our own architects, and at times we have to look around some to see what material there is to use.

This truss was about one-sixth as high as it was long, which makes a very good truss. In my opinion, it could hardly be better portioned; yet, I do not suppose it would make much difference if it had been one-fifth. But it would not be very economical to build it any higher than that, while, if it had only been one-ninth as high as it was long, it would have still been well proportioned.

Now, supposing the distance had been a good deal greater, as well as the load, supposing there was to be a floor on both the top and bottom of it, how would we build it? Stop and think. Make the top and bottom of heavier timbers, also the braces, which should be cut in with a notch so that they could not slip; and, instead of the uprights being made of wood, put in good-sized rods or bolts, tighten up the taps, and you are ready for any strain.

You will note in this truss the braces and posts are run down into the planks and nailed in, that way forming a tenon, so to speak, and holding the top and bottom together.

If you want to build a truss of more strength than the one I mention, building with heavier timbers, make your timbers heavier yet and cross brace. Not only have your timbers notched so as to hold the braces from slipping, but have the braces come so they will go against the rod also. Now, I have tried to just mention enough about trusses to make one think when he is about to build one. And when one gets to thinking there is not much danger but that he will figure it cut all right. But you let any one build a truss—I care not if he has the best architects drawing to work from and the very best material at hand—if he builds a truss to hold an unusual heavy load, if he tries to build it without thought, and goes along with it in a careless manner, and does not make good square cuts so that the truss will take the strain right,

right there is where he is liable to get into trouble.

A good truss must not only have a good plan and good material—of most importance of all is good workmanship. If it does not have good construction, it will not stand the strain and will surely go to destruction. "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," especially in building trusses.

## The Saw and its Shadows

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Has any reader of this magazine ever observed what can be done with an ordinary handsaw without the aid of any other tool whatsoever?

Apart from cross-cutting or ripping, the saw possesses a geometrical value which is rarely or never utilized.

For instance, let the reader grasp a handsaw by the handle and turn his back

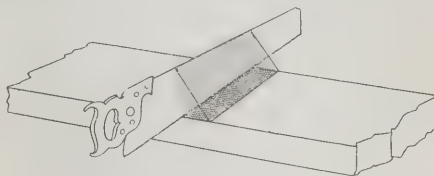


Fig. 1.

to the sunlight, gas light, electric or any light, and let him have it shine over his left shoulder and over the blade, which is held perpendicular. He will observe that the shadow cast is a simple, straight line. This is its first geometrical application.

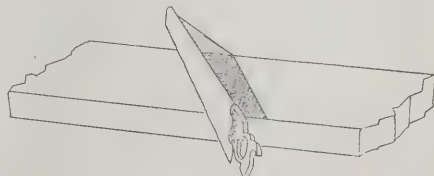


Fig. 2.

Now let the saw be placed across a board or piece of timber, as in Fig. 1, with the top edge level and the blade canted, so as to throw the shadow over the top edge down on the surface of the board. It will be seen that the reflection gives a "square" line at right angles to the arris.

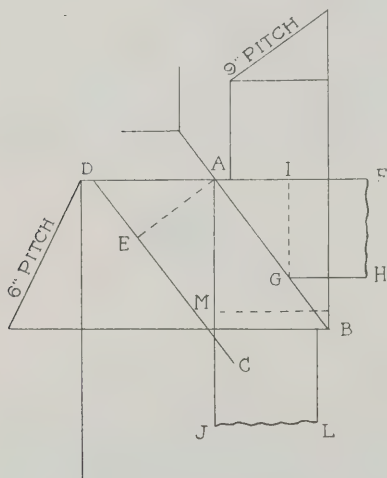
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Now, if the saw be placed on the board so that the shadow will be cast on an angle, it will be seen that any angle from zero to 90 degrees will be reflected, according to the position in which the saw is held. By practice any amateur can easily saw a timber to the desired cut without using a bevel or square.

### To Lay Out Side Bevels For Two Pitches

(By James Barry.)

The line AB represents plan and position of valley rafter,



To find side bevel of the valley rafter against outside face of plate lay off on plan exact thickness of rafter parallel with line AB, as shown at CD; then square across from A to E, and distance from E to D is the distance between the two down bevels on that side of rafter.

Mark diagonals AD on under side of rafter which will fit exactly against outside face of plate.

The line A F represents one side of jack rafter, 9 inches pitch. Find exact thickness of rafter and lay off on plan parallel with A F, then square across from G to I, and distance from A to I is the same as two down bevels on jack rafter.

A G will be side bevel against valley for 9-inch pitch.

A J represents one side of jack raftér,  
and K L the other side of thickness.

Square across from K to M, and distance from M to A is same as between the two down bevels.

Mark diagonal A K and you have side bevel against valley for 6-inch pitch roof.

## Gompers Sentenced to Jail

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia handed down its decision in the alleged contempt case of President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell, and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, on May 5. The decision sustains the lower court in finding the Federation officials guilty of contempt of court for alleged violation of the injunction in the Bucks Stove and Range Company case in 1907, but held that the sentence of twelve, nine, and six months' imprisonment imposed by Justice Wright were unreasonably excessive. Instead, Gompers received a sentence of thirty days in the Washington asylum and jail and Mitchell and Morrison were fined \$500 each.

Justice Van Orsdel wrote the opinion and Associate Justice Robb concurred, while Chief Justice Shepard dissented and submitted an opinion that the judgment should be reversed. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

In all fairness, it must be said that the Buck Stove and Range Co., through whom these contempt proceedings were first started, is no longer connected with this prosecution and has now squared itself with organized labor. Its goods are now made under proper conditions.

You cannot dispose of a great man by traducing him; you cannot get rid of a great question by ignoring it; you cannot thwart a great cause by misrepresenting it. The man, the question, the cause, persistently recur, and will not down.—Dr. W. C. Abbott.



# Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der ersten vierteljährlichen Sitzung, 1913, G. C. B.

(Fortsetzung von letzter Nummer.)

Newport, N. J. — Appell der L. U. 176 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in dem Todesfalle Dan Tobin. Die Entscheidung des G. Sch. wurde aufrecht erhalten und somit der Fall erledigt.

St. Louis, Mo. — Appell der Emma Burguft über die Entscheidung der G. Sch. in dem Todesfalle Heinrich A. Burguft, Mitglied der L. U. Nr. 795. Entscheidung des G. Sch. wurde aufrecht erhalten.

Pittsburg, Pa. — Appell der L. U. Nr. 142 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in einem Streite zwischen der L. U. Nr. 142 und L. U. Nr. 1186 bezüglich der Aufnahme eines suspendierten Mitgliedes. Der Board erhielt die Entscheidung des G. P.; da die L. U. Nr. 142 kein recht hatte ein ex-Mitglied der L. U. Nr. 1186 ohne die Bestätigung dieser Union aufzunehmen wie per Section 61, General-Konstitution.

Pittsburg, Pa. — Appell des Alben J. Elias über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. des Pittsburg D. C. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Appell des Georg Triffler über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. Cincinnati D. C. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Akron, Ohio. — Appell der L. U. Nr. 84 wegen einer Bewilligung für Stiftungszwecke. Der G. P. wurde beauftragt zu untersuchen und in der April-Sitzung zu berichten.

Der G. C. zeigte alle Papiere bezüglich der Resolution Nr. 52, in der Washington Konvention von der Mississippi Valley Konferenz Board und Andern vorgeschlagen, worin dieselben besagen, daß von den \$2,000.00, welche in der Des Moines Konvention für Stiftungszwecke bewilligt wurden, wurden sie 520 neue Mitglieder und eine neue L. U. bezweckten. Diese Resolution wurde mit den folgenden Noten an den G. C. B. gewiesen; wenn diese Berichte wahr sind, daß die G. B. und G. C. B. \$1,000.00 bewilligen. Der Board fand, daß am 1. Mai 1911, als die \$2,000.00 in der Des Moines Konvention in diesem Distrikt bewilligt wurden, 2,622 Mitglieder in diesem Distrikte waren. Am 1. Mai 1912 zeigten die Bücher, daß ein Verlust von 30 Mitgliedern zu verzeichnen war. In Bezug auf höhere Löhne und weniger Stunden fand

der Board, daß in allen Fällen außer zwei dieser Wechsel vor der Bewilligung statt fand. L. U. Nr. 1525 Princeton, Ill., erhielt eine Lohnerhöhung im April 1912 und L. U. Nr. 1220 Iowa City, Iowa, im Mai 1912. Der G. C. B. machte keine weitere Bewilligung und wurde der G. P. beauftragt zu untersuchen ob es ratsam ist weiteres Geld in diesem Distrikte anzuwenden.

Donnerstag, 6. Februar 1913.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Bericht des früheren G. P. Huber seiner Untersuchung in der suspendierung der früheren L. U. Nr. 1787 aus dem D. C. Newark, N. J., wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Bericht des Bruder D. A. Post in Bezug auf einer Sitzung mit den Grubenarbeitern über die Frage der Jurisdiktion, wurde vorläufig fallen gelassen bis ein Komitee des G. C. B. mit einem Komitee der Grubenarbeiter zusammen trifft.

Der G. P. wurde beauftragt einen Kondolanz-Telegramm an Bruder G. W. Griffiths, Ulica, N. Y., über den Verlust seiner Frau zu senden.

Newport, N. J. — Appell der L. U. Nr. 1245 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in dem Sterbefalle Michael Amorajo. Die Entscheidung wurde bestätigt.

Dallas, Tex. — Appell des R. M. Means, Mitglied der L. U. Nr. 198 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in Bezug auf sein Recht ein Amt in der L. U. zu führen. Der Board verwarf die Entscheidung des G. P. auf Grund der Konstitution, weil Bruder Means im Januar 1909 aufgenommen wurde (Section 123) und daher zu allen Rechten außer finanzielle Unterstützung berechtigt ist.

Houston, Tex. — Appell des R. C. Gwing über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. L. U. Nr. 201 Wichita, Kans. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wurde bestätigt.

Lynn, Mass. — Appell des G. C. Paige über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. North Shore D. C. Der Board bestätigt die Entscheidung.

Washington, D. C. — Appell des Andrew J. Smith über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. L. U. Nr. 132. Die Entscheidung wurde bestätigt.

Die Nachmittags-Sitzung des Board war in Bezug auf die Jurisdiktion mit dem Komitee der United Mine Workers. Der G. C. reichte eine Vorlage ein welche in

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Wilkes-Barre, Pa., im December 1912 gemacht wurde. Dieselbe war wie folgt:

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 3. Dezember 1912.

Diese Vereinbarung wurde gezeichnet am 3. Dezember 1912 zwischen den folgenden Delegaten der U. M. W. of A. und der U. B. of C. and J. of A., und soll der Ratifizierung der G. O. dieser Unionen untertan sein:

Erstens. Alle Bauleute und sogenannte „handy-men“ in den Gruben angestellt, müssen Mitglieder der U. M. W. of A. sein.

Zweitens. Daß alle Bauleute oder Handlanger, welche an den Brechern arbeiten, der U. M. W. of A. angehören sollen.

Drittens. Daß alle Bauleute, welche Brechhäuser bauen oder reparieren, der U. M. W. of A. angehören sollen.

Damit dieser Kontrakt in Erfüllung geht, verpflichtet sich der U. M. W. of A. die Transfer-Karte eines Mitgliedes der Carpenter-Union in der Anthrazite-Region anstelle der Eintrittsgelder anzunehmen.

Es wurde beschlossen, daß Friede und Eintracht zwischen diesen beiden Vereinen herrschen soll, und daß alle früheren Beschließungen zwischen diesen beiden Organisationen in Kraft bleiben sollen.

Komitee welches den U. B. of C. and J. of A. kontrakt:

Konrad J. Maier,  
Delegat L. U. 129 Hazleton, Pa.

Wm. G. Deitrick,  
Delegat L. U., D. C., U. B. of C. and J. of A.

M. C. Sanders,  
Delegat M. B., D. C., U. B. of C. and J. of A.

D. A. Post,  
Mitglied des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Komitee des U. M. W. of A.:

Wm. Green.

Thos. Kennedy, Präsident 7. Distrikt.

John M. Mack, Sekretär 1. Distrikt.

Andrew Motth.

M. Hartneady.

John Fahren, Präsident 9. Distrikt.

Der G. P. berichtete dem Board, daß das folgende Komitee der U. M. W. of A. auf ein gleiches Komitee unseres G. C. B. warte. Vorheriger Post ernannte folgendes Komitee: G. P. Kirby, G. C. Duffh, G. Sch. Neale, Vorsteher des G. C. B. Post, und Sekretär des G. C. B. Querin.

Das Komitee der U. M. W. of A. bestand aus Brüdern Perry, Farrington, Nash, Falton und Perry. Nach einer Sitzung, welche etliche Stunden dauerte, wurde beschlossen, daß jede Exekutiv-Board eine schriftliche Uebersetzung des Wilkes-Barre Kontrakts an den Präsident dieser Organisationen am nächsten Morgen um 10 Uhr senden soll. Der G. C. B. beauftragte den G. C. den folgenden Brief zu senden:

Indianapolis, 7. Februar 1913.

Herr Edwin Perry, Sekretär, U. M. W. of A., State Life Bldg., City.  
Geehrter Herr und Brüder — Unser G. C. B. gelangte zu den folgenden Beschlüssen, in Bezug auf den Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Kontrakt:

Sektion 1. Daß alle Bauleute oder Handlanger, welche in dem Schacht oder in der Mine selbst angestellt sind, ob sie reparieren oder bauen, der U. M. of A. angehören müssen.

Der Ausdruck dieser Sektion ist, daß alle Personen, welche irgendwelche Arbeit in dem Schacht, Mine oder Ausgang der Grube verrichten, reparieren oder bauen, in irgend einer Weise, Mitglieder der U. M. W. of A. sein müssen, daß aber alle Leute, welche Zimmermannsgeschirr gebrauchen, oder Holzarbeit-Maschinen versorgen in der Kompanie-Fabrik, oder Ställe, Scheunen, Häuser, Wohnungen, Brecher, Wäscher u. s. w. bauen oder reparieren, Mitglieder der U. B. of C. and J. of A. sein sollen.

Seit. 2. Daß alle Bauleute oder Handlanger, welche temporäre Reparaturen an Wagen oder Brecher machen, Mitglieder der U. M. W. of A. sein sollen. Unter dem Worte „temporär“ wird verstanden, Arbeit welche nicht länger als 3 Tage dauert.

Seit. 3. Daß alle Zimmerleute, welche Brecher, Häuser oder andere Gebäude bauen oder reparieren, Mitglieder der U. B. of C. and J. of A. sein sollen.

Der Ausdruck dieser Sektion ist, daß alle Bauleute, welche Bauarbeiten irgendwelcher Art an Ställen, Scheunen, Häuser, Wohnungen, Brecher, Wäscher u. s. w. verrichten, Mitglieder der U. B. of C. and J. of A. sein müssen.

Brüderlich Ihr,

Frank Duffh, General-Sekretär.

Bis zur Zeit der Vertagung war der Brief der U. M. of A. noch nicht angelangt.

Freitag, 7. Februar 1913.

Alle Mitglieder antworfend.

Milwaukee, Wis. — Appell des Adolph Hintforth et al., über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. L. U. Nr. 161 Kenosha, Wis. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wurde verworfen und die L. U. Nr. 161 wurde benachrichtigt, daß sie die Strafen zurückbezahle, auf Grund, daß nach der Appellant einen Ausschub seines Falles gestragt hatte, nichts in den Akten zeigt, daß er von dem Datum des Ausschubes zu wissen bekam.

Providence, R. I. — Appell des Hjalmar A. Anderson über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. des D. C. von Providence. Die Entscheidung wurde bestätigt.

New York City, — Appell des Jas. Dowling über die Entscheidung des G. P.



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in dem Falle desselben vs. L. U. Nr. 34. Entscheidung wurde bestätigt.

**C a m d e n, N. Y.** — Appell des Chas. Van Leer über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. L. U. Nr. 1532. Der Board verwarf die Entscheidung auf Grund, daß Brüder Reeves, McQuay und Jourdan die Steuern bezahlen müssen zu welcher sie der D. C. verpflichtet hatte, da sie kein Protest dagegen eingereicht hatten vor die 30 Tagezeit ausgelaufen waren. (Siehe Sektion 158, General-Konstitution.)

**New York City.** — Appell der L. U. Nr. 1747 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle Hamilton Errie vs. L. U. Nr. 1747. Entscheidung wurde bestätigt.

Die Washington Konvention unterbreitete einen Vorschlag zur Referendum-Abstimmung, daß der Erste General-Vize-Präsident ein permanentes Hauptquartier in Indianapolis erhalte, zum hantieren der Nebengesetze, Gewerksregeln u. s. w., verhehle aber ein Salär zu bestimmen. Der G. C. bestimmt hiermit, daß das Salär des Ersten General-Vize-Präsident \$1,600.00 das Jahr sein soll. Der G. P., G. S. und G. Sch. antwefend.

Samstag, 6. February 1913.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

**N i a g a r a F a l l s, N. Y.** — Appell des J. H. Keo über die Entscheidungen des G. P. und G. C. B. in dem Falle desselben vs. Niagara Co. D. C. Beide Entscheidungen wurde bestätigt.

Anfragen des D. C. Augusta, Ga., und der L. U. Nr. 701 Fresno, Cal., für Bewilligungen für Stiftungszwecke wurden verneint.

**C h i c a g o, I l l.** — Appell der L. U. Nr. 141 über die Entscheidung des G. P., welcher ein Nebengesetz des Chicago D. C. in Bezug auf Untersuchungs-Boards nicht befuhrwortete. Entscheidung bestätigt.

**B i r m i n g h a m, A l a.** — Anfrage des D. C. um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung wurde nicht gewährt, weil nicht genug Interesse in der Sache gezeigt wird.

**J a c k s o n, T e n n.** — Appell des D. C. über die Entscheidung des G. P. in Bezug auf Eintrittsgelder in jenen Distrikte. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Folgender Brief traf in Antwort auf den unsrigen in Bezug auf die Wilkes-Barre Sache, von den U. M. W. of A. ein:

Herrn Frank Duffh, G. S., U. B. of C. and J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Ihr Brief in Bezug auf die Wilkes-Barre Vereinbarung zwischen erhält unser International-Exekutiv, und der folgende Entschluß wurde gefaßt:

„Daß der Präsident beauftragt werde den Delegaten der Carpenters Organisation zu benachrichtigen, daß die U. M. W. of A. die Uebersetzung des Verständnisses nicht annehmen, und wenn es nicht zu einem Verständ-

nisse kommt, wird die U. M. W. of A. die Jurisdiktion in Kraft setzen welche ihnen von der U. F. of L. gegeben ist.“

Ich möchte sagen wenn Ihr weitere Unterhandlungen wünscht werden wir ein Komitee stellen welches mit einem gleichen Komitee Eurer Organisation zusammentreffen kann. Wenn diese Sache nicht vor dem 1. März erledigt wird, so werden wir die oben genannten Maßregeln in Kraft setzen.

Ihr versteht es völlig, daß die U. M. W. of A. die Jurisdiktion in und um den Minen hat. Wir haben immer an Euch nachgegeben, wenn aber einmal die Grube im Gang ist so wird die U. M. W. of A. die volle Jurisdiktion in und um den Gruben ausüben.

John B. White, Präsident.

General-Sekretär Duffh erwiederte folgendes:

Eehrerter Herr und Bruder: — Ihr Brief wurde dem G. C. B., jetzt in Sitzung, vorgelegt. Ich bin beauftragt worden Euch zu benachrichtigen, daß wir ein Sub-Komitee von vier ernannt haben, welches mit einem gleichen Komitee von Euch am Montag Morgen um 10 Uhr, oder zu irgend einer Stunde, um diese Sache zu beraten; das ist die Zeitweilige Uebereinstimmung welche im Dezember 1912 von Delegaten beider Organisationen gemacht wurden.

Frank Duffh, General-Sekretär.

Es wurde beschlossen, daß die Versammlung in dem Englisch Hotel um 8 Uhr Abends stattfindet. Unser Komitee erschien, aber einer der U. M. W. of A. erschien nicht und es wurde beschlossen am Montag um 10 Uhr Morgens zu versammeln.

Montag, 10. Februar 1913.

Alle anwesend.

Anfragen um Sanktion und finanzieller Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung von der L. U. Nr. 1678 Beckville, Pa., L. U. Nr. 1014 Warren, Pa., L. U. Nr. 921 Portsmouth, N. H., L. U. Nr. 742 Decatur, Ill., L. U. Nr. 660 Springfield, Ohio, L. U. Nr. 361 Duluth, Minn., L. U. 130 Teague, Tex., L. U. Nr. 16 Springfield, Ill., (außen arbeitende Leute), L. U. Nr. 14 San Antonio, Tex., Newport, N. J., D. C. Sanktion wurde in alle Fällen gegeben, ausgenommen L. U. Nr. 361 Duluth, Minn., L. U. Nr. 16 Springfield, Ill. (Machinen-Arbeiter), und L. U. Nr. 14 San Antonio, Tex., wo nicht genug Interesse gezeigt wurde. Finanzielle Unterstützung wird später erwägt werden je nach dem Berichte in den G. O. einlaufen.

Mitteilung der L. U. 772 Clinton, Iowa, L. U. 1069 Muscatine, Iowa, und 360 Galesburg, Ill., in Bezug auf Resolution 52 der Washington Konvention. Da dieser Brief nichts neues enthielt, wurde dieses den Akten einverleibt. (Siehe Aktion des Board am 5. Februar.)

Appell des Thos. Gilmore et al. über die



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Entscheidung des G. C., welche die Kosten für Arbeit in der Pählung der Stimmen für die Wahl für die Delegaten zur A. J. of L. Konvention nicht bezahlen will. Entscheidung beibehalten.

Appell der L. U. 1746 Bradenton, Fla., über die Entscheidung des „Tabulating Committee.“ Diese L. U. weigerte sich die Stimmen in der Wahl der G. B. zu zählen. Der Board fand, daß die L. U. nicht das „Australian Ballot System“ gebrauchte, wie es die Konstitution verlangt, sondern mit Handzeichen. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Appell der L. U. 110 St. Joseph, Mo., um finanzielle Unterstützung. Der G. B. wurde beauftragt, die Verhältnisse sofort zu untersuchen.

Chicago, ILL. — Appell des D. C. in Bezug auf Einhaltsbefehlslagen. Dieses wurde an den G. B. und das Mitglied des G. C. B. des 3. Distrikts gewiesen. Der G. C. wurde beauftragt, den Chicago D. C. und alle andere D. C.'s. und L. U.'en zu benachrichtigen, daß ehe Anwälte angestellt werden, Sanktion des G. C. B. erst erhalten werden müsse, wenn sie finanzielle Hilfe erhalten wollen.

Nachricht der L. U.'en 1546 Baltimore, Md., 1008 Brooklyn, N. Y., 1157 Passaic, N. J., in Form einer Resolution in Bezug einer suspendierten Lokal in Newark. Da der G. C. B. diesen Fall erledigt hat, wurden die Papiere den Akten einverleibt.

Anfrage um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung der L. U.'en 1835 Waterloo, Iowa, L. U. 1773 White River Junction, Vt., 1477 Middletown, Ohio, 437 Portsmouth, Ohio, Kennebec Valley, Me., D. C., Columbia, S. C., D. C., Berkshire Co., Mass., D. C., L. U. 897 Norristown, Pa., L. U. 782 Fond-du-Lac, Wis., L. U. 4225 El Paso, Tex. Sanktion in allen Fällen gegeben, außer L. U. 897, L. U. 782 und L. U. 425, wo nicht genug Interesse gezeigt wurde, und L. U. 1477 da die Papiere nicht recht ausgefüllt waren. Finanzielle Unterstützung wurde noch nicht verliehen bis weitere Berichte einlaufen.

Dienstag, 11. Februar 1913.

Alle anwesend.

Das Komitee der U. M. W. of A. brachte folgendes anstatt Sektion 2 in der Wilkes-Barre Angelegenheit:

Daß alle Zimmerleute oder Handlanger, welche in der Gruben-Fabrik angestellt sind Wagen reparieren oder reparaturen um der Grube über einen Monat versorgen, Mitglieder der U. M. W. of A. werden sollen.

Das Komitee der U. B. of C. and J. of A. reichte folgende Vorlage ein:

1. Daß alle Bauleute oder Handlanger, welche in dem Schacht oder Mine in irgendwelcher Bauarbeit beschäftigt sind, Mitglieder der U. M. W. of A. werden sollen.

2. Daß alle Zimmerleute, welche Gebäude bauen oder reparieren, Mitglieder der U. B. of C. and J. of A. sein sollen.

3. Daß Zimmerleute, welche Teil der Zeit in der Mine und Teil der Zeit aus der Mine angestellt sind, zu den U. M. W. of A. gehören wenn in der Mine, und zu der U. B. of C. and J. of A. wenn aus derselben angestellt sind. Eine aufbezahlte Vereinskarte anstatt Eintrittsgelder zu irgendeiner Union dienen soll.

4. Keine Streiks sollen von den Carpenters (Glieder des U. B. of C. and J. of A.) geführt werden ohne die Erlaubnis der U. M. W. of A.

5. Wenn die Grubenarbeiter streiken müssen die U. B. of C. and J. of A. dasselbe thun.

6. Daß alle Handlanger, welche reparaturen um der Mine versorgen, Mitglieder des U. M. W. of A. sein sollen.

Da kein Entschluß gefaßt wurde, wurde der Vorschlag der Grubenarbeiter nicht angenommen.

Der Board beauftragte den G. C., daß er sich in Verbindung mit dem A. J. of L. und Building Trades Department setze und diese beauftragen, daß sie alle Central-Unionen und Building Trades Council das Recht die Amalgamated Carpenters zu entzöhen.

Da keine weiteren Geschäfte an Hand waren, wurde die Akten verlesen und der Board vertagte sich bis zum 7. April 1913.

E. M. Duerin,  
Sekretär des G. C. B.

Attest: Frank Duffh, G. C.

Im Jahre 1794 erschien in „Germanien“ anonym die Schrift eines Adligen: „Freimuthige Gedanken über die allerwichtigsten Angelegenheiten Deutschlands.“ Wir hatten Ursache, diese jüngst zur Hand zu nehmen. Blättern stießen wir auf den Ausspruch: „Palliativmittel, zu denen schlechte politische Aerzte, wie die schlechten physischen, so gerne rathen, helfen nicht.“

Ein alter Erfahrungssatz, der seinen Beweis vor allem auch in den krampfhaften Versuchen der späteren römischen Kaiserzeit findet, durch Gesetzgebung die Sitten zu verbessern und die wirtschaftliche Lage der ländlichen Bevölkerung zu heben. Sieht man, wie durch Palliativmitteln die großen Schäden der Gesellschaft geheilt werden sollen, so könnte man sich zu dem Glauben versucht fühlen, daß die Menschheit aus der Geschichte nichts lerne. Nun verworfen wir die Anwendung der Palliativmittel — als solche sehen wir Arbeiterschutzgesetze, die Sittengesetzgebung u. s. w. an — keineswegs. Sie sind notwendig und nützlich. Nur darf man nicht von ihnen erwarten, daß sie das zu bekämpfende Uebel an der Wurzel treffen.

Gestadelt werden muß des weiteren, daß  
(Fortsetzung auf Seite 64.)

# Departement Francais

## ■ Dernieres Nouvelles Ouvrieres ■

Lawrence, Mass.—Tous les 540 charpentiers, qui ont déclaré la grève à leurs patrons pour une augmentation de salaire, soit 47½ cents par l'heure, sont retournés à leur travail. Tous les entrepreneurs ont signé le nouvel engagement envers les ouvriers.

Valleyfield, Que., Can.—Il y a eu une magnifique assemblée de charpentiers et de menuisiers, à Valleyfield, le 6 mai, sous la présidence du Confrère Legros. MM. Arthur Martel et N. Arcand ont pris la parole et ont été très applaudis. Après les discours, il y eut rafraîchissements, déclamations, et chants.

Québec, Que., Can.—Le Confrère Alphonse Renaud a été nommé agent d'affaires de L. U. 730 de cette ville. Le nouvel officier aura son bureau à la salle Saint Joseph, et les assemblées de l'union se tiendront, à l'avenir, dans la salle Saint Joseph.

Montréal, Que., Can.—Le Confrère Arthur Martel, membre du comité général exécutif, est revenu de Cleveland, où il a assisté à la conférence entre les comités de la Fraternité Unie et de la Société Amalgamée des Charpentiers menuisiers, pour discuter les termes d'un accord, entre ces deux associations.

Edmonton, Alta., Can.—Mars a été un mois plus tranquille qu'on ne s'y attendait et la situation ouvrière n'a pas été aussi bonne que dans la même période d'il y a un an. Cela a été dû en grande partie au temps froid et orageux continu. Les travaux de plein air de tout sorte ont été arrêtés on sérieusement interrompus. Il y a eu peu de demande de main d'oeuvre et bon nombre d'hommes ont été sans

ouvrage. La température printanière va sans doute améliorer la situation, mais les immigrants qui arrivent chaque jour vont causer une offre plus considérable que celle dont on aura besoin, du moins pendant les mois de printemps. La perspective pour le commencement de nouveaux travaux ne semble pas aussi belle que l'année dernière.

## Loi de Compensation aux Ouvriers

Un amendement important a été fait à la Loi de compensation aux ouvriers de la Saskatchewan par l'addition de la section qui oblige tout patron, dans le cas où un ouvrier à son emploi a été rendu incapable de travailler par un accident, de rapporter cet accident au secrétaire du Bureau de Travail, ainsi que tous les détails de ses blessures, tel que prévu par la formule suivante:

### —Partie I—

#### 1. Patron, place, et temps:

(a) Nom du patron; (b) address du bureau, rue et nombre, ville ou village; (c) Nature de l'entreprise; (d) Location de l'établissement ou du chantier où l'accident est arrivé, si ce n'est pas à l'adresse du bureau; (e) date à laquelle l'accident est arrivé; (f) jour de la semaine; (g) heure du jour.

#### 2. La personne blessée:

(a) Nom, adresse; (b) sexe; (c) âge; (d) elle parle l'anglais, sinon quelle langue; (e) occupation quand elle a été blessée; (f) longueur d'expérience; (g) travaillant aux pièces ou à temps fixe; (h) salaire, ou moyenne du gain par jour; (i) jours de travail par semaine.

#### 3. Cause:

(a) Nom de la machine, de l'outil ou de l'appareil par lequel l'accident est arrivé; (b) décrire en détail comment l'accident est arrivé.

#### 4. Nature et gravité de la blessure:

(a) Indiquer exactement quelle partie de la personne a été blessée et la nature de la blessure; (b) la personne blessée est-elle retournée à l'ouvrage? Dans ce

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cas, à quelle date? (c) La personne blessée est-elle encore incapable de travailler? (d) Le médecin qui l'a soignée ou l'hôpital où elle a été envoyée; date du rapport fait par eux.

La Loi de protection des métiers du bâtiment est aussi amendée de façon à protéger les ouvriers travaillant à des excavations à une profondeur de quatre pieds ou plus.

## **Prevenir L'Empoisonnement par le Plomb est une Partie du Programme pour 1913 de l'Association Américaine pour la Législation du Travail.**

Satisfaite du succès obtenu dans les efforts faits pour que le Congrès passe une loi sur la fabrication des allumettes empoisonnées, l'Association Américaine de la Législation du Travail, par l'organe de sa Revue trimestrielle parue aujourd'hui, propose comme part de son programme législatif pour 1913 l'empêchement d'empoisonnement par le plomb dans notre pays. La Revue montre que le remède pour empêcher l'empoisonnement par le plomb est aussi simple que les maux qu'il combattra sont complexes et qu'il n'y a aucune nécessité de faire des expériences coûteuses et longues, comme était le cas avec les empoisonnements du phosphore. La propriété des ateliers et des ouvriers, l'usage de capotes et de voies d'échappement pour éliminer les fumées et la poussière de plomb fera ici ce qu'ils ont fait en Angleterre, en Europe et ce qu'ils font actuellement dans l'Etat de l'Illinois.

Les résultats d'investigations de fabriques américaines et étrangères comparables entre elles sont mises en colonnes parallèles. Une fabrique allemande de céruse montre deux cas d'empoisonnement par le plomb parmi 150 ouvriers; une fabrique de céruse américaine montre 25 cas parmi 142 ouvriers. Une fabrique de céruse et de plomb rouge anglaise, employant 90 ouvriers, ne montre aucun cas d'empoisonnement durant cinq années consécutives; une fabrique similaire américaine montre 35 hommes empoisonnés par le plomb en six mois parmi une force de 85 ouvriers. Une autre firme anglaise ne montre aucun cas

parmi 182 hommes pendant l'année 1911; une fabrique américaine pour la même année fait rapport de 60 cas parmi 170 hommes. Treize cas d'empoisonnement parmi 786 piseurs en Angleterre comparant avec 13 cas parmi 85 piseurs américains.

Un jour de repos sur sept—Considérant la plus grande expérience de l'Europe et de tels faits qui sont disponibles ici, on propose une loi accordant un jour de repos sur sept. Les lois ordinaires du repos du Dimanche prouvent ne pas être efficaces dans la défense du travail de sept jours dans telles industries qui doivent être continuées sans interruption chaque jour de la semaine. Un nouvel arrangement d'échange d'ouvriers sous les conditions du travail pendant six jours de la semaine est le remède proposé. Les hommes de science, les médecins, les économistes et les patrons sont d'avis qu'un jour de repos sur sept est essentiel à une vie hygiénique et avantageux sous un point de vue économique et on cite une investigation faite de la part des actionnaires d'un chemin de fer anglais pour démontrer que la règle de 52 jours de repos par an pour les ouvriers des chemins de fer de la Suisse a fait plus que toute autre cause pour réduire les accidents dûs à la faute d'employés de 58 pour cent et pour prévenir 72 pour cent d'injures corporelles.

Statistique des accidents.—Un nombre d'ouvriers un peu moindre que la moitié de la population de Lawrence, Mass., est maintenant tué chaque années dans l'industrie et une population presque de la moitié de la dimension de Greater New York est blessée. Comme un pas vers la suppression de "cette honte pour la civilisation américaine" on préconise un rapport d'accidents et de décès industriels et l'adoption d'un système uniforme. Huit Etats ont promulgué la loi obligeant de faire rapport des accidents, proposée par l'Association et le but est maintenant d'étendre cette loi aux autres Etats. L'influence des longues heures et la fatigue, le rapport d'expérience dans



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leur travail avec les blessures dont sont victimes les ouvriers, la cause mécanique des blessures et leur nature, la durée de l'incapacité de travailler et l'origine exacte des maladies occasionnées par certaines occupations, le tout demande une étude sérieuse et un rapport et une mise en tableau synoptique exacts avant que nous puissions empêcher des décès, des blessures et des maladies inutiles pour lesquels l'industrie américaine se distingue actuellement.

**Acte Fédéral de Compensation.**—Le quatrième point dans le programme législatif de cette année est la révision de l'Acte Fédéral de Compensation pour les Employés. Les inégalités et les omissions de cette loi sont comparées avec les stipulations plus libérales des lois de l'Etat et étrangères et le législateur, le réformateur ont entre les mains le matériel nécessaire pour persuader le pays et le Congrès que le temps est mûr pour une action plus juste à l'égard des employés de l'Etat et leur famille, placés maintenant dans une position très précaire en cas d'accidents ou de décès.

**Compensation pour les ouvriers.**—L'association prend l'initiative d'une législation et de projets de loi pour les quatre parties de son programme passé en revue ci-haut. Elle offre de coopérer avec les autres et fournit les faits principaux pour obtenir une législation effective sur quatre sujets d'importance. Le premier de ces sujets est l'extension de la compensation par l'Etat et de lois d'assurance pour des blessures reçues dans les travaux industriels. Quinze états ont passé des lois de compensation d'un genre ou l'autre et vingt et une commissions s'occupent à faire des investigations ou ont déjà fait rapport. Les stipulations principales des lois des Etats sont mises en tableau, montrant le système adopté, les emplois couverts, la compensation accordée. La limitation habituelle de la moitié des salaires pour 300 semaines seulement en cas de décès et pour 500 semaines seulement et moins en cas d'incapacité complète fournit un contraste frappant avec les lois de l'Allemagne, de la Suisse et de l'Angleterre.

**Sûreté et Hygiène Industrielles.**—Les peu de faits maintenant disponibles pointent d'une manière indiscutable vers une étendue vraiment accablante de blessures, de maladies et de décès parmi les ouvriers américains. Il est absolument nécessaire que cette perte d'existences humaines parfaitement inutile soit étudiée, non seulement pas les Etats, mais aussi par le Gouvernement National qui devraient considérer d'un manière compréhensive les conditions de sûreté et d'hygiène dans l'industrie américaine.

**Protections des Ouvrières.**—Une grande quantité de matériel est recueillie et mise en forme de tableau se rapportant à la protection des ouvrières. Comme il est montré graphiquement par une carte, seize Etats n'ont pas encore des limites d'heures de travail et dans dix-huit Etats, les limites sont seulement de 60 à 70 heures. Des lois de huit heures de travail ont été soutenues dans les cours de Washington et de la Californie à la fois. Dans le Colorado, un vote par referendum, a établi une journée de huit heures de travail et le Massachusetts a établi des conseils pour stipuler le minimum de salaire à payer. L'association a en vue de coopérer avec d'autres pour obtenir, en connexion avec l'extension de ces lois, de telles réformes dans l'administration que la protection légale donnée aux femmes ne soit pas aussi illusoire comme en ce moment par suite d'une inexécution fréquente des lois.

**Exécution des lois.**—Deux cartes colorées et ombrées des Etats-Unis servent à illustrer le fait que des inspecteurs de fabrique incapables sont la règle générale et que dans le pays entier il n'y a que 425 inspecteurs pour prendre soin de 268.491 établissements qui se trouvent dispersés sur une aire de 3.024.507 miles carrés et engageant une moyenne de 6.615.046 ouvriers. Seulement dans l'Illinois, le Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey et Wisconsin les inspecteurs sont nommés sous les règles du service civil, tandis qu'une telle sauvegarde partielle, ni même une éducation antérieure, n'est demandée dans vingt et un Etats. L'As-

(Voir la suite à la page 63.)

# Claims Paid

DURING MAY, 1913

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.	No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
19344	Fred Dierker .....	5	\$200.00	19401	A. M. Scott .....	993	50.00
19345	Albert Scrivnor .....	29	200.00	19402	Wm. Ingram .....	1747	200.00
19346	Mrs. Esther Kramer .....	58	50.00	19403	Lewis Richards .....	1895	200.00
19347	Frederick Krein .....	58	50.00	19404	John Hutchinson .....	52	50.00
19348	Geo. F. Barrows .....	79	200.00	19405	Mrs. Delphine Lecompte... 416	50.00	
19349	Mrs. Elizabeth Antisdell... 98	50.00	19406	Mrs. Bertha Wade .....	490	50.00	
19350	Mrs. Wilhelmina Vallmann 105	50.00	19407	Ed. DuBois .....	617	200.00	
19351	Alex. J. McDonald .....	112	50.00	19408	Henry Reiss .....	1784	200.00
19352	J. V. Raese .....	164	200.00	19409	John Martin .....	1922	50.00
19353	Mrs. Mary E. Hinebaugh.. 171	50.00	19410	Mrs. Dena Henriksen..... 91	50.00		
19354	Mrs. Marguerite S. Moran.. 198	50.00	19411	Stephen Budd .....	493	200.00	
19355	Mrs. Nora Belle Messer ... 225	25.00	19412	Mrs. Myrtle Landeroot.... 1325	50.00		
19356	Mrs. Elizabeth See .....	242	50.00	19413	A. D. Hough .....	1471	200.00
19357	Mrs. Annie Blanks .....	292	50.00	19414	W. A. Johnson .....	1639	200.00
19358	Mrs. Anna Kacin .....	309	50.00	19415	Mrs. Theresa Hutter .....	1784	25.00
19359	Karl R. Riedel .....	369	50.00	19416	Mrs. Bertha Braun .....	1784	50.00
19360	Mrs. Mary Fritzsche .....	375	50.00	19417	Peter Larson .....	1922	143.05
19361	Emil Wetzel .....	375	200.00	19418	A. G. Nordstrom .....	7	200.00
19362	Patrick McLaughlin (dis) 464	400.00	19419	Wm. Bruhn .....	105	200.00	
19363	Mrs. Alice M. Parker .....	483	50.00	19420	Belford F. Davis .....	121	50.00
19364	James C. Eck .....	492	200.00	19421	John N. Childs (dis)..... 198	100.00	
19365	Joseph R. Roth .....	492	50.00	19422	Henry Leifheit .....	375	200.00
19366	Mrs. Bertha Brennen .....	521	50.00	19423	Thomas Clark .....	472	200.00
19367	Orrin C. Googin .....	892	50.00	19424	Mrs. Lena F. Warren..... 177	50.00	
19368	F. Joseph Stoesser .....	955	50.00	19425	Mrs. Marie Thompson.... 51	50.00	
19369	Mrs. Lela P. Blalock .....	1097	50.00	19426	Antone Heindel .....	59	200.00
19370	Harry F. Myers .....	1108	100.00	19427	Joe Heckinger .....	103	200.00
19371	Mrs. Wilhelmina Bremser. 1366	50.00	19428	David S. Watt .....	142	200.00	
19372	Mrs. Annie Lang .....	1451	50.00	19429	Mrs. Andrea Hilaraguay... 178	50.00	
19373	Mrs. Clara Flores Aguirre. 1474	50.00	19430	Mrs. Mattie Lou Veach.... 198	50.00		
19374	Eddie Stodola .....	1649	200.00	19431	Frederick Etschell .....	375	200.00
19375	Mrs. Barbara Mollitor .....	1922	50.00	19432	Mrs. Jennie E. Stockbridge 595	50.00	
19376	Wm. H. Seckman .....	5	200.00	19433	Alfred G. Kurfess .....	710	100.00
19377	Robert Mowatt .....	16	200.00	19434	Geo. H. Van Cleaf .....	750	50.00
19378	Ignatz Trott .....	231	200.00	19435	Ole Ested .....	755	200.00
19379	Hugh Devlin .....	240	200.00	19436	John Erickson .....	1014	200.00
19380	Isaac Simonson .....	391	200.00	19437	Chas. M. Scott .....	1442	200.00
19381	Gustave L. Johnson .....	471	200.00	19438	Anton Hanzlik (dis)..... 1786	400.00	
19382	Axel Wann (dis) .....	1399	300.00	19439	Michael Minogue .....	51	200.00
19383	Mrs. Anna J. Reis .....	5	50.00	19440	Fred Mason .....	306	200.00
19384	Mrs. Minnie Kempf .....	301	50.00	19441	Homer J. Washbourn.... 642	200.00	
19385	A. M. Grady .....	314	200.00	19442	W. D. Raymond .....	971	50.00
19386	Samuel Dodge .....	847	50.00	19443	Edward A. Ten Eyck..... 50	200.00	
19387	Mrs. Teresa McMahon..... 1717	50.00	19444	Christ Frantz (dis)..... 55	400.00		
19388	C. O. Holt .....	28	200.00	19445	Fred Schlemann .....	132	50.00
19389	Fred Leonhardt .....	182	100.00	19446	George Knudson .....	247	200.00
19390	Joseph Lachnicht .....	355	200.00	19447	John F. Beuttel .....	262	50.00
19391	Otto M. Siegmund .....	521	200.00	19448	Chas. Rollmann .....	309	200.00
19392	D. F. Gerken .....	1148	50.00	19449	Mrs. B. W. Lindsay .....	331	50.00
19393	John L. Smith .....	1704	200.00	19450	Carl A. Larson .....	434	200.00
19394	Henry A. Rutherford .....	10	200.00	19451	Mrs. Anna Kidwell .....	734	50.00
19395	John Boehm .....	10	200.00	19452	Mrs. Katie E. Oehmer.... 858	50.00	
19396	Charles L. DeWitt (dis)... 22	400.00	19453	Barnet Cherinsky (dis)... 954	200.00		
19397	John C. McKinnon .....	33	200.00	19454	Richard G. Lustick .....	1620	200.00
19398	Ralph Linville .....	232	100.00	19455	Peter Hendrickson .....	68	200.00
19399	Thos. E. Tourman .....	526	100.00	19456	Wm. J. Bruce .....	141	200.00
19400	P. H. Hartzell .....	660	50.00	19457	James L. Hall .....	223	100.00

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No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.	No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
19458	Mrs. Bridget McCabe	261	50.00	19544	Abraham Monk (dis)	478	400.00
19459	Mrs. Rosa C. Harrison	297	50.00	19545	Chas. H. Zimmer	478	200.00
19460	Mrs. Dora McGuire	437	50.00	19546	Mrs. Anna Karstens	522	50.00
19461	Perry Davis	592	200.00	19547	John Wagner	522	200.00
19462	Mrs. Grace Mercer	716	50.00	19548	Mrs. Addie Penick	628	50.00
19463	Mrs. May C. Cook	1155	50.00	19549	Wm. A. Frybarger	637	50.00
19464	Mrs. Ida A. Kortan	1365	50.00	19550	Oliver W. Whitney	829	50.00
19465	Mrs. Minnie Scheurman	1764	50.00	19551	Jobe A. Stiles	1080	200.00
19466	Robert Hinz	62	50.00	19552	John Bonville	1210	50.00
19467	Mrs. Luetta Rockberg	62	50.00	19553	G. W. Doty (dis)	1650	400.00
19468	James J. Keyes	109	200.00	19554	Ludwig Schwenk	1747	200.00
19469	Charles Lindell	457	200.00	19555	James Jilek	1786	200.00
19470	M. A. Stone	701	200.00	19556	Mrs. Mary C. Hunter	1922	50.00
19471	John Cosgrove	884	99.00	19557	Joseph F. Schmitt	106	200.00
19472	Alberton G. Fuller	914	200.00	19558	M. C. Gage	281	50.00
19473	Everett R. Hess	17	200.00	19559	Martin Janson	692	200.00
19474	Mrs. Alwilda L. Bricker	142	50.00	19560	Theodore C. Baker	999	164.50
19475	Mrs. Bessie A. Doyle	146	50.00	19561	Mrs. Clara Snively	677	50.00
19476	Joseph W. Johnson	357	50.00	19562	Johnston B. Gray	885	200.00
19477	H. E. Martin	731	100.00	19563	George Mitchell	968	200.00
19478	A. R. Stover	1029	200.00	19564	Mrs. Anna J. Burlingame	26	50.00
19479	Frank Nolette	1042	50.00	19565	Mrs. Ellen Cutting	184	50.00
19480	Wm. Young	1307	200.00	19566	Mrs. Sarah E. Detrick	261	50.00
19481	Levi Miers	19	200.00	19567	Aloyzi Szatkowski	309	200.00
19482	Frank X. Schirtzinger	200	50.00	19568	Mrs. Caroline Hollfelder	901	50.00
19483	Mrs. Ida A. Greene	277	50.00	19569	Mrs. Elodia L. Carignan	1884	50.00
19484	Mrs. Adelia Snyder	278	50.00	19570	Edward Cuddeback	453	200.00
19485	John Knox	361	200.00	19571	Mrs. Veronica C. Harrell	1763	50.00
19486	G. L. Jenkins	452	200.00	19572	Wesley C. Hall	8	200.00
19487	Mrs. Louisa Flisch	696	50.00	19573	Mrs. Mary I. Leaverton, General Office claim		50.00
19488	Henry Bohlen	738	200.00	19574	Edward Gerwitz (dis)	9	300.00
19489	Gottfred Berggren	1747	200.00	19575	Robert Buckan	177	200.00
19490	Chas. Grimm	5	200.00	19576	Mrs. Hannah C. Carblom	461	50.00
19491	Wm. Wade	9	200.00	19577	Mrs. Ida Knapp	537	50.00
19492	Samuel T. Miller	15	50.00	19578	John Otto	575	200.00
19493	Samuel M. Jones	15	50.00	19579	John Katchelek	1053	200.00
19494	Mrs. Catherine Barkenquast	25	25.00	19580	L. W. Perry	1897	200.00
19495	John J. Rieck	25	200.00				
19496	Michael J. Thompson	25	200.00				
19497	Mrs. Honnora C. Siehl	72	50.00				
19498	Samuel M. Becket	121	50.00				
19499	Mrs. Mary Jane Glaze	283	50.00				
19500	Mrs. Elizabeth Bauer	309	50.00				
19501	Jacob Ehrlich	375	191.50				
19502	Joseph Mercier	434	50.00				
19503	John E. Johnson	457	200.00				
19504	Henry Bartels	476	50.00				
19505	Mrs. Catherine Erhardt	476	50.00				
19506	Mrs. Sophie S. Averill	483	50.00				
19507	Mrs. Sabrina Schrader	491	50.00				
19508	A. Britton	590	50.00				
19509	Herman Schmidt	667	200.00				
19510	Mrs. Mary Coker	802	50.00				
19511	Chas. A. Fowler	927	50.00				
19512	George Boch	1024	200.00				
19513	Anton Streitenberg (bal.)	1053	133.00				
19514	Telesphore Masse	1239	200.00				
19515	Andrew Belsky	1922	200.00				
19516	James Veitch	50	200.00				
19517	Mrs. Emma Werner	169	50.00				
19518	Oscar H. Brown	374	200.00				
19519	Mrs. Pauline Peterson	473	50.00				
19520	Wm. Molkentine	512	50.00				
19521	Mrs. Jennie L. Hausser	1002	50.00				
19522	Edward Carroll	8	200.00				
19523	Robert D. Barritt	33	50.00				
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19529	A. G. Humphrey	79	200.00				
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19532	Mrs. Julie Paulsen	109	50.00				
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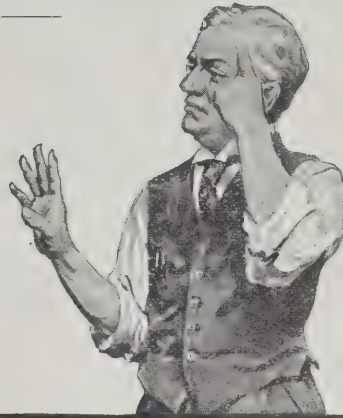
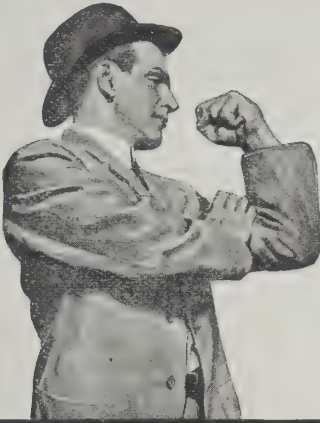
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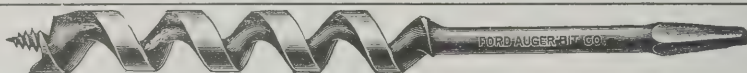
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# THE CARPENTER

**Prevenir L'Empoisonnement par le Plomb est une Partie du Programme pour 1913 de l'Association Américaine pour la Legislation du Travail.**

(Suite de la page 55.)

sociation demande d'urgence que des efforts unis soient faits cette année pour améliorer cette situation et fournit, comme voie de comparaison, les détails des méthodes employées dans plusieurs contrées étrangères pour obtenir un corps d'experts techniques bien instruits pour faire un travail qui ici est laissé en grande partie à des favoris politiques.

Chacune des huit parties de ce programme législatif forme le sujet d'un chapitre dans la dernière publication de l'Association américaine pour la législation Ouvrière. Le tout est un livre législatif complet, illustré et contenant des cartes et des chartes en couleur, des tableaux, et des bibliographies, donnant des informations concrètes à l'usage des législateurs et de leurs constituants.—*Journal des Maçons en Briques, des Maçons, et des Plâtriers.*

Les apologistes de la "direction scientifique" pour les fabriques, admettent franchement que ce système est basé sur le "bonus et la tâche." L'inventeur, Frederick W. Taylor, a évidemment copié le système de la tâche sur celui qui est en vigueur dans les prisons d'état et dans les "sweat shops." Dépouillé de ses brillantes généralités, ce n'est là qu'un instrument pour réduire le coût de la production en sacrifiant la force physique du travailleur au moyen de ce moyen de corruption qui s'appelle "le bonus" ci-devant comme sous le nom de "système de partage des bénéfices."

## Modern Maud

Maud Muller, on a summer night,  
Turned down the only parlor light.  
The judge, beside her, whispered things  
Of wedding bells and diamond rings.  
He spoke of love in burning phrase  
And acted foolish forty ways.  
When he had gone Maud gave a laugh  
And then turned off the dictagraph.

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

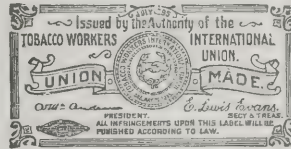
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The Blue Label on the package is a guarantee that the goods are made in union shops and under fair conditions. Look for it and take no other. To be right and sure always look, look.



# THE CARPENTER

(Fortsetzung von Seite 52.)

man die Erkrankung des sozialen Körpers in eine fast unübersehbare Zahl von Spezialkrankheiten aufgelöst hat. Prof. Ruhland weist darauf hin, daß nach dem Conrad'schen „Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften“ 700 bis 900 Heilmittel dem sozialen Körper verschrieben werden. Bei alledem, sagt Ruhland, „gibt es keine einheitlichen Prinzipien, weder zwischen der Auffassung der einzelnen Spezialkrankheiten, noch zwischen den in Vorschlag gebrachten Mitteln zur Abhülfe, trotzdem von allen Seiten zugegeben wird, daß der soziale Körper als ein einheitlicher Organismus aufgefaßt werden muß.“

Betrachtet man die Dinge von dem dargelegten Standpunkte aus, so wird man die Notwendigkeit des Studiums der Sozialwissenschaft und politische Ökonomie begreifen.

Der organisirte Arbeiter in Amerika muß unterrichtet und geschult sein damit er intelligent vorangehe und zur Abschaffung der bestehenden Mißstände mithelfe.

Mit Klagen und lauten Geschrei allein wird nichts erreicht.

## Be True to Your Friend

Be true to your friend in the hour of his sorrow,

Be the night e'er so dreary, remind him the  
morrow

Will bring the bright sunshine to gladden  
the hills,

To give blossoms their beauty, and song birds  
sweet trills,

Make golden the grain fields, and flowery the mead,

O breathe hope to your friend in the hour of  
his need.

Be true to your friend in the hour of his  
trouble,

Let the rays of affection beat down on the  
bubble,

By the foul breath of envious slanderers  
blown,

Till it bursts, and from memory its traces  
have flown,

But let memory ever retain this true creed,  
"I believe in my friend in the hour of his  
need."

Be true to your friend, if he's sad bring him  
cheer,

Bring the smile to his cheek, from his eye  
wipe the tear,

Drive the wolf from his threshold, light a  
fire on his hearth.

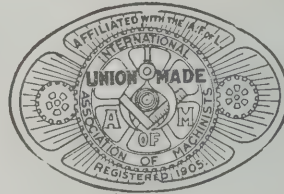
Let his table no more know of hunger, or dearth;

O! a full cup of gladness will come from the seed.

That Friendship doth sow when a friend is  
in need. T. C. WALSH. L. U. 219.

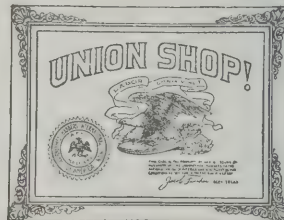
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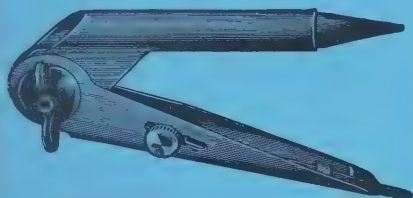
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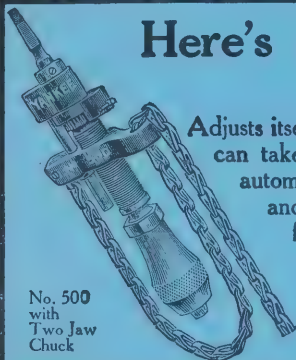
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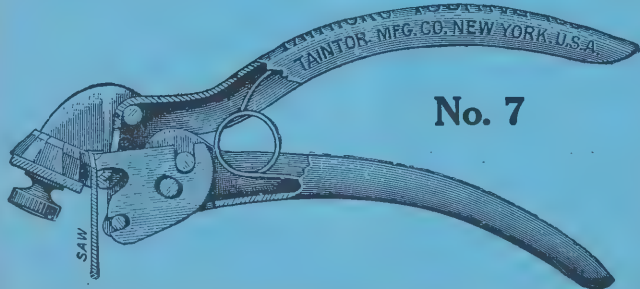


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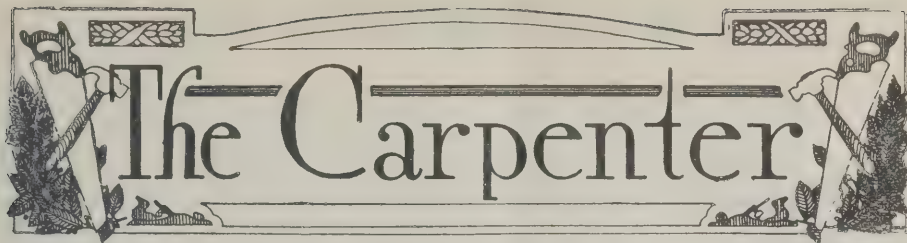
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# The Carpenter

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Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1913

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## Don't Borrow Trouble

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

There is nothing like cheerful prospects  
To boost a soul on its way,  
Then worry not over tomorrow  
But make the best of today;  
If today we've enough of life's comforts  
Tonight a cyclone may blow,  
And it may be we'll miss altogether  
Tomorrow's promise of woe.

If today we're alive and kicking  
Don't look for things to be worse,  
Don't grumble but get up and hustle—  
Replenish the empty purse;  
We may not have long to be living  
Then love and labor for good,  
And exercise charity always  
In kindness and brotherhood.

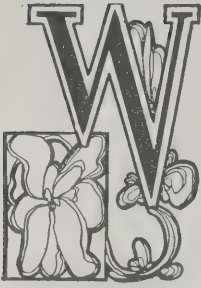
If today we're blessed with plenty  
Don't shadow the hours with care,  
Or anticipate storm and disaster  
While all is sunny and fair;  
Then borrow not trouble, my comrades—  
Look not for sorrow and pain,  
For sometime you'll get your full portion—  
Till then don't whine or complain.



# THE CARPENTER

## CONCERNING THE JOY OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

(By H. B. Moyer.)



WHENEVER you happen upon a wildly enthusiastic person immoderately prating about the untold joys of accomplishment as compared with the piffling gratification of pecuniary gain, you can reasonably put him down as a dreamer whose deeds of accomplishment are so rare as to be in the nature of novelties, or as an agent of the United States Steel Corporation giving a course in Higher Education to a band of newly arrived, swarthy citizens from *Porte La Tabasco*, Europe. At all events he is not a hard-working, conscientious carpenter, with a family of six depending on him, and an empty coal-bin, a hard winter and a possible scarcity of steady work thrown in for good measure, staring him in the face.

Several hundred years ago—so history informs us—an ardent artist gratuitously gave four years of his time to painting a fresco on the ceiling of one of Rome's great cathedrals. The work was most arduous—the painter lying on his back on a scaffold and working upward; and yet all he received for his labor was three meals a day—and the joy of accomplishment. The Manufacturers' Association and kindred wide-awake organizations in this country would willingly give several thousand men of that type steady employment the year around and no questions asked. In justice to the M. A., however, it must be added that it is liberal in some ways. At frequent intervals, for instance, it very cheerfully lays aside several millions of dollars with conscientious intention of giving organized labor a decent burial, and the only reason the money has never been used for that worthy purpose is that organized labor thoughtlessly neglects to die.

A former employer of mine one time

gave me a piece of advice on an occasion when I declined the privilege of working twenty-four hours at a stretch without extra pay. (I was working on a straight salary). "Young man," said he sternly, "you will never get ahead until you learn that the road to success can only be covered by the display of unbounded enthusiasm, loyalty to your firm, and a willingness to put aside present pecuniary rewards for the big things that are sure to come later on." Then he went on to tell me how a young man should be willing to work his finger nails off—or words to that effect—if necessary for the good of the firm. "The good of the firm! Remember that young man! That's the thing you should always remember! Forget yourself and your own petty affairs! Throw yourself into the firm's work—make the firm more prosperous and some day it may do handsomely by you!"

"May" is a small word, but it is the pivot upon which the entire difficulty between organized capital and organized labor revolves. "May do handsomely!" May! Surely the millions of working people who toil that the thousands may loiter in the lap of luxury are entitled to something more definite than "may." "Will" is the word—but even that must be made good.

Apart entirely from the financial standpoint, there is the question of doing something by compulsion and doing it of one's free will. Had the painter been compelled to paint that Roman ceiling free of charge he might have missed realizing at least some of the joys of accomplishment. So it is with the average employe as compared with the average employer. One is compelled by necessity to work a certain number of hours; the other works as the notion seizes him.

Eight or nine years ago I was working in Lorain, Ohio. On the same job was Joe Malone, a big, raw-boned Irishman and a carpenter. One day the superintendent of the job, Mr. Williams, of

# THE CARPENTER

Cleveland, grabbed the saw out of Joe's hand and worked away like a Trojan for a few minutes, then handed the saw back to Joe. "That's the way to work, my good man," he remarked triumphantly, as he wiped the perspiration from his brow. "Go to it as if you meant it."

Joe grinned good naturedly, and then dryly retorted: "Your working day is evidently of ten minutes—mine is ten hours."

So it is with the comparative number of years employes and employer must continue in harness. The average employer can retire in a few years; the general run of employes continue working until the grim reaper blows the final whistle.

The employer is piling up a competence upon which to retire; the employe is fortunate if he can meet current demands upon his slender purse. The employer is building for himself, the employe is building for some one else. Verily, this joy of accomplishment argument is poor stuff, except to love-sick poets, or perhaps corporation agents. Cream puffs are nice at times but one naturally yearns for something more substantial—like bread and butter, meat and potatoes.

There may have been a time, Mr. Employer, when men worked for the joy of doing things, but that day passed long, long ago. Furthermore you have among other things that clever device of your own making, the piece-work system, with its attendant wage-cutting, to thank for the present day lack of genuine enthusiasm among your employes. What you want to do is to start a new garden—turn over a new leaf as it were. Conscientiously study the requirements of the situation, and plant a few barrels of carefully selected fair treatment seeds. Then you can stand back and indulge in the joy of having accomplished something really worth while, for it won't be long before working enthusiasm will be sprouting up all over the place.

Enthusiasm! Joy of accomplishment! What have you ever done for him that the workingman should enjoy doing for

you? You have bulldozed him into organizing labor unions, and you have bulldozed those unions into forming additional unions. You have antagonized him in every seemingly possible manner, and you are continuing to antagonize him. What do you expect in return? Do you expect to browbeat him into loving you and your kind? A cur dog will lick your hand if you kick it, but a man is very apt to kick back.

Make it worth his while and your employe will enthuse. Don't try to make him enthuse when he has nothing to enthuse over. What he is getting from you now in return for his labor he has gouged out of you by dint of hard labor. Perhaps—who knows—if he didn't have to work so hard over you he might possibly work harder for you. Competition? Yes, we know something of that, too. But then, perhaps, if you tried real hard, you could use this year's automobile a second year, and not try to outdo your neighbor in the matter of having the latest style in cars. The competition between you capitalists is something fierce. Why, a few years ago, eggs were as high as twelve cents a dozen and now they are down to thirty-five and forty cents, while tinware has gone clear down from thirty-five cents to seventy cents. It's fierce.

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## And It Shall Come to Pass

When Love and Labor marching hand in hand  
Shall loose the shackles from industrial  
slaves—

Shall banish curse of Mammon from our land,  
And roll the stone from living children's  
graves—

Wherever hope to men has been denied,  
And grievous burdens they are driven to  
bear,

Then Love, commissioned as their gentle guide,  
Shall lead to heights of Labor's answered  
prayer.

Unselfishness shall shame all hate and greed  
Till brotherhood shall banish human need,  
Till capital shall grant a living wage  
And harmony proclaim the Golden Age—  
Industrial peace shall calm wrong's 'cruel  
dream,

And Love and Labor reign at last supreme.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

# THE CARPENTER

## SERMONS IN SERVICE

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

In His furrowed fields around us  
God has work for all who will;  
Those who may not scatter broadcast  
Yet may plant it hill by hill.



DEEDS mean more than words—and in unionism, as in all united effort in every line of endeavor, men must practice what they preach. To make our professions effective, we must live up to them.

The improvement of industrial conditions is a matter of public concern, and is of as much interest collectively as individually. Labor is the life of the nation. Then a noble service is to keep pure and unclogged the fountains supplying the source of this life.

"God has work for all who will,"—but not such mighty burdens as the world's workers have heaped upon them by greed and selfishness. To labor is right and normal for every human being, and whenever any man or woman shirks this natural law his or her dereliction must fall as double duty upon some other who is not shirking. Destitution and pauperism have increased so much of late years that causes and cures have been investigated, while much suffering has been relieved by charitable organizations, church societies, fraternal orders, labor unions, etc. The whole world is awakening to the situation, and intelligent men and women from all ranks of social life are taking active part in promoting the welfare of the workers. To achieve any good along this line some way must be found to reach the pestilence of indigence and make a way for idle people to become self-sustaining.

If conditions of labor improve, men must be treated as humans instead of tireless machines; women workers must be protected; and, if the land of the free is to retain its prestige among nations, child slavery must speedily be abolished.

We must conserve the children upon whom depends the character of our future citizenship. Developed capacities will fit them to fill self-respecting positions in the business of life. The better equipped the children of this generation become, for intelligently and energetically handling the materials and operating the machinery of the world's progress as future citizens, the better they will be prepared to eliminate pauperism from the problems of industrial life. The existing financial control and systems, the hostile, condescending attitude of employing associations, and greed of monopoly have created conditions of extremes in social, financial, and religious relations, that possibly two generations or more will require tact, intelligence, and patience to reconstruct. In the meantime, the industrial unrest, the general discontent, the inharmony of the times, contain a hint of recklessness, rebellion, revolution, and lawlessness that may invite ruin and destruction at any moment. However, optimism is best, and the power of good is so much greater than the power of evil that there is a very good foundation for the hope of better times. In the very midst of the struggle for improved conditions, organized labor is wielding a great influence for reform. Every year, through the persistent efforts of the labor union, there are more decided and effective legislative enactments favorable to labor conditions. Year by year, there are more and better state laws touching labor interests. The laws of the land are being improved for labor—in which humanity is becoming "An article of our national faith." Peace and prosperity dwell in the atmosphere of industry. Crime and pauperism, selfishness and injustice, incompetency and anarchy thrive in the indulgence of idleness. Each human being has a share in the world's work—if they will. Those who refuse their acknowledgment of human obligation and moral responsibility not only



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incur the penalty of nature's curse in the loss of mental and physical capacities—they become, in their helplessness, dependents, drones, and parasites on the world. For every drone developed, some busy worker bears the double burden.

Happy, indeed, is he who accepts his God-appointed task as a self-sustaining individual and cheerfully fulfills his destiny. How to rid the world of its ever increasing swarm of bloodthirsty parasites is becoming one feature of modern problems.

The idle rich and the incompetent poor forever prey upon industrial life. Honest labor, indeed, carries a monstrous burden! The public conscience is awakening, and, through organized effort, education, and co-operation, will gradually relieve the situation and find a remedy for the national canker of laziness.

There are sermons in service, and conscientious work of any sort has an element of nobility that is akin to worship and commands respect, but a voluntary parasite occupies the most contemptible position of any human being on earth. Idleness and ignorance never availed to lift anyone from the slums of degradation.

Organized labor, busy and in earnest, is hard at work on the knotty problems in which it is so vitally interested. Where

the limitations of life press most sorely, there is organized labor's field of opportunity—there is the larger opportunity of service to suffering humanity. Rich and poor, according to their circumstances may unite in loving service for the human uplift.

Wherever the oppressed, discouraged, pitiful, and defeated are found beaten down by adversity and misfortune along the highway of life's journey, there is the furrowed field of service ready for the scattering of the seeds of kindness.

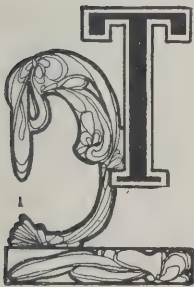
We pass this way but once and now is always the best time to do anything good that comes in your way. Slender resources need not hinder us from helpful deeds of sympathy for each other. Our equipment may be poor, but we meet with others poorer than ours. Give them a lift, and be happier for an act of kindness to a neighbor.

This fraternal principle makes life worth living, and, in the atmosphere of kindness and sympathy, working men and women find joy in their routine of daily labor. Labor need not always mean drudgery and privation, when spiritual as well as material wants are thereby so abundantly supplied. Herein we find sermons in service.

Heaven is blest with perfect rest,  
But the blessing of earth is toil.

## THOSE GOOD OLD TIMES—AND COST OF LIVING

(By Flora S. Upton.)



THE increased cost of living is not a local complaint, neither does it arise from local causes. This increase in prices of the common necessities of life is world wide. In our country, the wages have risen more in proportion to the increase in the price of things than in many other countries. In the course of time, I fully believe this will adjust itself, either by a greater production of the

food supplies which will tend to lower the price, or by an increase for the wage-earner.

One writer has truly said that these things are balanced by the natural laws of existence which may work slow, but they are sure. Did you ever stop to think that the class of people which is least benefited, and which bears the burden in the increased cost of living without the increased income, is not the wage-working class, but the salaried class? The wage worker finds some relief in better wages; but what of the bookkeeper, the clerk, the teacher?

It might seem that the large output of

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gold has some effect on the increase in prices, but I doubt if it accounts for the high cost of living. When we get right down to facts, does it really cost more to live now than it did in our grandfathers' day?

Would not the same amount of labor expended today make that living easier than it did then? They had to work ten or twelve hours in a day, and the recompense was mighty plain living compared with today.

Let us turn back to the time when the civil war was yet a live memory but its effects were wearing off. There were not any great corporations then. The most we heard about the trust in those days was in the sign: "No Trust." There wasn't any Standard Oil Company—yet one had to pay more for a quart of kerosene than a gallon now costs. There wasn't any Sugar Refining Company—but grandma will tell you she had to pay for granulated sugar, if she ever had any at all. Some years ago the price of coal was low compared with today. But we have heard the old folks tell how one winter it cost them a full ten-dollar bill to get even a ton to burn.

I don't know that clothing was any cheaper, but it was made to last longer. Some one will tell you how they bought

shoes for one dollar and fifty cents, only to find the soles were made of pasteboard. Meats? Yes, cheaper. The production was greater compared with the population. Short crops made prices run up just as they do in this day. As a rule, people took things as they came, and made the best of them.

We didn't have the telephone, free delivery, electric lights, and all the many things we have in these days. James J. Hill says: "It is more the cost of high living than the high cost of living that makes the problem." The luxuries of one generation become the necessities of the next. Everything considered, the ordinary man of today gets more out of his eight hours of labor than did his grandfather out of the twelve.

I do not believe that the farmers' prices will come down, so long as the demand exceeds the supply; but I do think that the incomes in many occupations will increase until things are better equalized—that some new invention or some new luxury will come along, and call for a still greater expenditure of energy to maintain. But these problems will always face our children's children as long as civilization and progress shall continue.

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## REPORT OF BROTHER JOHN H. POTTS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD ON THE RECENT OHIO FLOODS

President James Kirby, and Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

The following is my report and appeal for aid in behalf of Hamilton and Dayton. This date I have been to Dayton, Hamilton and Middletown, but it is impossible for anyone to describe the scenes of desolation and misery to be seen there. During the past two weeks entrance into these cities was by passes only on account of martial law in Dayton and Hamilton. What shall follow is in no sense an attempt to tell the history of the great March flood of 1913. Rather it is merely an effort to set down the main

facts of that disastrous event so that you as a board, may better understand the situation and be in a better position to appropriate money for the relief of Hamilton and Dayton. The story as told of one city is the story of the other, only in Dayton the loss of life and property is greater.

Many persons lost their goods because it was simply unbelievable that the water could come so high. After the levees were seen to have failed, that fact brought hope to those midway between the lowlands and the higher ground. Now, they argued, the flooded area is so much greater that the situation will

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be relieved. The rise will not be so rapid, and soon the hand of destruction will be stayed. But even after the flood was rushing over the whole downtown section, after it had been given every outlet between the higher hills, the water continued to come up—an inch every eight minutes, one observer tells us was the rate—between ten and twelve o'clock on that fateful Tuesday.

At noon the rise began to slacken. The tide rose more slowly, but it continued to climb faster than ever known before until four o'clock. Then there was a perceptible pause. There was a cry of hope around the distressed city. It was thought that, with the crest reached, the fall would come; that the waters would recede rapidly. It was in vain. All through the early hours of the night thousands upon thousands of people, cooped in second stories or in attics, many even on the roofs exposed to the fury of the elements, kept anxious watch on a mark which could either be seen or felt. It was from four o'clock till dark and later on that the fury of the water reached its most terrible power. Unbelievable was the rapidity and the force of the current in the main channel. Drift shot past with the speed of a limited train. Timbers splintered against the solid concrete of the bridges with the impact of a head-on collision.

It was not only in mid-channel that the waters swept so perilously. In every part of the covered area were swift currents, running like mountain torrents, endangering the lives of the heroes, who sought to bring relief to those whose lives were threatened.

It was not long after the river reached beyond its course until houses began to rock. By noon there was dangerous drift even far from the channel. By mid-afternoon of Tuesday, small houses were toppling over here and there, stables were floating away, outbuildings of various sorts were floating away from their owners' premises, crashing into other buildings, and threatening a jam and the danger of destruction that hourly grew more terribly vivid.

As people were driven to roofs and to the upper floors of houses that seemed either in danger of being entirely submerged or toppled over into the boiling flood, distressing cries of alarm rent the air. As the day drew to a close, with the terror of black night transfixing them, these hapless victims of disaster redoubled their cries for help that could not come. The boatmen had dared much, some had lost their lives. They took super-human risks to cross plunging currents, and were able to save a small part of those who called for relief. Pistol shots were abundant throughout the day and night, those held within their homes firing to attract attention, lest they might be passed by because of inability to make themselves heard above the storm and the rushing of many waters.

Terrible scenes were witnessed by those who were in no personal danger, and whose homes were far beyond the reach of the swirling waters. Every eminence was crowded by persons who were attracted by the horror, against their will, but unable to leave, even though they were powerless to help. The hills of Dayton View offered a vantage point from which thousands watched the angry tragedy.

The Stoddard hill swarmed with people all Tuesday and all next day. McKinley Park was a boiling caldron, the water pouring in from upper Riverdale, and merging with the main current in the levee. Past them swept the mighty stream into which the Miami had been transformed. Across the park were many houses with water washing the eaves. On the roofs were a few who had straggled behind when the boats had come for their neighbors. They screamed constantly for help.

Once a boatman, periling his life while the onlookers gasped, pulled his craft through the rapids that crossed McKinley Park. It seemed that he could hardly get to the houses he aimed for without being dashed against an obstruction that would have thrown him, hopeless, into the waves, or carry his cockle-



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shell into the current that roared along the normal course of this scourging river. He rowed with consummate skill. He guided his boat direct and straight. Instead of going to the group of men and women on the porch roof some three doors down, he stopped at the first house, took a lone boy through an upstairs window, then picked up one or two others in the house next east. His boat filled, he was forced to leave the other shrieking victims in the flood, and with herculean effort pulled up the current until he was lost behind the houses which would seem to break the force of the stream.

As they watched, the people massed on the hills would hear a strange sound—a noise of pounding and the shattering of wood. Presently, before their gaze, shingles would splinter upward on a house in the lowlands, a gash appear between the rafters, and a human head and shoulders appear—some poor imprisoned, tortured victim of the flood, making his last stand against death, climbing to his last available height before he should be engulfed by the waves. One could think of nothing less vivid than the horribly fascinating pictures that they used to print in our childhood, of the poor wretches clinging to the treetops and the mountain pinnacles in the deluge of Bible story—terror-stricken faces, with the mark of death upon them.

If this has been described with more or less particularity, it is only as a concrete example of the hideous panorama of the stricken city that day. It was the same everywhere, a tragedy relieved only by the heroism of the rescuers, and the god-like hospitality of those who came to the water's edge to offer shelter and food and clothing for those who had none of those things, and whose physical suffering and mental anguish had reduced them for the time being to human wreckage.

More slowly the water rose, until at midnight, the joyful discovery was made that there was a perceptible change. The river actually was falling. Hope was revived in thousands of minds. If their houses had withstood the current

up to the apex of the flood, there was every chance that they would stand in safety until the occupants could escape.

Where death had stared them in the face, joy of being saved took possession of them. They saw life and liberty ahead. They minded not the terror through which they had passed. They reckoned not with the struggle to clean their mud-filled houses, the fight to re-establish themselves in homes, to begin to gather a housekeeping outfit. They saw freedom a few hours ahead. They thought their immediate troubles past. Alas! They were to be cruelly undeceived—a new terror—fire. It was not long until the terror of fire supplanted that of water. An explosion of gas at Fifth and Wilkinson streets was followed by a burst of flame and this seemed fanned by a high southwest wind. To anxious thousands, pent up in houses, about which the current swirled some ten feet deep and more, there came the consciousness that the water supply of the city was no more, that the streets were impassible to any force of fire fighters, and that they were absolutely without protection, and with little or no hope of escape.

It is needless to dwell upon the terror of that moment, or of the next night. The experience was too commonly undergone. Too many thousands went through that inferno of dread and horror—any recital would be tame, colorless, would only start harrowing recollection and bitter imaginings.

It is enough to say that the falling rain saved the city Tuesday night. Roofs were soaked until every blazing ember was extinguished as it fell. Wells were water filled, above and below. The fires which started during the first night were not powerful enough to overcome the moisture that was everywhere.

Wednesday night was another story. To those in safety, refugees on the hill-tops and their kind hosts, it seemed that the entire city was doomed, that there would be a horrid holocaust. It was early in the night, while every man and woman was awake, that the sky was

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lighted by the first blaze in the section that suffered so heavily. If any tried to sleep it was a vain effort. It seemed that there was no cessation of the flames; for, once they seemed to die down, there was a later revival, and the sky again was lurid with the terrifying light and rolling, really luminous clouds of smoke.

In the flooded district there were none who were not alive to the peril. The wind was roaring at the first, blowing the fire in such a way that it seemed that it would sweep acres upon acres of splendid buildings. Flaming torches flew across the town, blazing bits of wood that threatened to ignite every house on which they might fall. Men and women went to their housetops, with brooms and rakes, to push the fire from the roof to water. Doubtless the spread of the fire was prevented in a hundred instances by this prompt work. No man who did not live through this jagged experience can appreciate the dangers men ran, the labor they did, to keep the fire from starting where it would destroy them and their families.

Not only did they work. They prayed. They prayed that the wind might drop. They prayed that it might shift to a quarter where there were fewer buildings to catch. They prayed that there might be a miraculous interposition of Providence in their behalf.

If there ever was earnestness in petitions to the thrones of grace, it was embodied in those prayers. It must have been due to their fervency, and to the united strength of the frenzied appeal to God. For, while the fire was raging, and it seemed that nothing could save the doomed city, the wind did die down, and the fire ate itself out.

Yet those poor folk had not yet reached the hour of their deliverances, save as they were conveyed from their homes in boats to crowded quarters in relief station or private home. Those who stayed in their upper rooms, and they were legion, were sorely tried to obtain food in many cases. There was hunger a plenty for those who had never known its pangs before. There were

more, whose every want had been supplied, who suffered torture for lack of water to drink, and to whose lips a cup was held as they emerged, fainting, from their prison-house. Many were the expedients, strange the inventions they devised to alleviate the sufferings of themselves and their families. Necessity begat ingenuity. The scenes of those terrible days will form a thrilling body of tradition in many a family whose past had been free from adventure or incident.

After going over the records of the membership of the union carpenters in Dayton, I find a membership of about four hundred and fifty. About two hundred and fifty, as near as I can ascertain, have been directly or indirectly in the present flood disaster. A great many of these lost everything they had in the line of household furniture, and what few owned their homes or were paying for the same saw these entirely swept away. A great many were rescued in boats with scarcely enough clothing to cover their backs, all the rest being swept away. And now what places a great handicap on the men is that many have lost their tools, and unless they are given some relief it is going to compel a great many to drop out of our organization. What little money they have is tied up in banks and they cannot get the same. This situation cannot be overdrawn. Our members, in the majority, are living off charity and are compelled to sleep in public buildings. If ever assistance was needed, it is needed now. Brothers who suffered and lost everything should be given some little assistance so that they can exist. This will not only help our present membership but will show non-union men the result of organization. I have promised Dayton and Hamilton to take this matter up with the board as soon as possible, and I believe the assistance that we can render will be appreciated because they are down and out without food, clothing or shelter to a great extent. I make a request in behalf of Dayton for the sum of \$5,000.00, for temporary relief, and \$1,000.00, for or-

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ganizing work; for Hamilton, \$1,000.00, for temporary relief, and \$500.00, for organizing purposes.

I have thoroughly investigated the situation in the stricken cities, and find, when reconstruction of the cities begins, they will need an additional number of carpenters—from two thousand to three thousand in Dayton, and in Hamilton they will need in the neighborhood of a thousand additional carpenters, over and

above the number of carpenters in these cities. In my opinion the time will be opportune to fully organize these two cities.

Hoping the board will grant this request, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN H. POTTS,

Board Member, Third District.  
Cincinnati, April 5, 1913.

## PUBLIC PHILANTHROPY IN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Frequently have our views regarding the subject of industrial education been expressed in *The Carpenter* and elsewhere, and often have we received requests to accept position and appointment with, and to address bodies actually engaged in searching for matter and in devising plans and systems introducing and establishing the great enterprise. We should have been pleased to comply in every instance, but official duties have and always will have prior and preferred claim. However, as opportunity offers, we shall, as in this issue of our official *Journal*, present views bearing upon the various phases enveloping the great question. In so doing, it shall be our aim to voice opinions of our Brotherhood as also those of the wage-earners of the land.

Public philanthropy that is extended to industrial education is not such a generous and extensive benefactor that it enters the home of the wage masses in general. Very few in any branch of wage-earning employment have that financial competency which is ample enough to obtain such industrial schooling or learning as will give them masterful command of modern improvement and requirement. With too many it is a struggle to attain a nearness to elementary courses. Nor is the class great among wage-earners that succeeds in either effort. Our public schools aid only in cultural education, though that aid does not provide material expenditures. When an age arrives that self or family support must be considered, an earn-

ing power must, of necessity, be sought and made available. Some very bright minds insist that wages, inasmuch as public philanthropy is now so broad and liberal in its dispensations to industrial education, play only an insignificant part in this class of education, while others halt at the thought and tremblingly maintain that an inadequate wage not only lessens facilities but crushes many opportunities to obtain, advance, and improve. Certain it is, that if wages in general were upon a scale that would permit comfortable care for the home, reasonable provision for raiment, and a consistent division of time and financial means, there would be fewer dull and struggling minds aiming to attain mental and industrial improvement.

There arises, in the quiet of one's thoughts, the sad and often serious regret that there are too many working people who are thus forced to consider the expenditure of time and money in effort to avail themselves of the benefits of even a common schooling, much less to hope for industrial or trade training and instructions promising for the future. To this class of unfortunates, the kindly offices of public philanthropy offer but little of its dispensation. As a rule (of its own), it holds out a promise of aid and assistance only to those who have, it thinks, reached years which come fully within the primary gates of its helping domain. It is a cold thought, but a colder fact, that the boundary of that domain almost universally ends when age has so far advanced that re-



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maining years are, by the seeming benefactor, counted as too few for hopeful fruition or prospective profit.

Notwithstanding that we are expected to be grateful for the benign presence of public philanthropy in the field of industrial education, we disregard truth and mar its beauty when we veil the imperfections, deficiencies, and narrowness of the public's apparently generous friend, and praise it in popular phrases for its great (?) disinterestedness. However, since it enters this wonderfully earnest, active, and interesting field, we wrong it if we deny it the facilities and factors of systematic business ways and methods. Nevertheless, if it turns these offerings to its own mercenary ends or away from comprehensive benevolence and humanitarian efforts, have we not a right to inquire into the sincerity of its own profferings? When, on the other hand, it shows a tendency to broaden endeavor in educational service by extending its work to trade, mechanical, vocational, and unskilled or common industry, would we not be remiss if we accord it no kindly appreciation as a public benefactor of inestimable worth?

Classifying the philanthropy that is today operating in an educational way in the field of labor as that which is sustained principally by liberal and surplusage capital; and, though conceding the universal right of expression, we at the same time insist upon this classification as of our own opinion. Hence, in giving to the educating philanthropy of today this sharp designation, we would not have it understood that our opinion, as it is outlined in the designation, is germinated in the soil of prejudice and hate. It is needless to say that we believe in the eminence of labor's rights. That does not urge us to unjustly assail any fair proposition nor prevent us from defending one which we think is stronger and invulnerable to attack. Therefore, we must look upon much of what is designated as the "public philanthropy," or that which is claiming to exert such strenuous efforts toward broadening industrial education, as an anxious and

an eager worker which expects not only the plaudits of the people in general, but also a financial return from them—especially from those of the laboring element—for assuming to be their "generous" instructor. It knows it has no legal right to draw or depend upon national, state, or local revenues, derived or derivable from what is subject to taxation. We know that there is hardly any degree of the true philanthropic spirit in any national, state, or municipal institution offering schooling and training to trade, mechanical, and industrial aspirants. If the institution is one where the buildings are public properties, and the instructors or teachers are paid their salaries from public funds, and the curricula are at the expense of the pupil, it has generally come into existence at the demand of the taxable and tax-paying element of communities, and hence it should be placed in the classes that look to the wage-earner for a divisional support.

We can hardly believe the subject is becoming tiresome or uninteresting to our members. If it is, we trust they will not hesitate to signify the fact. But it is a conspicuous fact that The Carpenter has led, and, unless our organization manifests no further interest, it will continue to lead labor's press in presenting phases of the matter as they have arisen or may arise.

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## You Don't Know What You'd Do

'Tis easy enough—the telling  
Other folks how they should do—  
Yes, easy enough the preaching  
Till practice is up to you;  
When a man is near distracted  
With anxiety and woe,  
Some one's sure to spring this chestnut:  
"Brother, I'd do thus and so."

Criticism, sneers and censure  
Rougher still would make his road,  
Rather leave off some suggestions  
While you help him lift his load;  
You might be a better neighbor  
If you'd talk a little less,  
And whatever be his trouble  
Lend assistance in distress.

Just remember it is written,  
Faith without good works is dead,  
Then proceed in friendly fashion—  
Words are worthless—work instead;  
Don't be hasty in declaring  
If such troubles came to you  
That you'd solve his problems better,  
For you don't know what you'd do.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.



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**INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1913**

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### **The Quincy Strike**

On November 22 of last year, the mill men of Quincy, Ill., members of Local Union 1366, after many vain attempts to persuade the mill and factory owners to meet them in conference to discuss a proposed increase in wages to 30 cents per hour for a nine-hour day, voted to go out on strike. In accordance with the vote, they walked out the next day. After the strike had been on for a short time, the factory firms weakened and signed up with the men, but three large mills—the Huck Manufacturing Co., the Quincy Showcase Co., and the Joseph Knittel Co.—stubbornly held out. These companies, who were backed by the Manufacturers' Association, with the assistance of a detective agency from Grand Rapids, imported men from various points, princi-

pally Chicago, to act as strike-breakers.

From the very beginning, the strikers behaved in a most orderly manner. Despite the irritation to which they were put by the detectives, they carefully refrained from any serious acts of violence, one or two fistic encounters being the sum total of trouble on their part. The most serious affair that arose at all was when the police arrested two of the detective agency's employes for carrying slung-shots and revolvers, as they were endeavoring to guard a strike-breaker who had struck a union sympathizer.

The calm action of the men quickly won the public sympathy, and several newspapers, realizing the justice of their demands, championed their cause. The police, too, appreciating the peaceful attitude of the strikers, grasped the true situation, and kept close watch on the detectives and imported strike-breakers. All of this had its effect. On March 1, as we were able to report in last month's Carpenter, the Huck Manufacturing Co., through its proprietor, Oscar Huck, signed an amended agreement which had been submitted to it, calling for a minimum of 27½ cents an hour, with 30 cents for labeled goods. This was a great victory for the strikers, as this was the final minimum they had submitted to the employers before the cessation of work. By this agreement, which is to remain in effect until October, 1914, the union shop is also instituted.

This leaves but two firms at variance with the union men. The Quincy Journal says it is now time for them to come to terms. In its issue of April 7, it publishes the affidavits of several men who were lured to Quincy by advertisements inserted in the Chicago papers by Joseph Knittel, and who had been assured by Mr. Knittel that there was no labor trouble in that place, but who, when they

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found out the true conditions, immediately returned home. In reference to this matter the Journal declares:

There is just one short, sure, quick, easy way out of all this trouble for Joe Knittel—and that is to unionize his shop. The minute that is done, all Knittel's troubles will end. The minute that is done, Joe Knittel starts on the up grade, and he will go up at good speed. Joe Knittel is on the down grade now and, in our judgment, he will keep going down until he unionizes his shop.

We understand that the Quincy show case people are all ready to come in line if Joe Knittel will come over. Joe is the fellow who, up to the present time, has been holding a compromise back.

Later on, we are perfectly confident, the Quincy Show Case works will get in line and unionize its shop, whether Knittel does or not. But the Journal wishes to see them both get in line and make a big success for themselves and a good thing for Quincy.

Look what Oscar Huck is doing!—using more men now than when the strike was begun, and unable to meet the demands on his shop. Oscar Huck is sending out more work now than both of the other big shops put together.

And it asks:

Did Oscar Huck make any mistake in getting in line? On the contrary, isn't he getting his health back?—and hasn't he more work than he can do? Did the writer make any mistake in doing what he could to get Oscar Huck to fall in line? He did not! Wasn't it a good thing for the Huck Manufacturing Company and for Quincy laboring men and for Quincy, too, for that concern to get in line and unionize its shop? It certainly was. No human being can deny it.

In its principal editorial of April 8, under the heading, "The Time Is Ripe for Action," it says in part:

The Journal believes that the time is dead ripe to take up the matter of the adjustment of the labor troubles with the Quincy Show Case works. We believe that a mediation committee of good men should at once be organized, and this committee should at once take up the labor difference with the proprietors of the Quincy Show Case works. As we say, we believe that the time is dead ripe for this movement.

The proprietors of that factory have had ample time to think the matter over, and they are believed to be reasonable men; and if this be so, there is no reason why they may not amicably adjust their differences with their old workmen. We believe that the proprietors of that plant now see the advisability of unionizing their shop. They have seen how immensely profitable this move has been to

Oscar Huck; and they must know that a like course would benefit them in like manner.

We confidently believe that if the four show case factories in Quincy were working harmoniously as union shops, the output of these factories would be quadrupled in the course of two years.

Business men of Quincy, the time is dead ripe for you to act. And if you will act, you will surely succeed. What a chance you have now by prompt action to do a great upbuilding work for yourselves and for the city of Quincy! Every good reason prompts you to act. It is a kindly thing to do—a highly moral thing to do, as well as the proper thing to do, to bring about industrial peace in Quincy. Every human being in the town knows that strife and contention hurt us all. And every human being in town knows that industrial peace will help up all. The Journal, with kindness toward all, with charity for all, lifts its voice for industrial peace. The Journal would not be the true friend of this town if it did less.

Good people of Quincy let us get together and act for the good of all concerned. We can have lasting peace in Quincy if we will unionize our shops; and after we have done that, our working men will increase and multiply in number, and in time our factory output will be increased an hundredfold.

People of Quincy, the time is propitious and the Journal pleads with you to act for the good of all concerned.

We hold that, in a time like this, it is the duty of every local daily newspaper to raise its voice in behalf of the common good.

Thus we have the results of a properly conducted strike. The men have won several influential newspapers and the public to their side by their orderly conduct and their refusal to be provoked by armed thugs and detectives. It is true, they had a more reasonable press and public to deal with than are found in many places. But that they were able to attain their ends, as they so far have done, was mainly due to the fact that they adhered to true trade union principles, striking only as a last resort, after weeks of effort to obtain some satisfactory recognition from their employers, holding fast together when the strike had been declared, and refraining from acts of violence while the strike was on.

\* \* \*

## A Bit of Carpenters' History

The following extract from Chapter I of the "History of Typographical Union No. 6," which was reviewed in the March



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issue of The Carpenter, should prove of interest to the members of the Brotherhood:

Pioneer Temple No. 1, House Carpenters' Protective Association, although organized in March, 1844, had not accomplished as much in the way of establishing a just rate of wages as it desired, but the general struggle of 1850 served to strengthen its original aims. It was a secret order, having rites, ceremonies, grips, signs, and passwords. Most of the men who founded it had previously belonged to various carpenters' societies, which rarely existed in a flourishing condition for more than six months. Anxious to avoid the rocks on which these preceding associations had split, they formulated a series of principles that never before had been put into execution by a union of these workers. They declared that "(1) the interests of the employer and employee are one and the same when properly understood; therefore the interests of the trade require that they should act together to overthrow those obstacles which depress labor. Acting on this principle any competent carpenter of sober, industrious habits is eligible for membership in the association. That (2) a knowledge of the principles of the science of mechanics and architecture as applied to house carpentry is very essential to the perfecting of every carpenter in the knowledge of his business and as it is natural to suppose, those who best understand their business will generally receive the highest wages, we feel it to be our interest to promote this knowledge among our members." To effect this object the discussion of questions pertaining to mechanical science was part of the regular business of the union on meeting nights, and much valuable information to the members was thereby acquired.

Seven hundred members of this organization assembled on March 1, 1850, and decided to seek a raise in wages. Pursuant to such resolution application had been made at the different workshops for this advance. In some instances the increased scale was granted, while in others it was refused conditionally. On March 8 an adjourned meeting was held at American Hall, Broadway and Grand street, to receive reports from a committee that had been appointed to confer with the employing carpenters. It was stated by the committee that many employers had consented to raise the price to \$1.75, but that others demurred till examples were generally set. Considerable discussion ensued as to the nature of the advance. Whether it should be a uniform rate of \$1.75 or an increase of 25 cents on existing rates, which varied from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. The resolution of the former meeting to strike for a uniform rate of \$1.75 was put and carried amid loud cheering. It was further agreed to assemble on March 11th for the purpose of a public demon-

stration by procession through the streets and a visit to the different jobs. Likewise it was determined that the men should return to work on March 12 for employers who consented to the advance, and that the others should hold out till their terms were agreed to. A good-sized gathering of journeymen convened on the evening of March 11 at Convention Hall in Wooster street. At that meeting the reading of the names of 52 firms who had agreed to pay \$1.75 was greeted with applause. Steps were also taken to effect a more cohesive organization.

Not long after the attainment of this improved condition, apathy began to appear in the ranks of the carpenters. In May, at a regular session of the union, this listless feeling was reprobated by a number of members. A report was submitted to the effect that several employers had cut wages to \$1.62½ a day. President M. Harris then advocated the opening of co-operative shops as a means of accomplishing the requirements of the journeymen. The subject was discussed by others, but a conclusion was not reached.

As the building season waned, two rates prevailed in the trade—\$1.62½ and \$1.75 per day. This fact developed at a meeting which took place on December 6 when reports were received from 25 shops showing that there were both minimum and maximum rates, while in one shop, where the employer had attempted to reduce the price to \$1.50, the men had struck.

At the same meeting a plan was submitted for reducing the hours of labor to eight per day and securing houses at a reasonable figure for members of the trade. Consideration of this subject was deferred and at subsequent meetings considerable debate on the eight-hour question was indulged in, but without decisive action.

The matter of wages again received attention at the February, 1851, meeting of the association, when the scale committee, while urging against recourse to strikes, suggested the enrolling of 1,500 men pledged not to work for less than \$1.87½ per day from the 10th of March to the 10th of November.

The above shows clearly the condition of the carpentry trade and carpenters' organization in New York City ten years before the Civil War. Even then the necessity of united and collective action was realized by the men in the trade, but we see that the attempt at permanent organization was an uphill fight, apathy, indifference, and set-backs of various kinds all operating at certain intervals to make the work the more difficult. When we look back to those days, we realize the great advances that have been made by the trade organizations in the intervening sixty years.

# Official Information

## GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,  
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,  
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,  
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,  
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,  
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,  
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

## -:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

### Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

### Labor Legislation

Resolved that it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

### Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

### Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

### Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

### Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purposes of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

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## Report of General President Kirby for Months of February and March, 1913

April 7, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

In submitting to you this, my first, report, for the two months ending March 31, 1913, I wish to place before you, as near and as clear as within my power, the true conditions of some of the matters that our organization is now facing. In the first place, perhaps at no time in the history of the organization has there been so many requests for the sanction of trade movements together with the request for financial assistance. All these matters will be referred to you for you to deal with, and perhaps never before has there been so many requests made to this office for the assistance of organizers. I have had during the last two months several hundred applications for organizers and many more applications for their assistance. I have been unable, so far, to assign organizers to organizing work—their time being largely consumed in trade movements and other matters affecting the Brotherhood. The effect of this work cannot yet be appreciated, and time is the only true recorder of facts and conditions.

Perhaps no one subject affects our organization so generally as the litigation now pending in the courts of Denver, Chicago, and New York City. Some of these cases have been running for a considerable length of time, and I set about to familiarize myself with them for your benefit and the general organization as well. I shall take up the three cases and endeavor to show you the exact standing of our organization in each case, insofar as I have been able to secure the information from the attorneys dealing with same.

Denver, Colo.

On March 31, I addressed Henry J. Hersey and asked him to furnish me with a concise statement of each case he was dealing with; when the cases were filed; the amount involved, and what de-

cisions had been rendered for and against us. On April 4 I received the following communication from Mr. Hersey:

Denver, Colo., April 4, 1913.

Mr. James Kirby, Gen. Pres., Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of yours of the 31st ult. and in reply would say that I take pleasure in giving you the information you desire in reference to the several suits pending against your members.

There were seven suits instituted by the Amalgamated Society and its members in the District Court here as follows:

1. The first of these was a replevin suit to recover possession of certain personal property such as banners, desk, books, etc., and by stipulation a judgment for costs was entered against your members here and the books, etc., turned over to the Amalgamated Society. This suit was instituted and concluded before I represented your members, and I had nothing to do with that case.

2. The second suit was a mandamus suit in which Mr. Williams, the attorney who had the replevin suit, was employed in the preliminary stage, and then when he could not go further with it, I was employed. This suit was begun in January, 1909. The amount involved was a little over \$2,700.00 and interest. This suit I won.

3. The third was a damage suit for \$6,000.00, in which they prayed for body execution against your members, which meant that if they secured judgment against your members they would have to go to jail for a year or less until they paid the judgment. This suit was begun on February 1, 1909, and was in the first instance before a jury on March 25, 1910, when upon the impaneling of the jury and the first witness being sworn and the first question being asked, I demurred and the court sustained my demurrer, which practically settled that suit for the time.

4. The fourth suit was for damages for \$2,500.00 and originally a part of the suit last above mentioned. The amended complaint in this suit was filed April 4, 1910. In this suit they also prayed for body execution against your members, but after numerous hearings on demurrers which I filed and argued in each of which the court sustained me. The court finally, on April 17, 1911, gave judgment for your members, the defendants, and dismissed the cause at the plaintiffs' costs. This suit the Amalga-



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mated Society took to the Supreme Court, where it is now pending.

5. The fifth suit, really the third in chronological order, was an injunction suit involving about \$2,800.00, which was begun on March 8, 1909, and numerous hearings were had thereon and evidence taken both on the application for preliminary injunction and final injunction until April 1, 1910, when the decree was signed in the District Court finding for plaintiffs and granting a perpetual injunction. This case I appealed to the Supreme Court and it was finally transferred to the Court of Appeals, where it is now pending.

6. The sixth suit was for an accounting and was begun in the District Court on March 25, 1910, and while no special amount, being an accounting suit, was stated, yet it was for approximately for \$3,500.00. This case, after numerous hearings and trial and taking of evidence, was finally determined in the District Court in favor of the plaintiffs on January 19, 1912, when a decree giving judgment to the plaintiffs for \$3,491.00 and costs was entered. This suit I took to the Supreme Court on writ of error, and it is there now pending.

7. The seventh suit was begun in the name of one of the Amalgamated Society's members, Joseph Poole, on August 4, 1910, and asked for damages in the sum of \$5,000.00. After numerous hearings in the District Court the cause was on September 25, 1911, dismissed at the plaintiff's costs.

You will see therefore that of these seven suits I have been employed in six, and that I have only lost two and have won four. The amount involved in these six suits added together makes over \$22,000.00 and the amounts of the four suits I have won added together makes over \$17,000.00, so I have succeeded to the amount of \$17,000.00 out of the \$22,000.00.

Of the foregoing six suits in which I have been employed, three are now pending in the Appellate Courts, two in the Supreme Court and one in the Court of Appeals. Two of these, numbered 5 and 6 above, I appealed, and the other one, 4 above, the Amalgamated Society appealed. The one numbered 5 above is all briefed and ready for oral argument when it shall be reached, which I think will be about next fall or winter.

The one numbered 6 above I am now preparing the abstract of, which has to be made from the transcript of record filed and then printed in pamphlet form. I expect to have this done by April 15, and then within forty days after that I will have to prepare and file a printed

brief of my argument, after which the Amalgamated Society attorneys will prepare and file their printed brief, and after that I will prepare and file a printed reply brief. The case will then be ready for oral argument when reached, which will probably not be for a year or eighteen months.

In the suit the Amalgamated Society appealed to the Supreme Court, number 4 above, they have already prepared their abstract and brief and I have to prepare and file my brief about May 1, after which they will prepare and file a reply brief when that case will be ready for oral argument when reached on the docket, which probably will not be for a year or eighteen months.

In these three cases in the Appellate Courts a great deal of work has been done not outlined above. There has been several motions and briefs for and against the motions and matters of that sort.

Mr. Cole called today and I had a long conference with him and went over these matters generally with him, as I had gone into details before and he was perfectly familiar with them, so did not go into details so much with him at this time.

You will see from the foregoing that I expect to have all the briefs, unless something unexpected comes up, in by June and then the cases will simply wait for oral argument, and I will have nothing to do on them until the time comes to prepare for oral argument.

Trusting that the foregoing is the information you desire and will be satisfactory, I am, with best wishes,

Yours truly,

HENRY J. HERSEY.

On March 8 I received a bill from our attorneys in New York City. Not being familiar with the same, I took no action but visited New York City, and, in company with Board Member Guerin, Secretary Neal of the New York District Council, and Organizer Cook, called upon the lawyers and went over the cases in detail. The case of John Savage, as president of the J. D. C. of the U. B. of C. & J. of A., and the A. S. of C. & J. of A. against Henry A. Potter as president of the American Anti-Boycott Association was instituted on the contention that the Anti-Boycott Association was an illegal association and a suit was instituted for the purpose of dissolving

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same. The substance of the ruling of the court is as follows:

That the plaintiff has not suffered irreparable damage nor is such damage imminent.

## —And as Conclusions of Law—

1. The plaintiff is not entitled to an injunction against the defendant because it has not suffered any irreparable damage by reason of the acts complained of.

2. The plaintiff is not entitled to an injunction against the defendant because it has an adequate and complete remedy at law for any alleged wrong it may have suffered.

3. That the complaint should be dismissed on the merits.

4. That the American Anti-Boycott Association has violated Section 280 of the penal law since September 1, 1911.

5. That the organization of the American Anti-Boycott Association tends to provoke and induce the bringing of litigation.

I accordingly direct judgment for the defendant, dismissing the plaintiff's complaint on the merits, with costs.

J. F. J. S. C.

This practically amounts to the fact that the court holds the Anti-Boycott Association an illegal institution and has violated certain penal laws of the State. Thus the object sought was practically obtained when the Court ruled that the Anti-Boycott Association was an illegal institution.

In order that the other cases pending in New York may be more fully understood by the members of the Board, on March 25, I addressed the following communication to Charles Maitland Beattie and of which I enclose you his answer:

Indianapolis, March 25, 1913.

Chas. M. Beattie, Morton Bldg., 116 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Continuing along the lines of our conversation recently held in your office, at which Mr. Maloney was present, I take this opportunity to ask you to furnish me with a short brief and concise statement of each case pending in the New York courts against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. I have in mind, however, only such cases as are being financed and looked after by the General Office. I think that I sufficiently explained to you my desire for this information, and my delay in not asking you before was owing to the fact that perhaps some other sub-

ject might arise in the meantime. The Board will meet on the 7th of April and the whole matter will then be laid before them.

With kind regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

JAMES KIRBY,

General President.

New York, March 31, 1913.

James Kirby, Esq., General President, Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—The following is a brief account of the cases now pending which are being financed by the General Office, sent in accordance with the request contained in your favor of March 25:

Cases in which Mr. Maloney and myself are retained:

1. Irving & Casson vs. Neal et al.:

This action was begun in April, 1910, in the United States Circuit Court, for injunction against many officers of the Brotherhood, including the General President and General Secretary. A temporary injunction was obtained at the outset. Much evidence has been taken in the interim here and in Boston. The evidence was concluded on both sides on March 7 last, and the trial will now be held on the evidence taken.

2. Paine Lumber Co. vs. Neal et al.:

This case was brought in March, 1911, also in the United States Circuit Court, against many officers of the Brotherhood, including the General President and General Secretary. Evidence has been taken at length in this city, Oshkosh, Bristol, Tenn., Philadelphia, and Indianapolis. The hearings are not yet concluded, but they probably will be in the course of the next two weeks.

When the United States Circuit Court was recently abolished these cases were transferred to the United States District Court, where they are now pending. There have been many side moves in both, including an appeal in the Paine case from the preliminary injunction, and efforts of the American Anti-Boycott Association to commit some of our officers for contempt in the Paine case.

3. Newton Co. vs. Erickson et al.:

This action was begun in the New York Supreme Court in October, 1910. The case went up on appeal from an order of injunction. Depositions were taken here and at Indianapolis. A trial lasting three days before Judge Stapleton resulted in a judgment of permanent injunction. An appeal has been taken and the appeal papers have been printed. These papers have to be passed upon by Judge Stapleton before the case can be heard in the higher court. They have

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been in his hands for some time, without action. That appeal may be heard in May, if the judge passes upon the papers in time. Mr. Maloney was not retained in this case with me until June 21, 1912.

4. Bossert et al. vs. Dhuy et al.:

This action was begun in October, 1911, in the New York Supreme Court. Ineffective proceedings were also brought in this action by the American Anti-Boycott Association to have two of our members adjudged in contempt. In denying this motion Judge Crane rendered a notable decision, which says in effect that all we do in these cases we have a right to do. This trial took over two weeks in January last before Judge Putnam. Briefs were submitted on February 21, but Judge Putnam has not yet rendered a decision.

5. Savage, as president of the J. D. C., vs. Potter, as president of the American Anti-Boycott Association:

This action was begun in the New York Supreme Court in November, 1911, by us to enjoin any further actions of the American Anti-Boycott Association against us. This case was tried before Justice Ford last October, who subsequently refused to grant an injunction, but he held the American Anti-Boycott Association is guilty of crime in carrying on these actions against us. We have appealed from this decision and are now getting the record ready for the higher court.

Actions Which I Am Defending Alone:

6. Parshelsky Bros. vs. Dhuy et al.:

This action, which is similar to the first four named for injunction was begun in April, 1912. Evidence has been taken on deposition and the case has come up for trial, but the trial was deferred first by the court and then by action of counsel while awaiting decision in the Bossert case.

7. Tisdale Lumber Co. vs. Stock et al.:

This is another of these injunction suits which was brought in the New York Supreme Court in December, 1911. Preliminary injunction was issued as in all the other cases, but when it came up for trial, as the Bossert case was ahead of it, we went on with that, and I have not pressed this case for trial, expecting an early decision in the Bossert case.

8. Morris Drazen Litigations:

He began two actions in April, 1909, against the General President and Local 774, in each of which he asked \$25,000.00 damages for expulsion, including charges of assault, libel, slander, etc. One of these was practically killed on a motion made by me. The other he has been

fighting in ever since, and I am now appealing from a recent order he obtained. He meanwhile brought mandamus proceedings, in which he was finally defeated. But the other reinstatement action and for damages is likely to go on for some time.

9. Moelter vs. Bottsford-Dickinson Co., city of New York, et al.:

This action was brought to test Section 3 of the labor law of this State, so as to increase the wages of our men who do mill work for public buildings. Much of our evidence is at Hornell, N. Y., and when the case came up for trial Mr. Bohnen, who had charge of it, could not get the men we wanted from that city. He had to ask an adjournment. Meanwhile a case quite similar has been brought by the granite cutters against the city of New York, and owing to the death of Mr. Bohnen, and a probable decision on the law in the granite cutters' case, I considered it advisable not to again prepare for trial in our case, as it may not be necessary. The city will no doubt give us what we want if the granite cutters' decision, which is expected next month, is in our favor.

If there are any further details required, I shall be pleased to send them.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

CHAS. MAITLAND BEATTIE.

Chicago, Ill.—There has been little done in the Anderson & Lind Manufacturing Company suit against the District Council of Chicago since Board Member Potts and myself visited Chicago. The case is not yet closed.

In conclusion I wish to say that some policies should be outlined at this Board meeting to govern the General Officers in their dealings with these cases. Many times matters of seemingly small importance develop into cases of great magnitude, and the local officials soon find them beyond their control. At the same time they may have incurred expenses and obligations that are, perhaps, not to the best interest of the general movement, they being governed strictly by matters of a local nature, and I urge that some steps be taken that the General President may act in accordance with the wishes of this Board in dealing with matters of that character.

Of the many matters referred to me by the February meeting of the Board,



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all have been attended to and all will be reported to you in the regular way. I was instructed to visit Los Angeles to attend the General Conference of International, local and State building trades representatives. Let me say that owing to having just assumed the office of General President, I felt I could not, in justice to the organization and myself, leave the General Office at that time, and therefore instructed General Secretary Duffy to attend the conference in my place. Brother Duffy visited Los Angeles and I herewith submit to you his report of the meeting held:

"Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 20, 1913.

To the General Conference of International, Local and State Building Trades Representatives—Greeting:

Your committee, acting under your instructions, held a prolonged meeting at the King Edward Hotel on above date, all members being present. During the meeting, the unorganized condition of the building trades artisans of Los Angeles City and county, was discussed from all angles.

The past organizing campaigns in this city and county were reviewed with the view of guarding against making the same mistakes that were made on those occasions; it is the unanimous opinion of your committee that the International representatives could not or cannot successfully organize the building trades men in this, or, in fact, in any other territory, without the sincere co-operation of the State and local Building Trades Council, the local business agents and the Local Unions.

With this co-operation assured us, we respectfully submit for your consideration, the following plan which we believe will result in the desired end: namely, a united and effective local Building Trades Council, and strong and effective Local Unions of each bona fide International Building Trades organizations:

1. That each International organization affiliated with the Building Trades Department shall compel its Local Unions or union to immediately affiliate with the local Building Trades Council.

2. That the local Building Trades Council shall compel any and all affiliated independent Local Unions to immediately affiliate with their respective International organizations.

3. That all trade movements be deferred for at least six months or one year, and no trade movement shall be undertaken by any affiliated unions in

the future without sanction of their respective International organizations, and the State and local Building Trades Councils.

4. Each affiliated International organization shall send an organizer to Los Angeles to stay at least three months and work under the instructions and report to the president of the Building Trades Department or his representative; said organizers shall meet at the Labor Temple, Los Angeles on Tuesday, April 1, at 9 a. m.

5. The President of the Building Trades Department shall come to Los Angeles and shall have sole supervision over all organizers; he shall call meetings of said organizers as often as is necessary in his judgment. There shall be one general meeting held each week when each organizer shall report, in detail, all work done by him, all meetings attended, and the results attained therefrom. Said detailed reports must be sent to the office of the Building Trades Department at Washington, D. C. The General Secretary shall mail copy of said weekly reports to each affiliated international organization and to the State Building Trades Council of California. In the event of the inability of the President of the Building Trades Department to come to Los Angeles on April 1, he shall send a representative vested with power to act for him, said representative to stay at least three months.

6. The President of the Building Trades Department, or his representative, shall assign the organizers to attend the meetings of the Local Building Trades Unions each week and change them weekly so that different organizers shall address the meetings each week. Your committee is of the opinion that it would be unwise to lay down any set plan for the organizers to follow in their work of organizing, and deem it of moment that this be left in the hands of the President of the Department or his representative, who can thereby act in accordance with the conditions as they may change from time to time. We believe this will bring about the best results; we also believe that the organizing work should be done with the least possible amount of publicity, excepting that the number of members initiated by each Local Union should be published in the newspapers after each meeting.

Respectfully submitted,  
FRANK DUFFY,  
F. J. McNULTY,  
M. O'SULLIVAN,  
J. F. CLARK,  
W. J. MCSORLEY,  
Committee.

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The foregoing report was amended by providing that the conditions imposed in the third section shall not apply to local organizations that have prior to the assembling of the present conference prepared demands for presentation of their employers, which new demands have received the sanction of the International Union under which it is chartered and the Building Trades Council.

(Endorsed by conference February 21, 1913.)

Let me say that I have assigned Organizer Loos to Los Angeles for the purpose of following out the instructions of the Conference, and it is too early to predict just what the results will be. I feel, however, that nothing but good can come of the movement.

For some time past, disputes have arisen between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the machinists over the erection of machinery. I took this matter up with President Johnston of the machinists with the idea that an adjustment or an understanding could be reached. Committees were appointed representing the Brotherhood and the machinists who met at this office for several days, but I am sorry to state that nothing came of their deliberations, and I wish here to express the belief that there is a demarcation line that could be drawn by the two organizations which would in my opinion eliminate the friction that now exists.

Owing to the fact that Vice-President Quinn was engaged in local matters in his home State, he did not wish to assume his office on the 1st of February, and I gave my consent to the delay until the 1st of April.

He, however, is now at Headquarters and prepared to take charge of his duties as prescribed in the constitution.

Thanking you, the officers of the organization, and the membership-at-large, for their support during the last two months, I beg to remain,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

JAMES KIRBY, General President.

## Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1913, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the February and April sessions, the following matters were acted upon by correspondence:

Indianapolis, Ind.—Request from the D. C. for a donation of \$776.15 to cover attorneys' expenses in the case of Wm. H. Quigley, indicted for perjury in connection with the dynamite case. The Board appropriates \$776.15.

Cincinnati, O.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation of one thousand dollars to assist in the fight for control over metal trim work being done in that city. The Board denies request for an appropriation, but decides to render financial assistance in support of the men actually out of employment as a result of this fight.

Quincy, Ill.—Request from L. U. No. 1366 for an appropriation to cover the difference between the money they have spent for strike benefits and the expense to which they have been put in shipping the numerous strike-breakers out of the city. The Board appropriates \$300.00.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 7, 1913.

The second quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date by Chairman Kirby. Under the new law, Section 42, the G. E. B. consists of the G. P., G. S., G. T., First G. V. P. and one member from each division of the United States and Canada.

Members present: Kirby, Duffy, Neale, Martel, Blackmore, Ogletree, Guerin, Cole.

Communications were received from the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America relative to amalgamation of that organization with the U. B., also from the A. F. of L. on the same matter, asking that a conference be held in the near future so that a clear understanding can be reached as to amalgamation. It was decided that the matter be referred to the G. P., he to report results to the Board at the next meeting.

A telegram was received from representatives of the International Association of Machinists asking that a conference be held in St. Louis on Thursday, April 10, 1913. President Kirby is authorized to represent the U. B. on date mentioned.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Request from L. U. 203 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of three cents per hour laid over awaiting the report of an organizer who was sent to Poughkeepsie to investigate conditions.

Halifax, Can.—Communication from L. U. 83 relative to a strike instituted in that city on April 1, in support of a movement for a minimum wage of forty cents per hour received. Action deferred until further information is received.

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Ottawa, Ill.—Request from L. U. 661 for sanction of a movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour and a new agreement. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later in accordance with the General Constitution as reports are received at the G. O. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer as soon as possible.

Newport, R. I.—Communication from the D. C. relative to a strike inaugurated in that city on April 1 in support of their movement for better conditions received as information and filed.

Muscataine, Ia.—Communication from L. U. 1069 relative to a strike in that city on April 1, in support of a movement for an increase in wages, received as information and filed.

Illinois Valley, Ill.—Request from the D. C. for sanction of a trade movement for a uniform wage rate in the district and better working conditions. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer into this district to fully investigate conditions and report to the General Office as soon as possible.

North Tonawanda, N. Y.—Request of L. U. No. 369 for sanction of trade movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour, endorsed by the Niagara County D. C. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the General Office.

Niagara Falls, Can.—Request of L. U. 713 for sanction of a movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour, endorsed by Niagara Co. D. C. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Champaign and Urbana, Ill.—Request from L. U. 44 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Lafayette, Ind.—Request of L. U. 245 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Danville, Ill.—Requests from L. U. 269 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of ten cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Keokuk, Ia.—Request of L. U. 523 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of ten cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Pacific Grove, Cal.—Request from L. U. 806 for sanction of a movement for an increase in wages of fifty cents per day. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Carbondale, Pa.—Request of L. U. 813 for sanction of a movement for an increase in wages of twenty-eight cents per day. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered

later as reports are received at the G. O. The trade rules are referred to the First G. V. P.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—Requests of L. U. 1062 for sanction of a movement for an increase in wages of fifty cents per day. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

South Haven, Mich.—Request from L. U. 1080 for sanction of a trade movement for a minimum wage of forty cents per hour and a shorter work day. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Newton, N. J.—Request from L. U. 1124 for endorsement of a movement for an increase in wages and shorter hours. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Alpena, Mich.—Request of L. U. 1132 for endorsement of a trade demand for an increase in wages of five cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Mason City, Ia.—Request from L. U. 1313 for endorsement of a movement for a five-cent increase in wages per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Hobart, Ind.—Request of L. U. 1899 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour. Official sanction granted.

April 8.

All members present except Quinn and Post, Brother Quinn being delayed on account of flood conditions and Brother Post being detained in Wilkes-Barre on account of a trade movement pending in that district.

Boston, Mass.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Boston, Mass.—Request of L. U. 1393 (Wharf and Bridge Carpenters), endorsed by the D. C., for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of fifty cents per day. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Dayton, O.—Request from the D. C. for financial assistance for our members who were affected by the flood and fire in that city. The Board appropriates five thousand dollars for the temporary relief of our members, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Lawrence, Mass.—Request of the D. C. for endorsement of a trade movement for a minimum wage of fifty cents per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Newton, Mass.—Request from the D. C. for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages from fifty to fifty-five cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.



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Northern, Mass.—Request from the D. C. for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages from \$3.28 to \$3.50 per day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

North Shore, Mass.—Request from the D. C. for endorsement of a movement for an increase in wages from \$3.82 to \$4.00 per day for outside men and increase of four cents per hour for mill men. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Portland, Ore.—Request from the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages of fifty cents per day. Sanction denied on account of the demand not having received the necessary two-thirds vote, also on account of the unorganized conditions in Portland.

Tri-City, Ill.—Request from the D. C. for sanction of a trade movement for a new agreement and increase in wages of five cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Muskegon, Mich.—Request of L. U. 100 for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of seven and one-half cents per hour, laid over from the February meeting to get the endorsement of the D. C. The D. C. having approved of the movement, the Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Request of L. U. 115 for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of fifty cents per day. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Bay City, Mich.—Request of L. U. 116 for sanction of a movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour and Saturday half holiday. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Request of L. U. 133 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages from forty to fifty cents per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Youngstown, O.—Request of L. U. 171 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Geneva, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 187 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of seven and one-half cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Request of L. U. 225 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour and the eight-hour day. Official sanction granted; financial

aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Vincennes, Ind.—Request of L. U. 274 for sanction of a movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour and reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer to Vincennes before May 1.

Boone, Ia.—Request of L. U. 315 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour and an appropriation of \$200.00 for organizing purposes. Official sanction granted and the request for an appropriation denied.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Request of L. U. 335, endorsed by the D. C., for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Reading, Pa.—Request of L. U. 492 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour and reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Saranac Lake, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 600 for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, the eight-hour day and closed shop. Sanction denied, as the members of the Local Union did not cast a two-thirds vote in favor of the demand, in accordance with Section 143 of the General Constitution.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Request of L. U. 657 for sanction of a movement to establish the seven-hour day from November 1 to March 1. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Quebec, Can.—Request from L. U. 730 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Board Member Martel submitted a report on conditions in that city and the Board decided to appropriate the sum of \$150.00, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Jonquieres, Que., Can.—Request of L. U. 1338 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. On the report of Board Member Martel the Board appropriates \$100.00, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Mt. Carmel, Pa.—Request of L. U. 711 for sanction of a trade movement for a ten per cent. increase in wages. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Dixon, Ill.—Request of L. U. 790 for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Putnam, Conn.—Request of L. U. 818 for sanction of a trade movement for a minimum

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wage of \$3.00 per day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Beloit, Wis.—Request of L. U. 926 for endorsement of a trade movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour and the establishment of the union shop. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Springfield, Mo.—Request of L. U. 978 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages from thirty-seven and one-half to forty-five cents per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Alliance, Ohio—Request of L. U. 1023 for endorsement of a trade movement for a minimum wage of forty cents per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

LaCrosse, Wis.—Request of L. U. 1143 for sanction of a movement for an increase in wages from \$3.00 to \$3.20 per day. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

New Waterford, Can.—Request of L. U. 1204 for sanction of a movement to establish a minimum wage of \$3.00 per day, an increase of fifty cents over the present rate. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Woodland, Cal.—Request of L. U. 1381 for official sanction in support of a movement to establish the eight-hour day. Sanction granted; financial aid cannot be considered on account of the L. U. not being organized one year, as per section 137 of the General Constitution.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1513 for sanction of a movement to join with other trades in establishing the eight-hour day. The Board grants the official sanction desired, providing the movement in the General Electric Company's plant is made general by the other trades.

Sydney, N. S., Can.—Request of L. U. 1588 for endorsement of a trade movement for an increase in wages of thirty cents per day for outside carpenters and reduction in working hours for millmen from ten to nine per day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Plymouth, Mass.—Request from L. U. 1591 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages from \$3.50 to \$3.80 per day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

San Luis Obispo, Cal.—Request of L. U. 1632 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Boston, Mass.—Request of L. U. 1671 for official sanction of a trade movement for an

increase in wages from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—Request of L. U. 1820 for sanction of a trade movement to establish a minimum wage of forty cents per hour for millmen and nine-hour day, endorsed by the Toronto D. C. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

A telegram was received from Brother Post stating that the contractors in the Wyoming Valley district, with the exception of Pittston, had signed up, and that he expected to be present at the Board meeting on Thursday, the 10th.

April 9, 1913.

All members present except Post, Neale and Potts, Brother Post being detained in his home district on account of a trade movement, and Brothers Neale and Potts having gone to Dayton, Ohio, to investigate flood conditions in that city.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Request of L. U. 335 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Muncie, Ind.—Request of L. U. 592 for an appropriation for organizing purposes, laid over from the January meeting of the Board. The request is denied, the question of organizing work referred to the G. P.

St. John, N. B., Can.—Request of L. U. 919 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board denies the request and refers the matter of organizing to the G. P.

Saskatoon, Sask., Can.—Request of L. U. 1390 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied, the question of organizing work referred to the G. P.

Cabo Rojo, P. R.—Request of L. U. 1455 for a donation to assist them in their present difficulties. The request is denied, as the Board has no authority to make such donations.

Martins Ferry, Ohio—Request of L. U. 1729 for donation to assist members on strike. The request is denied, as the Local Union has not been organized the length of time required by section 137 of the General Constitution.

Regina, Sask., Can.—Request of L. U. 1867 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of \$200.00, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Pt. Colborne, Ont., Can.—Request of L. U. 1168 for donation to cover amount raised by the L. U. to pay funeral expenses of a member who was not entitled to funeral donation at time of death. The request is denied, as the Board has no authority to comply with same.

Dayton, Ohio—Communication from the D. C. in regard to an appropriation made by the G. E. B. for strike benefits and the expenditure of same laid over until next meeting.

Baltimore, Md.—Request from the D. C. that

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the funds of the U. B. on deposit in the First National Bank of Baltimore be withdrawn on account of the refusal of said bank to recognize Union Labor on repair work done on their building. The request is granted.

Hudson Co., N. J.—Communication from the D. C. relative to contract awarded to a non-union concern in Jersey City for the furnishing of the mill work on a hospital to be erected in Troy, N. Y. The Board grants the request made by the D. C., to the effect that the members working on said job be asked to give all assistance possible to the Hudson County D. C. by not handling the material in question.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, requesting that some action be taken towards providing for compulsory affiliation of Local Unions of this U. B. with local Building Trades Councils. Laid over until next meeting.

A communication was received from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, enclosing copy of an appeal for aid in defense of Clarence S. Darrow and requesting that said appeal be forwarded to our Local Unions and published in the official journal. The appeal is endorsed and ordered published in *The Carpenter*.

Pittsburg, Kan.—Request of L. U. 561 for ruling as to correct method of filling out a new due book when the old one is entirely used up. The G. P. ruled as follows on this point: "When a member's due book is filled, the new one should be made out the same as the old one, and marked "renewed," and the new book should be signed by the president and financial secretary of the local issuing same. This is for the purpose of perpetuating his membership." The Board concurs in the ruling made by the G. P. and rules that the word "renewed" must be written on the inside cover, first page of the due book.

The Board rules that the first assessment of twenty-five cents per quarter on all members in good standing, provided for in Section 74 of the General Constitution in effect March 1, 1913, becomes due and payable on June 30, 1913, and every quarter thereafter.

Westerly, R. I.—Request of L. U. 217 for sanction of a trade movement for minimum wage of forty-five cents per hour and the forty-four-hour week, effective June 15. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Montclair and the Oranges, N. J.—Request of the D. C. for sanction of a trade movement to establish a minimum wage of fifty cents per hour, an increase of two and one-half cents over the present rate. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Quincy, Ill.—Report from L. U. 1366 relative

to the strike of the mill men in that city. The report shows eighty-two men answering roll call daily and the Board appropriates the sum of \$328.00 for their relief.

New Bedford, Mass.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$150.00, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Taunton, Mass.—Request of L. U. 1487 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied, the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Newark, N. J.—Communication from the D. C. suggesting that members of 'suspended Local Union No. 1787 be allowed to join our organization on an initiation fee of \$10.00. The G. S. is instructed to correspond with the D. C. and procure information as to whether it is the intention to admit these men just the same as new members, or to reinstate them and place them in full benefits at once.

Chelsea, Mass.—Appeal of L. U. 443 from the decision of former General President Huber on ruling on section 109, 1911 Constitution. The Board sustains the appeal and L. U. No. 9 is hereby instructed to pay over to the members in question, through L. U. 443, the \$5.00 each that was charged in excess of the difference of initiation fees between L. U. 443 and L. U. 9.

White Plains, N. Y.—The G. P. submitted to the Board the papers in reference to the Westchester County's Carpenters' District Council, with a report from Board Member Guerlin on same. The G. E. B. does not recognize the Westchester County D. C., as there are several Carpenters' District Councils within that county, and the only organizations that can be recognized are Local Unions, District Councils and State Councils.

Albany, N. Y.—Communication from L. U. 117 relative to the Peter Keeler Building Co., requesting that Resolution No. 59, page 803 of the Washington Convention, be enforced against this firm. The Board decides that wherever it is called to the attention of the G. P. that members of the U. B. are working for the above firm, the G. P. is directed to order our men taken off such work.

Brother W. E. Brown, representing the Carpenters' District Council, of Cincinnati, O., appeared before the Board relative to the unfair attitude of the Thompson-Sterritt Co. toward our members in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O.—The G. P. submitted to the Board a communication from the D. C., asking for information as to why the R. Mitchell Co. is not allowed to bid in Chicago, New York, St. Louis and Pittsburgh. The matter is referred to the 1st G. V. P. for investigation.

Seattle, Wash.—Communication from the D. C. requesting permission to admit members of the Shipwrights and Caulkers' Union under the same terms and conditions as members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters were admitted. The Board grants to the Seattle



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D. C. permission to admit members of the Shipwrights and Caulkers and place them in good standing on the same basis as the A. S. men were admitted.

Kingsville, Tex.—Request of L. U. 1666 for financial aid to assist in the erection of a labor temple. The G. S. is instructed to inform the L. U. that the request is denied.

Boone, Iowa—Request of L. U. 315 for an appropriation of \$200.00 for organizing purposes and to assist in trade movement. The request is denied, the matter of organizing work referred to the G. P.

Tacoma, Wash.—Request of L. U. 470 for an appropriation of \$500.00 for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$200.00 to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Victoria, Can.—Request of L. U. 1848 for an appropriation of \$250.00 for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$150.00 to be expended under direction of the G. P.

Detroit, Mich.—Request of the Wayne County D. C. for an appropriation of \$10,000.00 for organizing purposes. The Board donates \$500.00, the same to be expended under supervision of the G. P.

April 10, 1913.

All members present.

A telegram was received from the Boston District Council stating that U. B. men were out on Norcross-work against the A. S. and requesting that the matter be taken up with our organization in Worcester and Montreal. Received as information and filed.

Hamilton, Ohio—Telegram from Business Agent Wilkins stating that local conditions were becoming very serious and requesting the services of a representative at once, was received as information.

Quincy, Mass.—Request of South Shore D. C. that L. U. No. 762 be compelled to reaffiliate with that body as per the decision of the G. E. B. July 18, 1912. As L. U. 762 has not as yet complied with the orders of the G. E. B. as per decision rendered under date of July 18, 1912, the G. E. B. orders said L. U. to re-affiliate with the South Shore D. C. on or before May 1, 1913. Failure to comply with same, the charter of L. U. 762 is herewith ordered revoked by the G. P.

Chicago, Ill.—Communication from the D. C. relative to a proposed demand for an increase in wages for the men employed in the manufacture of bar and office fixtures received as information and filed.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—The G. P. submitted to the Board the papers in connection with the Hubble Door Co. case, along with the recommendations of the deputy who made an investigation of said case. The Board concurs in the recommendations, which are as follows:

"Investigation Made by T. M. Guerin of the Hubble Door Co. Case.

"1st. I find that the letter to the Hubble Door Co., by Brady & McLaughlin, dated November 21, 1911, which states that the

Hubble people were strongly union, is a misstatement of facts, as this letter was issued on November 21, 1911, and the New Rochelle, D. C., went out of business on October 20, there being no quorum in that body, they not being able to hold a meeting for one month.

"I also find that when the letter was issued November 21, 1911, one Louis Bender was working for the Hubble people and did not become a member of the U. B. until December 7, 1911.

"2nd. I recommend that the action of the past General Executive Board in the Hubble case be reconsidered and their action reversed on account of the letter sent to the general office by Local Union No. 718 on this matter.

"3rd. I recommend that the general office issue a letter to the New York D. C. and elsewhere, where need be, repudiating the Brady-McLaughlin letter to the Hubble Door Co. on the grounds that they had no authority to issue such letter or use the seal of the D. C., as District Council automatically went out of business, failing to meet from October 20, 1911, to November 21, 1911, or since, and that when letter to the Hubble people was issued Louis Bender was working in the Hubble shop with several others who were not members of the U. B.

"T. M. GUERIN."

The papers in the New Rochelle, N. Y., controversy were submitted to the Board, along with the recommendations of the deputy sent to New Rochelle in compliance with the decision of the Washington convention. The Board decided to concur in the recommendations as submitted to the G. P., which are as follows:

"NEW ROCHELLE DISTRICT COUNCIL MATTER.

"February 8, 1913.

"First—I find that no attempt had ever been made to form a D. C. in accordance with our laws.

"Second—That only a temporary conference was formed by Charles Bauscher, Board member, and that the books of the old D. C. were never turned over to them.

"Third—I find they did not want a D. C. in New Rochelle and that the rules laid down by me, neither local would conform to.

"Fourth—As per instructions of the Washington convention to form a D. C., I have failed to do so, neither Local Union being willing to conform to the rules that were fair and just.

"Fifth—I recommend an audit of the books of both Local Unions and the D. C., and the General President ordered such audit.

"Sixth—I find that Frank Brady, Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 42, would not turn over the books of the Financial Secretary in court. He said they were left in the desk and he could not find them.

"Seventh—From information and the min-

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utes of Local Union No. 42, I find they have been violating the constitution and laws of the U. B. for some time, paying, or rather crediting up members as paying dues when the same was not the case. By resolution in 1909 the local gave the Financial Secretary this power.

"I also find that the Local Union had given money from their treasury for political purposes and are paying one member a pension of \$1.50 per week. They also have been loaning members money in thirty and fifty-dollar amounts, and doing business in a very poor manner.

"Eighth—I find that the F. S. of Local Union 718 was in arrears February 28, 1913, but paid up when I called his attention to it. I found that if a member of No. 718 owed dues for December and should pay a month's dues in February, that payment was credited up on the ledger as being paid in December.

"Ninth—I could get no trace of the old books of the D. C.

"Tenth—I recommend to the G. P. the issuing of a new charter and the revocation of the charter of Local Unions No. 42 and 718, which was done. The new Local Union, charter No. 350, will be instituted April 16, 1913.

"T. M. GUERIN."

Nashville, Tenn.—The G. P. submitted to the Board papers relative to an appropriation of \$100.00 made by the Board in February for organizing purposes. The reports of the organizer were read and the action of the G. P. approved.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Request from L. U. 110 for financial assistance in their struggle for better conditions. The report of Organizer Michler on conditions in that city was considered and the Board appropriates \$150.00, this amount to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

The G. P. submitted a report from Organizer Gray relative to the strike of the men employed by the mining companies in Ely, Nevada and vicinity, and same was received as information and filed.

Birmingham, Ala.—Request of the D. C. for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of seven and one-half cents per hour, again submitted to the Board, sanction having been denied at the February meeting on account of the apparent lack of interest in the movement. On the report of Board Member Ogletree, the Board decides to grant the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be taken up later as reports are made to the G. O.

Green Bay, Wis.—The report of Organizer Meiler relative to the proposed trade movement of L. U. 1146 was received as information and filed.

Cleveland, Ohio—The G. P. submitted a communication from L. U. 1750 stating that whether they got the consent of the District Council or not they proposed to sign an agree-

ment with their employers which would be satisfactory to them. When this Local Union was readmitted to the U. B. after their suspension, they promised in writing to abide by the laws of the organization and obey the orders given by the D. C. and the general office. The G. E. B. therefore rules that L. U. 1750 must obey the orders and instructions of the D. C.

Norwich, Conn.—Request of L. U. 137 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour. Official sanctioned; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Waterbury, Conn.—Appeal of L. U. 260 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of John Oliver. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Cleveland, O.—Appeal of L. U. 1750 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing the claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Sol Wolsky. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Newton, Mass.—Appeal of L. U. 1600 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation on the death of Wm. S. Van Wart. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

San Francisco, Cal.—Appeal of Mrs. Rachel A. Perry from the decision of the General Treasurer in refusing to make check for funeral donation on the death of John L. Harned, late a member of L. U. No. 22, of San Francisco, payable to the sister of the deceased (Mrs. Perry) instead of the wife. The appeal is dismissed and the decision of the G. T. sustained, as the wife of a member is the legal heir and beneficiary of a member.

General President Kirby left for St. Louis to attend conference with Machinists and others, as per previous arrangement.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Vernon Fletcher presented credentials from the D. C. and appeared before the Board in regard to a trade agreement made with Geo. W. Smith & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., said agreement calling for a forty-eight-hour week and a minimum wage of thirty-six cents per hour, which it is claimed New York refuses to recognize. Matter laid over awaiting information from New York D. C. and the G. S. instructed to wire for such information.

A detailed report from Board Member Potts relative to the flood situation in Ohio, particularly in Dayton and Hamilton, was received as information and filed.

Hamilton, Ohio—Communication from L. U. 637 relative to the damage wrought by the flood and the extent to which our members there suffered. The Board appropriates \$1,000.00 for the relief of these members, same

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to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Middletown, Ohio.—Communication from L. U. 1477 relative to flood sufferers received and referred to the G. P.

London, Ont., Can.—Communication from L. U. 1946 containing information relative to trade movement received. Referred to the G. S. to have schedule of inquiries submitted, as per the General Constitution.

Hampton, Va.—Appeal of L. U. 887 from the decision of the G. P., rendered February 18, 1913, in the case of L. U. 887 vs. L. U. 331 of Norfolk. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

April 11, 1913.

All members present except Kirby, who is in St. Louis attending a conference with the machinists.

Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, representative of L. U. 117, appeared before the Board relative to stand taken by said union against lumpers and piece workers in laying floors.

Chicago, Ill.—Appeal of L. U. 504 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing the claim for funeral donation on the death of Wm. Leibovitz. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Arctic, R. I.—Request of L. U. 1831 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of twenty-eight cents per day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Salem, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 1282 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of six cents per hour and reduction in hours from nine to eight per day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Erie, Pa.—Request of L. U. 284 for sanction of a trade movement to establish the eight-hour day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Birmingham, Ala.—Report from the D. C. relative to lockout in that city received as information and filed.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Communication from L. U. 203 reporting 100 men on strike in support of movement for better conditions was laid over awaiting the report of the organizer sent to that city.

Macon, Ga.—Partial accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes received, but as same is not satisfactory to the Board the G. S. is instructed to notify said D. C. that a full and detailed accounting must be immediately made as to how this appropriation was expended. This appropriation was made two years ago and that Board believes a final accounting should have been made long ago.

The unaccounted for balance to be returned to the G. O.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Complete accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes received and filed.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Complete accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board in July, 1912, for organizing purposes received and filed.

Montgomery Co., Pa.—Complete accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the G. E. B. for organizing purposes in January, 1912, received and filed.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.—Accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes received. The G. S. is instructed to notify said D. C. that the accounting is not satisfactory and that the unaccounted for balance must be returned to the G. O.

Norwich, Conn.—A telegram was received from L. U. 137 stating that a compromise to all parties concerned had been reached with the employers. Received as information and filed.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The matter of the trade agreement with Geo. W. Smith & Co., of Philadelphia, was again taken up, having been laid over from the previous day's session awaiting information from New York. As the agreement entered into with the Smith Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., is identical with the agreements entered into with similar firms in New York City, the G. E. B. rules that work done under said agreement must not be discriminated against by our members in the New York District.

The Board took up at this time that part of the report of the delegates to the Rochester Convention of the American Federation of Labor pertaining to the matter of the protection of our jurisdictional interests in connection with the independent union of millwrights in Buffalo, N. Y., referred to the incoming officers by the old Board. The Board refers the matter to the G. P.

The Board rules that the following sums shall be allowed to each member of the following convention committees, this to cover all wages and expenses. No overtime or other charges will be allowed:

Committee on Finance .....	\$106.00 each
Committee on Appeals and Grievances .....	75.00 each
Committee on Constitutions .....	75.00 each
Committee on Resolutions .....	25.00 each
Committee on Organization .....	10.00 each
Committee on G. P.'s Report ....	10.00 each
Committee on G. S.'s Report ....	10.00 each
Committee on G. T.'s Report ....	10.00 each
Committee on G. E. B. and Trustee's Report .....	10.00 each
Committee on Union Label .....	10.00 each
Committee on Apprenticeship ....	10.00 each
Committee on Rules .....	5.00 each



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Committee on Ritual ..... 5.00 each  
 Tellers at Convention ..... 5.00 each  
 All other committees not herein specified  
 shall receive \$5.00 each.

Communications from Brothers S. P. Meadows, W. E. Jolley, Henry W. Blumenberg, W. F. Brown and D. F. Featherston, members of the Constitution Committee at the Washington, D. C. Convention relative to overcharge for work done on said committee. The Board rules that in view of the fact said brothers have had a liberal allowance for overtime on said committee, the former decision of the G. E. B., rendered January 28, 1913, is reaffirmed and the G. S. instructed to notify these brothers to return the excess charges to this office.

Communications from Brothers C. C. Mowel and E. W. Van Duyn, members of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances at the Washington, D. C. convention relative to overcharge for work done on said committee. The Board rules that in view of the fact said brothers have had a liberal allowance for overtime on said committee, the former decision of the G. E. B., rendered January 28, 1913, is reaffirmed and the G. S. instructed to notify these brothers to return the excess charges to this office.

Communications from Brothers Wm. L. Hutcheson, D. J. Ryan, J. R. Pickle, members of the Committee on Finance at the Washington, D. C. convention relative to overcharge for work done on said committee. The Board rules that in view of the fact said brothers have had a liberal allowance on said committee, the former decision of the G. E. B., rendered January 28, 1913, is reaffirmed and the G. S. instructed to notify these brothers to return the excess charges to this office.

April 12, 1913.

All members present.

The G. P. submitted to the Board a communication from Secretary Atkinson of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters having reference to the holding of a conference for the purpose of bringing about consolidation. Communications addressed by the G. S. to the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department asking that central bodies and local building trades councils be notified to unseat the A. S. were also placed before the Board. The G. P. is authorized to appoint a committee to meet the representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters for the purpose of formulating plans of consolidation.

The question of the Amalgamated Carpenters in the various districts throughout our jurisdiction came before the Board in various forms and received due and careful consideration. The G. E. B. is anxious to do everything in their power to eliminate every dual organization to the United Brotherhood, but they find at the present time that the membership throughout the country have not taken

advantage of the opportunities available to entrench themselves in such manner that they will be able to take aggressive action.

It is the opinion of the Board that every Local Union and District Council should at once affiliate with the local Building Trades Councils and the Central Labor Unions, to the end that the General Officers, when asking the support of the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department, will not be confronted by the statements that our own Local Unions and District Councils are not complying with the laws that they are asking others to enforce for them, and if we hope to be successful and bring to our support the united labor movement, we cannot do otherwise than bear our share of the burden.

Boston, Mass.—Appeal of the D. C. for an appropriation of five thousand dollars to assist in the present controversy with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. Consideration of the request postponed until such time as the Boston D. C. makes application for affiliation with the local council of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. in that city.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Communications from L. U. 273 relative to attitude of A. S. towards our organization received. The Board decides to render all assistance possible in controversies with the A. S. when the Local Union or District Council in question is affiliated, or has made application for affiliation with local councils of the Building Trades Department and central bodies of the A. F. of L.

Request of Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters for financial assistance in movement against the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. The Board decides that financial aid will be granted to our Local Unions in the dispute referred to, provided said Local Unions and District Councils are affiliated with the local Building Trades Councils and central bodies where such disputes arise.

Vancouver, B. C., Can.—Application of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages, also a request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$500.00, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P. Action on the trade movement deferred.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Consideration of the request of the D. C. on the Board to take action against the Thompson-Sterritt Company deferred until such time as the Cincinnati D. C. makes application for affiliation with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. in that city.

April 14, 1913.

All members present except Neale and Potts, who are in Dayton, Ohio.

Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.—Request of L. U. 1061 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in

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wages and reduction in hours from nine to eight per day. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Brothers S. P. Meadows and W. O. Sullivan, representing the Indianapolis D. C., appeared before the Board relative to trade movement for outside and inside men, which was laid over from last meeting as negotiations were under way at that time for holding conferences so as to reach an agreement with the employers. A partial agreement was reached between the contractors and the outside men, but no agreement with the mill men and manufacturers of trim. Matter laid over awaiting further information.

Oshkosh, Wis.—Request of L. U. 252 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of five cents per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Beaver Valley, Pa.—Request of the D. C. for appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$100.00, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

Birmingham, Ala.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes, also request for the appointment of an organizer. The request for an appropriation is denied, and the matter of appointing an organizer referred to the G. P.

Scranton, Pa.—Report of Board Member Post on trade movement, referred to him by the G. P. for investigation as per action of the Board February 4, 1913, received and filed. Brother Post reports the movement has been adjusted with a five-cent increase in wages.

A communication was received from the John W. Ferguson Co., of Paterson, N. J., asking that a national agreement be entered into, which would protect the firm against any stoppage of its work until the dispute or controversy had been carefully investigated and efforts made to adjust matters peaceably. The G. E. B. cannot enter into an agreement similar to that now in effect between this company and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union. The G. S. is instructed to notify the Ferguson Co. that if they comply with the trade rules of the locality in which they may be doing work and employ union men, this General Office will see to it that they get the protection desired.

New Castle, Pa.—Report of Board Member Post on conditions as he found them in New Castle received. The request for an organizer referred to the G. P.

Lower Anthracite, Pa.—Report of Board Member Post on conditions in the district received as information and filed.

Norristown, Pa.—Report of Board Member Post on trade movement of L. U. 897 received, showing that an agreement was entered into on March 28, 1913 for an advance in wages of five cents per hour.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The proposed trade

movement of the D. C. for an increase in wages of five cents per hour, laid over from the February meeting for investigation, was again taken up, Board Member Post having submitted a report as to his findings. The G. E. B. grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Report of Board Member Post on Resolution No. 61 of the Washington convention, having reference to the mill situation in Philadelphia, Pa., received as information and filed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Wm. Wagner from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wm. Wagner vs. the New York D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Hamilton, Ohio—A communication was received from L. U. 637 containing a request for an appropriation for the temporary relief of the flood sufferers and a donation for organizing purposes. That part of the communication referring to relief for members is filed, as the G. E. B. has already appropriated \$1,000.00 for that purpose. The request for an organizer is referred to the G. P.

Fall River, Mass.—Communication from the D. C. asking official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of forty-six cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Uniontown, Pa.—Request of L. U. 1010 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of twenty cents per day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

St. John, N. B., Can.—Request of L. U. 1413 for endorsement of a trade movement for a fifteen per cent. increase in wages for the woodworkers. Official sanction granted; financial aid cannot be considered, as the L. U. has not been organized the length of time required by the General Constitution.

Hartford, Conn.—A communication was received from L. U. 43, stating that the C. B. Maguire Co., of Providence, R. I., although recognized by our organization in Providence and in Boston, had refused to observe union conditions on their work in Hartford. The G. S. is instructed to notify the District Councils of Providence and Boston that it is their duty to enter into an agreement with this firm, whereby they will agree to observe union conditions in other places. Failing to get such an agreement, our members will not be allowed to work for this firm.

Montclair, N. J.—Appeal of L. U. 429 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wm. Russell, a member of No. 429 vs. the D. C., of Long Branch, N. J. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Portchester, N. Y.—Appeal of the Portches-

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ter D. C. from the decision of the former General President in the case of J. A. Strambert vs. the D. C. of Portchester. The decision of the former G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

West Hoboken, N. J.—Appeal of L. U. 299 from the decision of the former G. P. in the case of Henry Berthoff vs. L. U. 299. The decision of the former G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Camden, N. J. Request of L. U. 1532 that the case of Chas. Van Leer vs. L. U. 1532 be reopened. The request is denied and the Board rules that the decision of the G. E. B. rendered February 7, 1913, must be enforced forthwith. For failure to do so, action will be taken against the L. U.

McAlester, Okla.—A complaint was received from L. U. 986 to the effect that Wilburton Local No. 1276 had not complied with the decision of the Washington Convention in the appeal of G. M. Cagle et al. vs. L. U. 1276. The G. E. B. authorizes the G. P. to suspend L. U. 1276 unless the decision of the Washington Convention in this case is complied with not later than May 1, 1913.

April 15, 1913.

All members present except Neale and Potts, who are in Dayton, Ohio.

Baltimore, Md.—Request of the D. C. for sanction of a trade movement to establish the union shop. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Utica, N. Y.—Application of L. U. 125 for official sanction of a trade movement for minimum wage of 50 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Saranac Lake, N. Y.—Renewal of request for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, eight hours and the closed shop, sanction having previously been denied by the Board for the reason that a two-thirds vote of the members voting was not cast in accordance with Section 143 of the general constitution. Information received later shows that a second vote was taken in accordance with the general constitution, and the Board therefore grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Kenosha, Wis.—Brothers Hayward and Brown, representing L. U. 161, appeared before the Board relative to the appeal of Adolf Hinkforth et al. vs. L. U. 161 of Kenosha, Wis., and the decision rendered by the G. E. B. under date of February 7, 1913. On behalf of said L. U. 161, request was made that the case be reopened and reconsidered on the grounds that L. U. 161 acted within its rights when it fined the Milwaukee members for not

depositing their clearance cards in said union after having secured work. The request is denied, as no reason was shown why the case should be reopened.

Joliet, Ill.—Brother McCoy, representing L. U. 174, appeared before the Board relative to strike pay claimed to be due members of said L. U. since last strike. Previous action of the Board reconsidered and \$146.00 appropriated.

Nashville, Tenn.—Request of L. U. 41 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$100.00, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts of the G. O. for the first quarter of the year 1913 was taken up at this time.

April 16, 1913.

All members present.

New York, N. Y.—Communication from the D. C. relative to the Smith & Co. agreement of Philadelphia, previously acted upon by the Board, received as information and filed.

Boston, Mass.—Telegram from the D. C. relative to the controversy with the Amalgamated Society received as information.

Wyoming Valley, Pa.—Communication from the D. C. stating that the contractors belonging to the Builders' Association in Pittston had refused to sign the new trade rules and that fifteen members of the Pittston union were answering roll call daily. The Board appropriates \$60.00 for their relief, a detailed accounting to be made to the G. O.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 17, 1913.

All members present.

San Antonio, Tex.—Trade movement of L. U. 14 for increase in wages, upon which action was deferred at the February meeting in order to give the G. P. an opportunity to investigate, was again taken up. Official sanction granted; financial aid will be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Mobawk Valley, N. Y.—Request of the D. C. for financial assistance for the members of L. U. 1478 of Dolgeville, N. Y., now on strike. The request is denied, as the movement was not sanctioned by the G. E. B.

Canton, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 143 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board donates \$200.00, same to be spent under the direction of the G. P.

Kennebec Valley, Me.—Report from the D. C. in regard to strike in Waterville, Me., received as information and filed.

Quincy, Ill.—A report was received from L. U. 1366 stating that eighty-five men were still answering roll call in the millmen's strike. The Board appropriates \$340.00.

Chicago, Ill.—Request of the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages for the employed in the bar and fixture shops. Action



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deferred awaiting detailed information in conformity with present laws as specified in the General Constitution.

Lynn, Mass.—Request of Millmen's Local No. 1767, endorsed by the D. C. for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages. Sanction denied, as the G. E. B. will not countenance the system of grading wages.

Brantford, Ont., Can.—Request of L. U. 498 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Pond du Lac, Wis.—Request of L. U. 782 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of 7 cents per hour. Sanction of this movement was denied at the February meeting of the Board on account of the lack of interest as shown by the vote on the demands. Action reconsidered and official sanction granted, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Birmingham, Ala.—Communication from the D. C. reporting 120 men locked out since April 1 on account of movement for better conditions. The Board appropriates \$480.00 for their relief.

Newport, R. I.—Communication from the D. C. reporting 70 men on strike since April 1 in support of trade movement for increase in wages. The Board appropriates \$280.00.

Muscatine, Ia.—Report received from L. U. 1069 relative to strike in that city, stating that sixteen men are answering roll call daily. The Board appropriates \$64.00 for strike relief.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was again taken up and continued at this time.

April 18, 1913.

All members present except Potts, who went to Chicago on official business of the organization.

Berlin, Wis.—Request from a disabled member of L. U. 939, endorsed by the local, for endorsement of a circular letter appealing for financial assistance. The request is denied.

Manchester, N. H.—Request from the D. C. for endorsement of a trade movement for an increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$3.20 per day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. Request of L. U. 1555 (millmen) endorsed by the D. C., for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Shawinigan Falls, Can.—Request of L. U. 1775 for endorsement of a trade movement for an increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$2.70 per day and reduction in working hours from ten to nine. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the

next movement be for the eight-hour work day.

Whitesboro, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 337 for sanction of a trade movement for a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour. The Board decides that the movement must have the endorsement of the D. C. before the sanction desired will be granted.

Oswego, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 747 for financial assistance for members of that Local Union which was locked out with other trades by the Builders' Exchange. The Board appropriates \$376.00.

New York, N. Y.—Communications from the D. C. relative to the Smith & Co. agreement of Philadelphia were received as information and filed.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 19, 1913.

All members present except Ogletree, who is in Birmingham, Ala., on official business of the organization.

The entire morning was taken up with the examination and audit of the accounts.

April 21, 1913.

All members present except Ogletree, absent on official business.

Rochester, N. Y.—Application of the D. C. for official endorsement of a trade movement for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Request of the D. C. for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of 10 cents per hour. Action is deferred and the matter referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—Request of the D. C. for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Columbus, Ohio.—Application of L. U. 200 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, action having been deferred at the February meeting on account of lack of interest as shown by the vote cast. The report submitted by Board Member Potts, who was sent to Columbus to make an investigation, was favorable, and on the strength of a larger vote taken by the L. U. the Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Springfield, Ill.—Report of Board Member Potts on proposed demands of L. U. 18, inside and outside men, received as information.

April 22, 1913.

All members present except Ogletree, in Birmingham, Ala., on official business.

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Quincy, Ill.—Report from L. U. 1366 relative to progress of millmen's strike received. The Board appropriates \$320.00 for the additional relief of the men involved.

Richmond, Va.—Request of L. U. 388 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day. Action deferred until such time as the L. U. takes a vote on the demands in accordance with the law.

St. John, N. B., Can.—Request of L. U. 919 for sanction of a trade movement for the eight-hour day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

A communication from the Indiana State Bank of Indianapolis relative to depositing a portion of the funds of the U. B. in that institution was received and filed.

A communication from the Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy, N. Y., relative to the banking of funds was received and filed.

A communication from the National City Bank of Indianapolis on the same subject was received and filed.

It was decided that the \$25,000.00 on deposit with the National Bank of Baltimore, Md., be withdrawn and placed in the active account in the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis.

The report of Organizer Byrne on the strike situation in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was received as information.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of H. Fischer from the decision of the G. P. in the case of H. Fischer vs. L. U. 309 of New York City. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

First General Vice-President Quinn submitted his resignation to the General President, and as the Second General Vice-President becomes First General Vice-President in accordance with the law, the G. P. appoints A. A. Quinn as Second General Vice-President for the remainder of this term of office, said appointment to take effect May 1, 1913, on which date the resignation of Brother Quinn becomes effective. The G. E. B. concurs in the action of the G. P. in this appointment.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was completed, the report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office, and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office, July 14, 1913.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

## Expulsions

James Reynolds, of L. U. 1292, Huntington, L. I., N. Y., was expelled from that local for eloping with the wife of a brother unionist.

E. O. Atwood, of L. U. 635, Boise, Ida., was expelled from that local for embezzling the funds of the Boise Trades and Labor Council, while acting as secretary-treasurer of the latter body.

## Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Akron, O.	Klamath Falls, Ore
Altus, Okla.	Louisville, Ky.
Alva, Okla.	Manhattan, Kas.
Ashland, Ky.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Mowbridge, S. D.
Aurora, Ill.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.	New Bedford, Mass.
Battle Creek, Mich.	New Orleans, La.
Birmingham, Ala.	New York City.
Blackwell, Okla.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Boise, Idaho.	Norfolk, Va.
Central City, Ky.	North Yakima, Wash.
Clarksville, Tenn.	Omaha, Neb.
Cleveland, O.	Peoria, Ill.
Dayton, O.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Detroit, Mich.	San Antonio, Tex.
Dubuque, Ia.	San Francisco, Cal.
Evansville, Ind.	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Fort Meyers, Fla.	Sioux City, Ia.
Fresno, Cal.	South Omaha, Neb.
Greeley, Colo.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Tampa, Fla.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	The Dalles, Ore.
Hutchinson, Kas.	Tri-Cities—Davenport,
Kankakee, Ill.	Ia.; Rock Island
Kenosha, Wis.	and Moline, Ill.
Kewanee, Ill.	Wichita Falls, Tex.

## Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Caney, Kas.	Richmond, Va.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Utica, N. Y.
Erle, Pa.	Riviera, Tex.
Brenham, Tex.	Dunkirk, N. Y.
Petersburg, Ill.	Moncton, N. B., Can.
New Rochelle, N. Y.	Bonham, Tex.
Jackson, Miss.	Chatham, Ont., Can.
Falmouth, Mass.	Columbus, Ga.
Memphis, Tenn.	N. Battleford, Sask.,
Provo, Utah.	Can.
Caldwell, Tex.	Goreville, Ill.
Valdosta, Ga.	Mobile, Ala.
Liverpool, N. Y.	Cambridge, Md.
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	Oneida, N. Y.
Tomah, Wis.	Sarnia, Ont., Can.
Rusk, Tex.	Minneapolis, Minn.

Total, 31 Local Unions.

# Correspondence

## Conditions in Edmonton, Alberta

Editor The Carpenter:

Kindly give space in The Carpenter to trade conditions in this city as we are receiving inquiries daily on this matter from members all over the United States and Canada.

At present we have about 200 members out of employment and the outlook indicates that such condition will continue until at least mid-summer.

Western Canada is going through a period of "money stringency" at the present time, and, unless the situation becomes easier before the end of May, the labor market, so far as our craft is concerned, will be seriously overstocked through the entire building season.

This city is being extensively advertised in every corner of the United States and Europe, and already the wild inrush of penniless immigrants is causing grave concern to the trade unions, who are thereby threatened with a lowering of the standard of living.

Our local here is always continually confronted with infringement by traveling members and financial secretaries, of Section 102 of the General Constitution, and it is quite evident that many financial secretaries have either not realized, or are determined to ignore, the recent amendment to that important section.

I would therefore suggest that during the next four months a full page in The Carpenter be devoted to the printing of that section in heavy type.

It is bad enough that so many of our members should ignore this important part of the constitution, but it is becoming intolerable when in some instances local officers are more persistent in violating this section than they are in seeing that it is being complied with.

This chronic grievance is leading many good trade-unionists here to question the

advantage of an international organization, and, until the head office sees to it that Section 102 is more rigidly enforced, we cannot claim to give the members in general the measure of protection to which they are entitled, nor can we expect to command the respect of those outside the ranks of organized labor.

Fraternally yours,

DONALD MACLEOD, B. A.  
Edmonton District Council.

## Worthy of Consideration

Editor The Carpenter:

We all have our troubles—sometimes it seems as if I had my share. In the panic of '93 I surely had my share of it, for the years before that I was in Kansas, where they would start a building and build it a few stories high, when money matters would get so bad that the building would be left standing without a roof. Those were truly hard times. Then, the fall of '92 and spring of '93 I spent in Michigan, and '92 was the drought year in Michigan. Of all my years in drouthy Kansas, I never in my life saw anything like it. On the Fourth of July, 1893, I returned to Indianapolis. Every cent I had been able to scrape together I put in a bank to tide me over until something would get me on my feet; and, when the bank closed its doors, I was left without a dollar. We were then demanding thirty cents, and I held out for it, while the rest worked for what they could get, whether the secret advisory committee told them to or not; and by holding out and up for the union and the scale, I lived for a year without work—God alone only knows how.

Right in that very hard time, when I could not find anything to even keep my mind busy, much less earn a dollar, General Secretary McGuire offered a



# THE CARPENTER

prize for the best article to be published in our official paper. Without any thought of anything save to have something to occupy my mind, I wrote my first real article on the subject, and in it I told everything I knew about the carpenter trade, from the sharpening of a jackknife to the prospective architectural drawing of the house. Many months after that by accident I found I had won the prize, and ever since that day, from time to time, the General Secretary has requested me to write more articles, and, through those articles, I was requested by the Industrial Book Company to write my Steel Square Pocket Book. And as time rolled on, a union carpenter induced me to buy a lot and build a home on the other side of the levee from White river. Although there was nothing between me and the river but the levee, yet, after all my home was as high above the river as the river was ever known to be.

But as the river was never known before to be only about three-fourths of the height it got this time, and as the levee broke so I was almost in its direct path—well, I simply got wet. And when the police rowed right into my front door with a boat, you can rest assured I was ready to be taken.

That was once the police got me—and yes, the water did too. But, as I had a lot of my Steel Square Pocket Books on the top shelf of my very high bookcase, they were not damaged one bit.

As my whole life has been spent to better the condition of the carpenter, there was never a time in my life that I did not dig down to help those that were less fortunate than myself. If in return, there is a brother any where in the entire membership that has a dollar he can spare and not really miss it, if he will send it to me, I assure you, I will truly appreciate it.

This life from day to day is a great sacrifice, and I wish to say I have sacrificed a great deal and I fully expect to continue to do so. In this instance, to anyone that sends me a dollar I will send, as long as the books last, three copies of my steel square pocket book. The reg-

ular price of these is fifty cents each—he can sell two copies if he wishes, thus get his money back, and have his one book free for the trouble, besides doing me a great favor. I certainly need the money and must turn the books into ready cash as soon as possible. My misfortune makes it fortunate for the brother that wants to get a copy of my book at a greatly reduced price.

Just at the present writing, things do look a bit blue, yet, I still believe that 1913 will be a prosperous year, and that the majority of us carpenters will find ourselves far better off in the ending of the year than we were at the beginning.

Fraternally yours,

D. L. STODDARD.

Indianapolis.

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## An Appeal for Aid

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor:

Brothers—It was thought that when Clarence Darrow was acquitted by a jury in Los Angeles less than a year ago, that his persecutors would retire, but the merciless hyenas of the Otis type still yearned to convict a man whose only crime has been a defense of the labor movement, and these hyenas, without heart or soul, brought a second charge against Attorney Darrow in the hope that in some manner guilt might be fastened on a man whose defense of labor has earned him the deathless enmity of a Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

In the second trial, the jury disagreed. The third trial was set for March 31, and it is probable that Darrow will still be hounded by the frenzied fanatics who have decreed that he must wear the garb of a felon. The two trials at Los Angeles have left Clarence Darrow in financial distress, and it now behooves organized labor throughout this continent to come to the rescue of this persecuted attorney, who has never flinched or faltered in giving the best that was in him before the courts of this country to protect labor from the conspiracies of its enemies.

# THE CARPENTER

All local unions of organized labor and those in sympathy are earnestly urged to respond to this appeal for financial assistance, in order that Darrow may be equipped with such sinews of war as will defeat his enemies.

Signed: Charles H. Moyer, President W. F. of M.; John P. White, President U. M. W. of A.; Frank J. Hayes, Vice-President U. M. W. of A.; Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer W. F. of M.; Edwin Perry, Secretary-Treasurer U. M. W. of A.; A. G. Morgan, President District No. 22, Wyoming, U. M. W. of A.; James Morgan, Secretary-Treasurer District No. 22, Wyoming, U. M. W. of A.; John McLennan, President Colorado State Federation of Labor; John R. Lawson, International Executive Board Member U. M. W. of A.; John M. O'Neill, Editor Miners' Magazine; E. L. Doyle, Secretary-Treasurer District No. 15, Colorado, U. M. W. of A.; Adolph Germer, International Organizer, U. M. W. of A.

Send all donations to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

## Tribute to an Old Member

Editor The Carpenter:

The members of Local 431, Brazil, Ind., desire that notice be given through the columns of The Carpenter of the long and faithful work and service of our old brother in this local, John Goodin. In point of years he is the oldest member, now nearing his eighty-fourth year. He is an able mechanic, a fine workman, but now past the age to work.

Nearly fifty years ago, when the Union Railroad Company desired to make changes on its old Union Depot at Indianapolis their president, Mr. Peck, who also was president of the Vandalia, at that time came to Brazil and hired Mr. Goodin to serve in the capacity of boss carpenter in the work of reconstruction, preferring him to other city men.

He also served under Superintendent Jacob Rubush of Acton, Ind., and was always on the most harmonious terms with him. At that time he came in contact in his business with the following gentlemen, who have ever respected him and

the faithful manner in which he performed his duties: The president of the Union Railroad Co., Superintendent Jackson of the Union ticket office, D. A. Bolin, architect of the changes, and the officers of the Colonel Strait Lumber Co., Birket Planing Co., and the Hildebrand Hardware Co. At the same time he ever held the respect and esteem of the employees.

During the absence of Mr. Rubush for any reason, he had charge of the entire job, which shows the trust put in him. Should he have occasion in the future to have business with members of any local, we can say that we regard him as honest and reliable. Fraternally yours,

OSCAR WEST, R. S., L. U. 431.

Brazil, Ind.

## Firemen Win Under Erdman Act

Eastern railroad firemen are granted an increase of pay estimated at from ten to twelve per cent. by award of the Erdman act arbitration board in their case handed down this week. Other claims of the firemen are allowed, but the demand for two firemen on large locomotives is denied, except in case of necessity.

Another request for which the firemen fought; namely, the standardization of wages, based on the weight of locomotives on drives, was granted, although the award provides that all wages that were higher or conditions that were better than fixed in award shall not be interfered with. This provision affects a number of railroads. The firemen were also relieved of the duty of cleaning engines.

The award is considered in the nature of a compromise, as the firemen asked an increase estimated in the neighborhood of fifteen per cent. The total amount of wages paid the firemen, who number about 35,000, is \$29,000,000, so that the increase of from ten to twelve per cent. will cost the railroads from \$2,900,000 to \$3,480,000 annually. The award is effective May 3, this date having been fixed in accordance with the provisions of the Erdman act, under which the board was appointed.

# THE CARPENTER

Judge William L. Chambers, chairman of the board, and his associates, Albert Phillips, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, and W. W. Atterbury, third vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, all declared that the award had been unanimous, although it was admitted there had been several points on which they had been unable to agree until almost the last moment. The two firemen question is disposed of by providing for an "adjustment commission" to decide whether an extra fireman is necessary. This commission is empowered to act where a settlement cannot be made between the firemen's committee and officials of the railroad.

The firemen's demands ranged from \$2.55 a day on weights of passenger locomotives on drivers of less than 80,000 pounds to \$4 a day on weights 350,000 pounds or more. They were given in the award increase ranging from \$2.45 on weights less than 80,000 pounds to \$3.60 on all engines over 350,000 pounds and \$4 on Mallet engines regardless of weight. On freight service the awards were somewhat higher, firemen on locomotives of over 300,000 pounds on drivers getting an increase to \$4 a day.

Ten hours or less or 100 miles or less shall constitute a day's work in all classes of service, with certain exceptions, and the time for which a fireman shall be paid shall begin at the time he is required to report for duty and when the engine is delivered at the point designated.

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## Late Happenings in the World of Labor

The membership of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor for the first time in the history of that body reached and overlapped the 2,000,000 mark in the month of March. For that month the A. F. of L. received per capita tax from its affiliated organizations based upon an aggregate membership of 2,007,650. This is certainly a noteworthy event in the annals of the

organized American wage-earners.

The Sundry civil bill, passed by Congress in the closing hours of the Sixty-second Congress and vetoed by President Taft, was introduced in the House on April 14, and was passed by that body on April 22. The measure contains the labor exemption provisions as in the bill vetoed by the former President. It now goes to the Senate, where it will no doubt be passed.

Governor Sulzer on April 22 sent the name of John Mitchell to the New York Senate, asking his confirmation as commissioner of labor for that state.

The award made by the arbitration board in the dispute involving the employees of the Chicago surface street railway lines gives an increase of two cents an hour and reduces the hours. The agreement expires June 1, 1915, and back pay on the above award is to be computed from August 1, 1912. All runs are to be made as nearly as possible within ten hours, but there shall be no schedule run of less than nine hours. All motormen are to receive twenty-five cents additional each day for instructing students. The wage increase will net an additional annual expenditure of \$800,000 in wages. Judge Scanlan, representing the railroad employees, dissented from the findings of the board.

An eight-hour law was passed by the Texas legislature, covering labor on all public work—city, county, or state. A workmen's compensation law was passed, and while it is not considered to be efficient, yet the precedent has been established, forming a basis to develop sufficient sentiment to amend the law at its weak points. The fifty-four-hour week for women was bitterly fought by all interests, but the labor organizations of the state were successful in securing its enactment.

The strike of the trolley men in Buffalo, N. Y., resulted in a complete victory. The traction company has agreed to recognize the street carmen's union, and it has been further agreed that all employees are to be returned to the serv-

(Continued on Page 39.)



# News Notes from Local Unions

Raymond, Wash.—There are about twenty carpenters to every job in this place at the present, and we would therefore ask all traveling brothers to avoid this city. Many of the members of L. U. 1509 are idle.

\* \* \*

Medicine Hat, Alberta, Can.—We wish to warn all brothers to stay away from this place. Labor conditions are very unsettled here at present, and any one coming here would only injure himself and certainly not help L. U. 1061.

\* \* \*

Elgin, Ill.—All traveling brothers should stay away from this city. We are endeavoring to get an agreement with the contractors and the union shop, but will be unsuccessful if carpenters continue to pour in here. Help L. U. 363 by staying away from Elgin.

\* \* \*

Mason City, Iowa.—There is no work in this place at the present time for outside carpenters. Seventy-five per cent. of our local men are idle. The contractors have sent broadcast an advertisement for two hundred carpenters, because they wish to escape paying our scale, which, in fact, they now refuse to do.

\* \* \*

Local Union 919, of St. John, N. B., earnestly requests all traveling carpenters to stay away from this city until further notice. We are making a demand for an eight-hour day from May 1, 1913, but we have no idea what the results will be. There is supposed to be a big boom here in the building hire this spring, but we want to say that there is more than enough men here to handle all the work at present. This boom, which is supposed to be on in St. John, is nothing but a boom in real estate. L. U. 919.

Springfield, Ill.—Do not pay any attention to advertisements in papers about carpenters being wanted in Springfield, Ill. There are a large number of our members idle at the present, and we have a strike threatening for May 1. All traveling brothers will please stay away and induce others also to avoid this place.

\* \* \*

Henryetta, Okla.—This place is being advertised extensively by a lot of real estate boosters as a great place to migrate to. As a matter of fact, there are more carpenters here now than there is work for, as this place is nothing more than a mining camp, with a population of 2,500. We have sixty members in our local, and about one-half of them are working. The construction work in this place is of a cheap class at the best. Traveling brothers should consider these things before coming here. Take our advice and stay away. L. U. 1943.

\* \* \*

Richmond, Cal.—L. U. 642, of Richmond, Contra Costa county, California, wishes to correct an erroneous statement that is being sent out by the real estate firms and the M. & M. Association to the effect that there is a great amount of work here and no one to do it. We have no desire to say a word to the detriment of our city, but wish to have the brothers know the truth. There is a great deal of work going on here, as there is in any growing city, but the statement that there are no men to do it is absolutely false, as there are more men than there are jobs. We do not ask every one to stay away from Richmond, but we do not want them to come here thinking they will fall right into a good job at big wages, as that will not be the case.

# THE CARPENTER

## Notice

All brothers should steer clear of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., until further notice. We have too many men here now. Help Local 203 by staying away. L. U. 203.

\* \* \*

## Information Wanted

Information is wanted by L. U. 78, Troy, N. Y., as to the whereabouts of Michael Casey, who was business agent at Troy about twenty years ago. Casey was of sandy complexion, weighed about 155 pounds, and was 5 feet 8 inches in height. Send any information in regard to him to J. E. Henderson, R. S., L.U. 78, 426 10th street, Troy, N. Y.

The address of friends or relatives of W. F. Cothrell, a union carpenter, is desired. Brother Cothrell was killed at Lynbrook, Long Island, a short time ago, but so far all efforts to find any members of his family have been unsuccessful. Send any information in regard to J. L. Richards, B. A., New Haven, D. C., 117½ Court St., New Haven, Conn.

## Late Happenings in the World of Labor

(Continued from Page 37.)

ice in the positions and with the seniority formerly held by them. It is further agreed that all matters in dispute are to be settled by a board of arbitration, composed of three persons. The entire sympathy of the public was with the trolley men from the start, which aided materially in securing the victory.

The first year of the present agreement between the anthracite miners and the operators expired April 1. It is to continue in force three years longer. To date the agreement has brought the 180,000 mine workers of the anthracite field an advance in wages conservatively estimated to be more than \$5,000,000.

The new municipal railway of San Francisco is showing increased profits. In February it showed a clear gain of \$1,154.35 over January. The record for the time the road has been in operation

up to March 1 shows total receipts of \$39,385.85, with operating expenses of \$21,435.11, leaving a balance of \$17,950.74, or a net profit of \$9,000.00.

Out of twenty-seven establishments in Toronto, all but three have now signed up with the garment workers. In twenty shops a satisfactory settlement was reached without friction, only six firms opposing the demands of the union, whereupon a strike was called in these shops. Three of these have now signed up and negotiations are under way with the others, and prospects of a settlement are bright.

A strike of 2,200 telephone operators in the fifty-four exchanges of Boston, which was threatened, has been averted by a compromise agreement. Instead of the weekly wage increase of \$1, which the union demanded, the agreement provides for the establishing by the company of a plan of anniversary payments. The agreement provides for an adjustment committee to consider all grievances.

After a long term of years of persistent effort on the part of the organized labor forces of Iowa, the legislature has enacted a law which prohibits and terminates contract convict labor in the penal institutions of that state.

During the month of February, 59,156 immigrant aliens landed on our shores. The southern Italians numbered 11,072; the Poles, 9,180, and the Hebrews, 6,777. 15,253 aliens departed during the same month.

## Questions

Are we wrong when we crave things that we need?

Are we selfish to keep what we can?

Does the world that we live in nourish the seed

That breeds discontent in a man?

Are the thoughts of today but dreams of the past?

Are memories the children of dreams?

Does bread which on the waters is cast

Bring results as suggested in themes?

Is the dawn of today but the reflex of time,

Labor's toll but a means to an end?

Is happiness like the bouquet of wine

That lingers too briefly to tend?

Questions like these but portend the morrow.

For life at its best must be brief.

Joys that we have are mellowed by sorrow;

Death gives the long-sought relief.

J. G. NANTZ.

# Trade Notes

## Movements for Better Conditions

Local Union 790, Dixon, Ill.—We are asking for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour, same to take effect May 1. The condition of the trade in this city is better than last year, and our prospects for obtaining the demand are very good.

\* \* \*

District Council, Baltimore, Md.—This D. C. has instituted a movement for the establishment of the union shop. The trade is in a very good condition here, with fine prospects for the coming season. We believe that we have good chances of enforcing our demand.

\* \* \*

Local Union 200, Columbus, O.—We are asking for an increase in wages from 45 cents per hour to 50 cents, same to take effect on May 1. We have reasonable prospects of obtaining our demand, and no strike is anticipated. Trade is good here for this season of the year.

\* \* \*

Local Union 315, Boone, Iowa—We are asking an increase in wages from 40 cents per hour to 45 cents, same to go into effect May 1. We believe there will be no trouble in obtaining our demand, though the outcome is still very problematical. Trade has been good here during the past season.

\* \* \*

District Council, Philadelphia, Pa.—At a meeting of this D. C., we decided to ask our employers for an increase of 5 cents per hour, commencing June 1, making our wage scale 55 cents per hour. The outlook at the present time is fair, with plenty of work and with prospects of much more for the summer. Unless the Steel Trust is unable to furnish steel, we will be flooded with work. There is, however, some likelihood of a strike.

District Council, Rochester, N. Y.—We are asking for an increase of 25 cents per day for this season. Our present rate is \$2.75 per day for millmen and \$3.75 for outside carpenters. Our agreement with the contractors expires on May 1. Our prospects for obtaining the demand are good.

\* \* \*

District Council, Toronto, Ont., Can.—We are asking for an increase from 40 cents per hour to 45 cents, same to take effect on May 1. Trade is in excellent shape in this city and vicinity, and we believe our chances for obtaining our demand are very good. There is some slight likelihood of a strike.

\* \* \*

Local Union 122, Salem, Ohio—We have asked the contractors for an eight-hour day and 42 cents per hour as our minimum wage rate. Our present scale is \$3.24 per day of nine hours. Our agreement with the contractors expires on May 1. We have pretty good prospects for obtaining our demands.

\* \* \*

Local Union 919, St. John, N. B., Can.—We have inaugurated a movement for an eight-hour day. At the present time we are working nine hours. We do not know as yet as to what our chances are for obtaining this reduction, though we believe them to be fair. Our new work-day should go into effect on May 1.

\* \* \*

Local Union 337, Whitesboro, N. Y.—Under the new scale, which we wish to put into effect on May 1, we will obtain a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour. Our old rate was 41 and 45 cents per hour. L. U. 125 is making the same demand; and, as we work back and forth, we think our rate should be uniform. We expect to obtain the increase without any trouble.



# THE CARPENTER

Local Union 225, Knoxville, Tenn.—We have set on foot a movement for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour. Our present rate is 25 cents, and our working day is nine hours. The contractors seem to have no objection to the new conditions. The change should go into effect May 1.

\* \* \*

Local Union 1010, Uniontown, Pa.—Our local is making a demand for an increase in wages from 33 1-3 cents per hour to 40 cents, nine hours to constitute a day's work. This increase should take effect May 1. We do not anticipate any trouble, as our contractors seem favorably disposed to our demands at the present time.

\* \* \*

Local Union 813, Carbondale, Pa.—The new trade rules, which we have submitted to the contractors for approval, call for a minimum wage of \$3.40 per day for an eight-hour day. Our present agreement with the employers expires April 1. Trade is fair here, about the same as last season. There is some slight likelihood of a strike.

\* \* \*

Local Union 818, Putnam, Conn.—This local is asking for an increase in wages from \$2.25 per day to \$3.00. We are also demanding weekly payments; under our present system we receive pay monthly by check. There is some likelihood of a strike. We do not know as yet as to what our prospects are for obtaining these demands.

\* \* \*

Local Union 1820, Toronto, Ont., Can.—We are endeavoring to establish a minimum rate of 40 cents per hour for mill men and 35 cents for cabinet makers, and also a nine-hour day in the factories. The condition of trade among these workers has been very good, much better than during the last season. There is some slight likelihood of a strike, though in general we anticipate no trouble.

Local Union 284, Erie, Pa.—This local has decided to make the following demand for better conditions: We are to ask for the eight-hour day, with the same wage (\$3.60) as now paid for nine hours. The condition of the trade in Erie has never been better, and we believe that our prospects for obtaining this demand are very bright.

\* \* \*

Local Union 14, San Antonio, Texas—We have decided to make a demand for a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour, instead of our present rate of 37½ cents. San Antonio has the poorest wage scale of any city in Texas; even in smaller towns and cities the pay is from 45 to 50 cents per hour. We may have to resort to a strike to obtain this demand.

\* \* \*

District Council, Montclair and the Oranges, N. J.—As a result of a referendum vote recently taken in this district, it was decided that on and after May 1, all journeymen carpenters working in the jurisdiction of this District Council shall be paid not less than 50 cents per hour. Our present rate is 47½ cents. Our prospects for obtaining this increase seem very favorable, though we do not know as yet whether there will be any trouble in this regard or not. The trade has been improving rapidly in this vicinity.

\* \* \*

Local Union 125, Utica, N. Y.—Our present scale, which calls for wages of 43 cents and 46 cents an hour, will expire May 1, and we are demanding a new rate of 50 cents per hour from that date. Our demand has been sanctioned by the Mohawk Valley District Council. The contractors, through their executive committee, proposed a sliding scale of 45 and 50 cents, but we are set against that and insist on the flat rate of 50 cents for all journeymen. Our committee is to meet with the employers' committee again, and we believe that all our demands will then be granted. There is, however, some likelihood of a strike.

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Local Union 1831, Arctic, R. I.—At a meeting of our local on March 24, it was decided that on June 2 and thereafter our wages should be 41 cents per hour. We consider the outlook for this season very favorable. Trade last year was in excellent shape, and we believe we will have no serious trouble in finally obtaining the new wage rate. There is, however, some small likelihood of a strike.

\* \* \*

Local Union 782, Fond du Lac, Wis.—This local is asking for a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour, to take effect May 1. Our present rate is 38 cents per hour. The contractors seem disposed to grant an increase to 40 cents, but have not agreed to certain working conditions which were entered into last year. We may have to strike in order to obtain the desired advance and working conditions.

\* \* \*

District Council, Lawrence, Mass.—At a meeting of the D. C. of Lawrence and vicinity, held Thursday evening, January 9, 1913, the locals affiliated reported a unanimous vote in favor of a demand on the master contractors for an increase to 50 cents per hour. Our present wage is 41 cents per hour for an eight-hour day. The condition of trade in this place is good, about the same as last season.

\* \* \*

District Council, Fall River, Mass.—This D. C. has decided to institute a movement for a forty-four-hour week and a new wage scale of 46 cents per hour, same to take effect May 1. For two years we have been trying to get the Saturday half holiday in Fall River, but the master builders have ignored us every year, always refusing to grant us a conference. This year our affiliated locals decided to make the demand again, and this time we were met in conference by a committee from the contractors. No results came therefrom, however, and it looks as though our only recourse must be to strike. We will dislike to do this; but the attitude of the master builders, unless greatly changed before May 1, will make this step necessary.

Local Union 252, Oshkosh, Wis.—This local has voted to demand an increase in wages from 35 cents per hour to 40 cents, with the union shop, the same to take effect June 2. We have had a committee to wait on the contractors, but they have asked for time to consider the matter. Owing to the late spring, very few new jobs have as yet opened up, but plans are being drawn for several large buildings, which are sure to be put up this season.

\* \* \*

Local Union 1061, Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.—This local has set on foot a movement for an increase in wages from 50 cents per hour to 60 cents and for a decrease in hours from nine to eight. The condition of the trade in this city is very good. Our demands should have gone into effect on April 1; but the contractors have turned us down, and we are preparing for a strike about the 1st of May, when we will be better able to enforce our demands.

\* \* \*

District Council, Tri-Cities, Illinois-Iowa—The Tri-City District Council of Rock Island, Davenport, and Moline, has decided to ask for a minimum wage of 55 cents per hour and for a change in the working conditions. Our first demand was for a rate of 60 cents per hour, but we came down to 55 cents in a conference with the contractors. They, however, refused to even consider this scale, and, as a result, we are somewhat uncertain as to the outcome. We expect to obtain our demands, but may have some trouble in doing so.

\* \* \*

Local Union 1413, St. Johns, N. B., Can.—This union of wood workers, which was organized in St. John's on February 18, is doing very well, and, at the present time, we have about sixty names on the roll, about two-thirds of the men working in the sash and door factories of this city. The wages of the men in the factories are very poor (only \$2.00 a day for a nine-hour day, with some even getting less), and we have therefore decided to demand a 15 per cent. increase,

# THE CARPENTER

with time and a half for overtime and double time for holidays. Our prospects for obtaining these demands are good. The new conditions should take effect May 1.

\* \* \*

District Council, Illinois Valley, Ill.—This District Council, composed of the locals of Oglesby, La Salle, Peru, Spring Valley, De Pue, and Granville, has set on foot a movement for a uniform rate of wages for the whole district, the minimum to be 50 cents per hour. The scale of wages and working conditions have been different in the various locals, and it was to overcome this that the D. C. was formed. But one of the locals has an agreement with the contractors at the present time, that of La Salle, which agreement expires on March 31. We think we have good prospects of obtaining these demands and anticipate no trouble of any kind.

\* \* \*

District Council, North Shore, Mass.—This D. C. is asking for an increase in wages for house carpenters from \$3.82 a day to \$4.00, and an increase for millmen of 4 cents per hour, which would make the minimum wage 44 cents per hour for first-class cabinet makers, first-class molders, first-class stock fitters, turners, and fast feed machine and variety molders, 40 cents per hour for second-class cabinet makers, second-class molders, second-class stock fitters, and first-class mill hands, 36½ cents per hour for planer hands, 33½ cents for sawyers, and 30½ cents for second-class mill hands. These increases should take effect May 1. Our prospects for obtaining the demands are good.

\* \* \*

## Successful Trade Movements

Kewanee, Ill.—Local Union 154 obtained all its demands for the new season, including a scale of 45 cents per hour. Practically all the contractors have signed the agreement, which is effective from April 1, 1913, to April 1, 1914. We had no trouble at all in obtaining the increase.

Ottawa, Ill.—The strike difficulties of L. U. 661 have been settled through the advice and assistance of District Organizer Norris Stone. Our new minimum rate is 45 cents per hour.

\* \* \*

Steubenville, Ohio.—L. U. 186 has been successful in its demand for an increase to 50 cents per hour. The bosses have all signed up and everything looks good for a most successful season.

\* \* \*

Alpena, Mich.—L. U. 1132 was successful in obtaining its demand for an increase to 35 cents per hour. None of our contractors offered any opposition to the raise, and it went into effect without trouble April 1.

\* \* \*

Wellsburg, W. Va.—L. U. 893 was successful in its demand for an increase in wages from \$3.25 to \$3.75 per day, the contractors agreeing to pay the new scale without demur. The new rate went into effect on April 1.

\* \* \*

Lafayette, Ind.—All contractors who have work have signed up with L. U. 215 for the coming season and the general outlook is very good. We anticipate no future trouble with the employers about our new conditions.

\* \* \*

Parsons, Kan.—Our new scale of 45 cents per hour went into effect on April 1, and up to the present we have had no trouble whatever with the employers in its regard. All the brothers have received the new scale and are getting along O. K.

\* \* \*

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Local Union 322 settled up with the contractors in this city with an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, and a half holiday Saturday during the months of June, July, and August for both outside carpenters and bench hands in planing mills. The new conditions went into effect on April 1.



# THE CARPENTER

Keokuk, Iowa.—Our movement for an increase to 50 cents per hour was compromised with the contractors at 45 cents. The latter rate was voted on favorably at our meeting of April 2, and an agreement has been entered into with the employers to that effect.

\* \* \*

Fremont, Ohio.—L. U. 1166 had no trouble in gaining its demand for an increase in wages from 30½ cents to 37½ cents per hour. We are doing good work here, getting in several new applicants lately. The town is still not very thoroughly organized, however.

\* \* \*

Champaign, Ill.—Although L. U. 44 of Champaign and Urbana has only a verbal agreement with the local contractors, it has succeeded in persuading practically all of them to pay the increase in wages demanded for April 1. The outlook for the season is very promising.

\* \* \*

Norristown, Pa.—The local employers have agreed to all the demands of L. U. 897, our new agreement going into effect on May 1. Brother Hickey, with our D. C.'s business agents, Trunk and Coder, and a committee from this local, met the master builders and drew up the best agreement we have ever had.

\* \* \*

Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Mich.—L. U. 898 has been successful in its movement for an increase this year, and we are now getting 42½ cents per hour, same having taken effect April 1. We have received total increases of 17½ and 20 cents per hour since our organization three years ago.

\* \* \*

Thompsonville, Ga.—L. U. 234 has succeeded in obtaining all its demands from the contractors without any trouble or opposition of any kind. Our new agreement calls for a rate of 41 cents per hour, with a forty-four-hour week. The old agreement placed 37½ cents per hour as the minimum wage and forty-eight hours as the working week. We expect a good season.

Sharon, Pa.—L. U. 268 obtained its increase to \$4.00 per day on April 14. The contractors had been notified in January that the new scale would go into effect on April 1, but ignored the demand until the men went on strike on the morning of the 14th. By noon the strike was settled, and everything is now going along in good style.

\* \* \*

Galesburg, Ill.—The demand of our local for an increase of 5 cents per hour has been granted, thus making our minimum scale 55 cents. The bosses held us up for a couple of days, but when they began to sign they were ready to fall over one another. We have not lost a single contractor. Working conditions are somewhat slow here at present.

\* \* \*

Brownwood, Tex.—Ever since March 1, when our new scale went into effect, our members have been working eight hours per day and receiving 40 cents per hour. In fact, several of the contractors put the eight-hour provision in effect a week or two before the movement was to be enforced. L. U. 1363 also has succeeded in retaining the union shop.

\* \* \*

Danville, Ill.—We have entered into a temporary agreement with the contractors, by which we obtain a 5-cent-per-hour increase and unionize the whole town. All of our men have gone back to work under this agreement. We are still having a controversy over the recognition of the Building Trades Council, but hope to reach some successful understanding on this matter also. Our agreement is to remain in effect until April 1, 1914.

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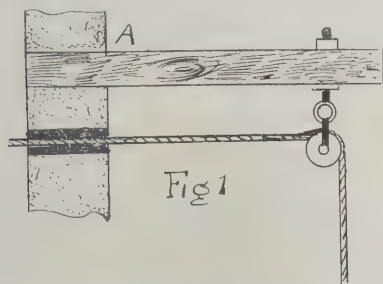
When we, as union men, denounce unjust conditions existing and the men who by their machinations have brought these conditions about, it is not through a blind hate that we should do this, but through a charitable desire to save our suffering brothers and ourselves in soul and body.

# Craft Problems

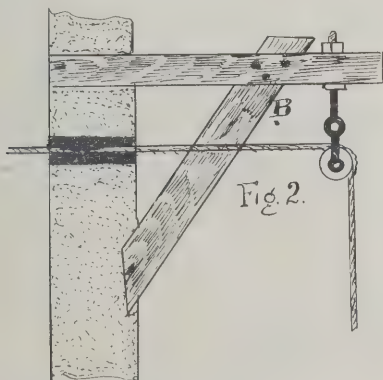
## Types of Home-Made Cantilevers

(By George Rice.)

Frequently it is necessary to adjust a beam in such manner as to make a lifting device. Sometimes the carpenter of the plant is called upon to construct a hoisting arrangement at short notice with the equipment he has at hand. It may be that a piece of heavy machinery



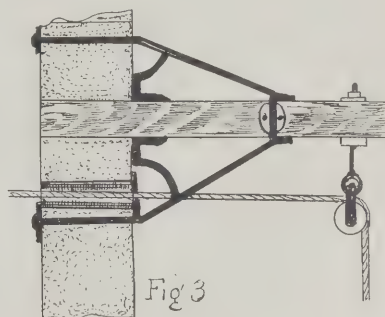
has been purchased and must be elevated from the level of the ground to one of the floors above. The method usually involves the hoisting of the machine by means of a block and tackle, fixed to a projecting beam arranged in the masonry of the wall above. Often the brick work has to be broken out to make an opening



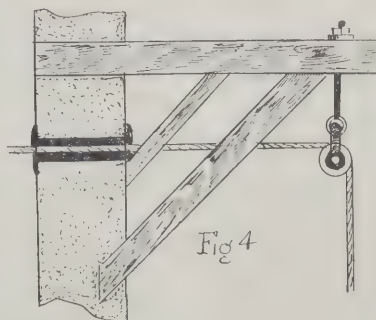
for the beam. Sometimes the beam is incorrectly adjusted. I have seen cases in which the beam has been so placed that the lack of proper bracing has re-

sulted in the pulling down of the beam and wrenching out of the brickwall work. Some very excellent machines have been ruined by a fall to the ground under such conditions.

It having become the custom of many builders of machinery to assemble the machines made by them at their own as-



sembling works, thereby shipping the machine to the users in order for operation, it makes it essential that the proprietors of the plant where the machine is to be installed make ready for the lifting of the machine to the level required. The accompanying illustrations will assist in giving ideas as to how such beams may be selected and set in position for safe operation.



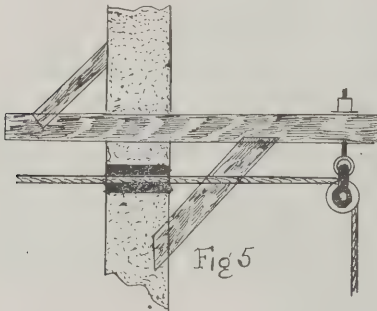
If some of the masonry is broken out, and the six-inch beam of selected hardwood timber is placed within the opening and closed in with brick or cement as

# THE CARPENTER

at A, you are not going to get much of a support for the beam, unless the beam extends across to a support on the outer end, which it may do in cases where buildings are close enough to allow this. Sometimes a bracing is obtained by the use of an angle employed inside the wall of the building, providing that the inner end of the beam is left long enough for such purposes.

In some instances the cantilever plan is adopted and a beam is connected with bolts to the projecting beam at the top, while the lower end of the beam is sunk into a recess made in the wall. This beam, B, affords an effective bracing, if the beam is correctly attached.

Sometimes the bolts used for joining the upper end of the brace to the extending beam are not strong and pull out. I have seen quite odd patterns made of wrought iron for purposes of bracing a beam, one of which is shown in Figure 3. If the wrought iron work is made by the local smith, and if this man is experi-

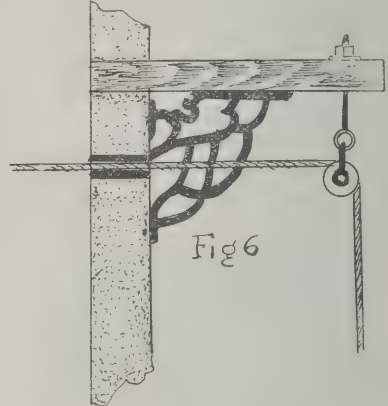


enced in such work and makes a good connection with powerful strappings of wrought iron, the chances are that quite a strong bracing will result. But if any old metal bracket bracing is screwed to the parts, the heavy weight applied is very liable to loosen the connections and pull the rigging down. Then, there is the mode of bracing exhibited in Figure 4. This involves a system of placing wooden braces from the base of the extended beam to the recesses made in the wall as shown. It is possible to acquire very effective supports in this way.

There are no bolts to slip. The braces are furnished in wood that will not

spring when there is a heavy strain on the beam. You can get quite a strong lever by this plan.

Still another style for fixing up a beam for hoisting purposes is shown in Figure 4. This plan requires a brace for the lower part of the beam on the outside of



the wall and a brace for the upper part of the beam on the inside of the wall. This double bracing operation can be commended for general purposes.

There are some superintendents who prefer to have anything of this order as ornamental as possible. Instead of using a rough hardwood beam for a brace, one party utilized a bracket which had been cast from brass for other purposes. The bracket was fixed into the masonry of the wall with bolts and adjusted as in Figure 6.

## House Remodeled

(By Harry A. Packard.)

At the cost of a small amount of paint and lumber, a suburban house has been given such a transformation during the past few days that its own neighbor hardly knows it. The cost of material did not exceed \$100, and the selling value of the house has been increased more than five times that amount.

To begin with, the house was a low, one-story structure. There were no blinds and the house was plain and unadorned.

Its present owner purchased it for less than the frame would cost. Because of



# THE CARPENTER

its appearance, it had small market value. Possessed with a fair knowledge of handling tools, and from general ideas taken from the various building designs



PLAIN AND UNSIGHTLY.

published at different times in the paper, the owner saw how he could improve the appearance of his house.

He set posts in the ground to support the piazza, placing 2x3 timbers on the post for a frame. The floor was made of second quality inch boards, well painted. The four upright piazza posts were second-hand material, purchased for a



A FEW DOLLARS IN PAINT AND REPAIRS.

song. Two hours' labor was spent in sanding them smooth. The roof was well constructed and the best quality of cedar shingles was used. (The best is the most economical in that direction.)

Molding was added to the edge of the roof and wooden decoration between the posts. Well painted, the improvement to the house was marked.

## Practical Carpentry (By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

Practical carpentry is indeed a big subject, and, I assure you, I am not going to anywhere near try to cover it in this short article. But, on the other hand, I just want to mention a little about some practical work, dealing largely with the strength of timbers; and yet I did not want to make the heading read that way for fear that it would be somewhat misleading. For the readers might think I was going to give them some very valuable information about the strength of timbers, and that's something that I do not feel at all able to do. While there are many good practical works on the subject of the strength of timbers, I have never studied them or experimented sufficiently with the timbers themselves to be able to write a thorough article on their strength. It is indeed a very hard subject to be able to cover in an accurate manner; for many, many times, like many others of the boys, I have put in the joists in the building, and, while walking over them, have had one of them break before the floor was laid on them. Now, it is quite true, this does not happen on every building by a long ways; yet, it often happens nevertheless, not only on cheap knotty joist, but on joists that apparently are just as good as the average. I mention this to prove the fact that we cannot always tell exactly the strength of the timbers that we are using. Wood has a good deal more variation than metal, and yet sometimes we are fooled even with steel and concrete. If it happens to be perfect, there is practically no limit to its strength—and if it does not happen to come out perfect, the building is likely to fall of its own weight.

I mention these matters because they are facts, and in order to give the reader the idea that one has a good deal to consider when he is figuring the strength of anything that goes into a building that is going to be heavily loaded.

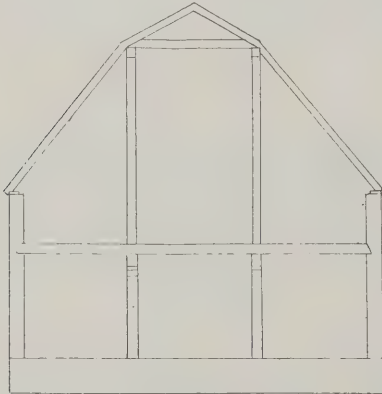
Kidder, a man about my age, was not a strong man. In fact, I have been told

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he was weakly all his life; and perhaps that had more to do than anything else with making him the greatest authority that I know of on all subjects of building construction—strength of timbers and everything else.

Had Kidder been a strong man, possibly he would have been a common workman like the rest of us and when his day's work was done that would have been all there was to it. But, as it was, he devoted his entire life, as far as I know, to know all he possibly could about practical building construction. He has now passed away, but his knowledge is still here and for a long time to come will be the guide for builders.

We have just built a brick barn practically as illustrated. It is not only a good strong style of construction, but a very fine appearing barn in every way. Some say we could have left those nineteen-foot posts out of the hay loft. I

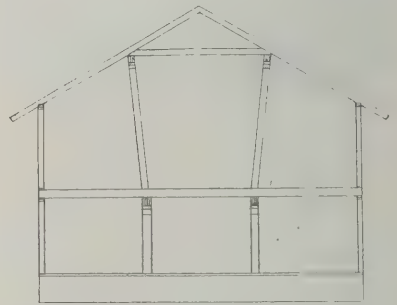


A BRICK BARN.

will admit that this is quite true, for with more rafters in construction, with those that are now there, each set of rafters would practically form a truss of their own and in that way make the roof self-supporting. Yet, the few posts do not really take up much if any real room and it surely makes a good strong job—in my opinion, far better than any self-supporting roof.

A few years ago I was called upon to build a rather cheap warehouse for brothers who were in the flour and feed business. They had outgrown their place

of business, yet, while they were going to build in a very nice place, right by the railroad and clear from one street to the other, they had the idea of making all the money they wanted and expected to either sell out or retire in a few years. Therefore, the one object was to build their plant cheap, especially the warehouse part of it. The front office and flour room were built of brick, and were substantial as well as good, for the owners wanted to make a good appearance. The rear, too, which was the front on the



A CHEAP WAREHOUSE.

other street—the elevator part—was built so I did not think there was any danger for any part of that. But the wareroom part that connected the two was really the cheapest, and, while the first floor was a good cement floor resting on the ground, the upper floor was of wooden construction. It was said that there would never be much of a load up there—empty sacks, etc., would be about all there would be stored there. Nevertheless, it was only a short time until the elevator part was full to overflowing.

The upstairs of the warehouse was literally filled with grain bins, and the entire floor, clear to the roof, was filled with grain. What the weight of it all amounts to I never figured out, but you can imagine for yourself. Those girders were made of joists, five of them nailed together, not a bolt in them at all. The two girders or ten joists, therefore, carry not only the heft of the floor joist and floor, but the bins and contents as well. I was up there just the other day and I looked them over carefully.

(Continued on page 64.)

# Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der ersten vierteljährlichen  
Sitzung, 1913, G. C. B.

(Fortsetzung von letzter Nummer.)

verweigert. Die Entscheidung des G. C. wird aufrecht erhalten wegen der Gründe, die er angiebt, und das Appell wird beiseite gelegt.

Ocean City, N. J. — Schreiben von L. U. Nr. 1592 um Erlaubniß und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Trade Movement zwecks Lohnerhöhung von 40 zu 45 Cents pro Stunde und einen halben Feiertag am Samstag, am 1. März 1913 in Effekt zu gehen. Erlaubniß erteilt. Finanzielle Unterstützung wird später von der Board besprochen, laut Sekt. 151 G. C., und sobald Berichte von dort bei der G. C. einlaufen.

Olando, Fla. — Anfrage von L. U. Nr. 1765 um Erlaubniß und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Trade Movement zwecks Lohnerhöhung von \$3.00 zu \$3.28 pro Tag, am 7. April 1913 in Kraft zu treten. Erlaubniß erteilt. Finanzielle Unterstützung wird laut Sektion 151 G. C. bei der G. C. Berichte eingehen.

Pottoria, Ohio. — Anfrage von L. U. Nr. 1766 um Erlaubniß und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Trade Movement zwecks Lohnerhöhung von 30 zu 35 Cents pro Stunde, am 1. April 1913 in Effekt zu gehen. Erlaubniß erteilt. Finanzielle Unterstützung wird von der Board später besprochen, sobald, nach Sekt. 151 G. C., Berichte beim G. C. einlaufen.

30. Januar 1913.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Untersuchung und Prüfung der Bücher und Rechnungen beendet, der Bericht des Experten wurde mit den Büchern der Hauptoffize verglichen und sind die Bücher und Rechnungen korrekt befunden worden.

Da der Board keine weiteren Geschäfte vorlagen, wurde das Protokoll verlesen und angenommen. Vertagung.

Chas S. Bauer, Sekretär.

Frank Duffh, General-Sekretär.

Die Gründung einer Frauen Union-Label-Liga.

(Bäcker-Zeitung.)

Das Interesse der Frauen an den Bestrebungen der organisierten Arbeiter nachzurufen ist ganz bestimmt von großer Bedeutung und heilsamen Einfluß für die Gewerkschaftsbewegung. Während die Arbeiter-

terfrau in allererster Linie ganz besonders in jeder Verbesserung der Lebenslage hervorragenden Antheil nehmen sollte, finden wir zum großen Theil gerade das Gegentheil und in nicht wenigen Fällen ist die indifferente Stellung der Frau in äußerst wichtigen Anlässen der Arbeiter und Gewerkschaftsbewegung von unheilvollem Verhängniß gewesen. Was immer daher gethan werden kann, um insbesondere die Frauen der Lohnarbeiter den Bestrebungen der organisierten Arbeiter und den Unionangelegenheiten überhaupt näher zu bringen, kann nur Vortheile bringen und ist mit Freuden zu begrüßen. Gerade jetzt sollte durch die Initiative der Delegaten der Centralkörper überall eine stramme Bewegung eingeleitet werden, die auf die Gründung einer „Women's Union Label League“ hinzielt. Derartige Körperschaften bestehen bereits in verschiedenen Städten, und wenn leider auch noch nicht überall denselben jene Aufmerksamkeit entgegen gebracht wird, wie dieselben es eigentlich verdienen, ist doch schon bedeutendes durch sie in der Verbreitung von Union-Label-Produkten und allgemeinen Förderung der Ziele des Gewerkschaftswesens geleistet worden. Frauen sind ohne Zweifel besser geeignet existierende Vorurtheile gegenüber Union-Angelegenheiten unter ihren Geschlechtsgenossinnen zu zerstören wie Männer. Und darum handelt es sich in allererster Linie gerade in der Agitation für Union-Label-Produkte, wo speziell die Frauen als dominirender Faktor erscheinen. Dieses gilt insbesondere bei Brod-, Fleisch- und auch vielfach Kleiderwaaren, wobei auch die Person des vom Verkäufer der Waaren Angestellten als Unionmann oder Nichtunionmann in Betracht kommt. Hunderttausende von Dollars werden beim Einkauf von Waaren seitens der Arbeiter und deren Frauen oder Familien-Angehörigen gespendet, ohne daß auch nur im Geringsten der Gedanke vorhersteht, daß diese riesigen Beträge ohne zwingende Nothwendigkeit vielfach den größten Gegnern der Union Sache zugeführt werden und somit die Arbeiter mit ihrem eigenen Geld ihren Feinden die Munition zur größeren Bekämpfung liefern. Union-Produkte werden selbstverständlicher Weise durch derartige Vorkommnisse zurückgedrängt und es wird eine neue Erbitterung im Lager der bisherigen Freunde der Unions geschaffen, so daß die Nachtheile sich in doppelter Weise bei Lohnkämpfen und Agitations-Bestrebungen fühlbar machen. Nur durch systematische Aufklärung ist in diesen Ver-



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hältnissen eine Aenderung zum Besseren herbeizuführen. Zutreffend illustriert das in Chicago publizierte „Women's Label League Journal“ vom November 1912 die Situation durch folgende Bemerkungen:

„Wenn jede Frau, die direkt oder indirekt mit der Arbeiter-Bewegung verbunden ist, sei es, weil sie selbst eine Lohnarbeiterin ist, oder durch Vater, Gatten, Bruder oder Sohn mit einem organisierten Gewerbe affiliert ist, die fast unbegrenzte Macht innerhalb ihres Bereiches erkennen oder verstehen würde, die sie in den Stand setzt, das Joch der industriellen Unterdrückung der abgerackerten, schlecht-bezahlten und niedergetretenen Arbeitern zu erleichtern, sie würde sich ohne lange zu zögern der Gelegenheit anpassen und eine Nachfrage nach dem Union-Label zu freieren suchen. Das Label ist eine Versicherung dafür, daß der gekaufte Artikel in einer sanitären Werkstatt hergestellt worden ist und nicht von Personen, die mit irgend einer ansteckenden Krankheit behaftet sind; daß er nicht in einer Schweißhütte hergestellt wurde, der Brutstätte der Schwinducht und anderen gleich gefährlichen Krankheiten, die sehr leicht auf die Käufer von Schweißhütten- und Gefängnis-Produkten zu übertragen sind. Keine größere Aufgabe erwartet heute ihre Lösung von den amerikanischen Frauen als die Förderung der Union-Label-Bewegung.“

Wenn sich Hunderte von Frauen, Müttern und Töchtern von Union-Arbeitern und Freunden der organisierten Arbeit in nächster Zeit allenthalben zu einer Union-Label-Liga vereinen und sie im Kreise ihrer Bekannten und Nachbarn für Union-Artikel eine lebhafte Agitation entfalten, wird diese Körperschaft unzweifelhaft von großem Nutzen für die lokale Gewerkschaftsbewegung werden. Aller Anfang ist allerdings schwer. Deshalb ist Aufmunterung aus den Kreisen der organisierten nötig. Gehen wir als Männer und Angehörige der Union mit leuchtendem Beispiel voran, werden sich ohne Frage auch die Frauen mehr für unsere Bestrebungen interessieren anstatt der Bewegung hinderlich im Wege zu stehen. Durch die nötige Aufklärung muß das Werk einer Women's Union Label League zu Stande kommen, während durch gemeinsames Wirken eine derartige Institution zum Nutzen der Sache der organisierten Arbeiter und deren Familien überall erhalten werden soll.

## Geschäfte der ersten Vierteljährigen-Sitzung 1913 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Am 10 Uhr Samstag Morgen, den 1. Februar, 1913, installierte der zurückziehende General-Präsident Huber die folgenden Beamten für die kommenden zwei Jahre:

James Kirby, General-Präsident.

Arthur A. Quinn, 1. General-Vize-Präsident.

Wm. L. Hutchison, 2. General-Vize-Präsident.

Frank Duffh, General-Sekretär.

Thos. Reale, General-Schatzmeister.

J. M. Querin, Mitglied G. C. B. 1. Distrikts.

D. A. Post, Mitglied G. C. B. 2. Distrikts.

John J. Potts, Mitglied G. C. B. 3. Distrikts.

James P. Ogletree, Mitglied G. C. B. 4. Distrikts.

Harry Blackmore, Mitglied G. C. B. 5. Distrikts.

Wm. A. Cole, Mitglied G. C. B. 6. Distrikts.

Arthur Martel, Mitglied G. C. B. 7. Distrikts.

Frank Duffh, General-Sekretär.

Indianapolis, Ind., 2. Januar 1913.

Alle Mitglieder waren anwesend.

Eine Sitzung wurde abgehalten und es wurde entschieden, daß die Formation des General-Exekutiv-Board nicht bis zum 1. März (wenn die Konstitutionen gedruckt sein werden) in Kraft treten soll.

Bruder D. A. Post berief dann die Sitzung der sieben Distrikt-Mitglieder und die Wahl des Vorstehers war nächst in Ordnung. Bruder Post wurde einstimmig erwählt und Bruder T. M. Querin wurde zum Sekretär erwählt.

Die Vergebung des Kontrakts für die Druckung des Carpenter wurde besprochen. Angebote wurden verteilt für die Druckung und Ausschickung für achzig Tausend (80,000) Hefte per Monat. Folgende Angebote trafen ein:

Harrington & Folger.....	\$2,335.00
The Bramwood Press .....	2,375.85
Cheltenham-Metna Press .....	2,248.75
Hollenbeck Press.....	2,598.50

Mit diesen Angeboten traf folgender Brief von der Cheltenham-Metna Press ein:

Herrn Frank Duffh, Gen.-Sekt. U. B. of C. and J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Werter Herr: — In Antwort auf Ihren Brief vom 14. Januar, welcher uns aufforderte Angebote für die Herausgebung Ihres Hefes zu stellen, bitten wir Sie zu benachrichtigen, daß wir gerne den Plänen nachkommen würden welche besagen, daß 80 M. Hefte jeden Monat gedruckt werden von 64 Seiten und Umschlag, 4 Seiten jeden Ausgabung in Deutsch, 2 in Französisch und die übrigen in Englisch, wozu Papier mit dem Union-Label gebraucht werden soll, für \$2,248.75.

Sollte es unmöglich sein zu irgend einer Zeit dieses Papier zu erhalten, so werden wir Ihnen \$144.95 für jede monatliche Ausgabe erlauben.

Das Steigen im Preise ist zwei Umständen zuzuschreiben: 1. Die Fabriken des „Trade-Union“ Papiers haben die Preise be-

# THE CARPENTER

deutend erhöht. 2. Die Löhne der Drucker und Buchbinder wurden auch erhöht.

Wir versprechen Ihnen, sollte uns der Kontrakt zukommen, daß wir allen Union-Forderungen gerne nachkommen werden.

The Cheltenham-Metna Preß.

Die folgende Delegation von Chicago, Brüder John A. Meß, Daniel Galvin, George Latex, Jos. L. Fox und Chas. Grahl, erschienen vor dem Board und erklärten die Verhältnisse der Mühlen in der Stadt. Der Board verlangte, daß die Umstände diesen Falles niedergeschrieben werden.

Dienstag, 4. Februar 1913.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Der General-Sekretär reichte folgendes Angebote für die Druckung 200,000 Englische, 10,000 Deutsche und 5,000 Französische Konstitutionen:

Cheltenham-Metna Preß — 200,000 Englische, \$1,492.75; für weitere 4 Seiten, \$159.00; 10,000 Deutsche, \$212.25; für weitere 4 Seiten, \$22.75; 5,000 Französische, \$152.50; für weitere 4 Seiten, \$18.75.

Bramwood Preß — 200,000 Englische, \$1,467.50; für weitere 4 Seiten, \$156.50; 10,000 Deutsche, \$195.50; für weitere 4 Seiten, \$20.50; 5,000 Französische, \$142.50; für weitere 4 Seiten, \$15.50.

Garrington & Folger — 200,000 Englische, \$1,673.75; für weitere 4 Seiten, \$167.50; 10,000 Deutsche, \$210.50; für weitere 4 Seiten, \$22.00; 5,000 Französische, \$156.20; für weitere 4 Seiten, \$16.75.

Iron City Trades Journal Publishing Co. — 200,000 Englische, \$1,638.70; für weitere 4 Seiten, \$41.50 per Seite; 10,000 Deutsche, \$23.50; für weitere 4 Seiten, \$10.00 per Seite; 5,000 Französische, \$161.50; für weitere 4 Seiten, \$6.25 per Seite.

Die Bramwood Preß erhielt den Kontrakt weil sie das niedrigste Angebot hatte, und der G. S. wurde beauftragt, den Kontrakt zu schließen.

Der G. S. unterbreitete den Bericht des Komitees der Stimmen über den Zusatz der Konstitution. Die folgenden Zusätze erhielten die nötigen zwei Drittel der Stimmen: Zusatz 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 53 und 54.

Der Board entschied, daß die Konstitution am 1. März 1913 in Kraft treten soll. Der G. S. wurde beauftragt, alle Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt-Councils davon zu benachrichtigen.

Der G. S. wurde beauftragt, M. C. A. Connolly zu benachrichtigen, daß er alle Bücher und anderes Eigentums des U. B. of C. und F. of A., welche in seinem Besitze sind, an Daniel Post, Vorsitz der General-Exekutiv-Board, zu übertragen.

Der General-Schatzmeister überreichte dem Board ein erneuertes Bond für fünfzig Tausend (50,000) Dollars von der Ocean Accident & Guaranty Corporation, Ltd., New York, N. Y. Diefelbe wurde untersucht und an Vorsitz Post gemiesen, welcher beauftragt wurde ein Sicherheitsgewölbe zu mieten und den Bond darin zu schließen.

Ein Brief und Angebot wurde von Nau, Rust & Swearingen, Cleveland, Ohio, welche vierteljährliche Bücher-Revisionen für die Jahre 1913 und 1914 und einen Bericht davon erstatten sollen, wie in den verfloffenen zwei Jahren, für \$500.00 per Jahr. Der G. S. wurde beauftragt den Kontrakt zu schließen.

Anfrage der L. U. Nr. 293 Canton, Ill., und L. U. Nr. 360 Galesburg, Ill., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung und eine Lohn-erhöhung von 40 Cents per Tag in dem ersten Falle und 5 Cents per Stunde in dem letzteren. Sanktion wurde gegeben, finanzielle Unterstützung wird später entschieden je nach den Berichten der Unionen.

Cape Breton, N. S., Canada. — Anfrage des D. C. für eine Bewilligung von \$500.00 für Organisationszwecke. Der Board bewilligte \$100.00, welche nach den Befehlen des G. P. ausgegeben werden sollen.

Anfrage der Women's International Union Label League für eine Beschenkung wurde verneint.

Der Board bewilligte \$200.00 an den Lower Anthracite, Pa., D. C., und \$100.00 an den L. U. Nr. 41 Nashville, Tenn., für Organisationszwecke. Dieses Geld soll nach den Befehlen des G. P. verausgabt werden.

Wheaton, Ill. — Anfrage der L. U. Nr. 1527 für eine Bewilligung für \$200.00 für Organisationszwecke. Der Board verneinte dieses weil die Anfrage nicht von dem D. C. gestellt wurde.

Anfrage der L. U. Nr. 251 Kingston, N. Y., und der L. U. Nr. 171 Youngstown, Ohio, für eine Bewilligung für Stiftungszwecke. Diese Anfragen wurden nicht gewährt und der G. S. wurde beauftragt, diesen L. U. aufzufordern ein wenig von ihrem eigenen Gelde anzulegen.

Anfrage aus Portland, Ore., um eine Bewilligung von \$5,000.00 für Stiftungszwecke. Der Board bewilligte \$300.00, welche nach den Befehlen des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Cleveland, Ohio. — Anfrage des D. C. um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung. Brüder John M. Sheehan und Lewis J. Vabb erschienen vor dem Board. Sanktion wurde gegeben für die außerarbeitenden Leute, finanzielle Unterstützung wurde vorläufig verweigert bis weitere Berichte in den General-Hauptquartier eintreffen. Der G. P. wurde beauftragt die Umstände der



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Mühlensarbeiter zu untersuchen und Sanktion wurde bis dahin verlegt.

Quinch, Ill. — Anfrage der L. U. Nr. 1366 um finanzielle Unterstützung in einem Streife. Der Board bewilligte \$450.00.

Cast St. Louis, Ill. — Anfrage um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung der L. U. 169. Sanktion wurde gewährt.

San Diego, Cal. — Anfrage der L. U. Nr. 10 für Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 50 Cents per Tag. Sanktion genehmigt. Finanzielle Unterstützung wurde verschoben bis weitere Berichte eintreffen.

Anfrage der L. U. Nr. 431 Brazil, Ind., der L. U. Nr. 380 Herkimer, N. Y., der L. U. Nr. 877 Worcester, Mass., der L. U. Nr. 1069 Muscatine, Iowa, der L. U. Nr. 952 Bristol, Conn., der L. U. Nr. 1665 Alexandria, Va., der L. U. Nr. 1832 Escanaba, Mich., der L. U. Nr. 117 Albany, N. Y., um Sanktion um finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion wurde gegeben. Finanzielle Unterstützung wurde vorläufig verweigert bis weitere Berichte eintreffen.

Anfrage der L. U. Nr. 261 Scranton, Pa., um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung wurde verweigert, weil aus den 503 Mitglieder nur 70 stimmten. Der G. B. wurde beauftragt zu untersuchen warum so wenig Interessen in dieser Nachbarschaft gezeigt wird, ebenso in dem Falle der L. U. Nr. 200 Columbus, Ohio.

Wittwoch, 5. Februar 1913.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Anfrage des D. C. um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung wurde bis zur April-Sitzung verlegt und wurde der G. B. beauftragt die Verhältnisse zu untersuchen.

Anfrage des D. C. Niagara Co., N. Y., der L. U. Nr. 66 Jamestown, N. Y., der L. U. Nr. 145 Sayre, Pa., der L. U. Nr. 572 Georgetown, Tex., der L. U. Nr. 1949 Lewistown, Mont., der L. U. Nr. 493 Mt. Vernon, N. Y., des D. C. Whoming Valley, Pa. der L. U. Nr. 41 Nashville, Tenn., der L. U. Nr. 186 Steubenville, Ohio, der L. U. Nr. 207 Chester, Pa., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion wurde gewährt. Finanzielle Unterstützung wurde vorläufig verweigert bis weitere Berichte eintreffen.

Anfrage der L. U. Nr. 100, Muskegon, Mich., um Sanktion zu einer Gewerksforderung wurde an den G. S. gewiesen bis die Lokal die Bestätigung des D. C. erhält.

Pittsburg, Pa. — Anfrage des D. C. für eine Bewilligung für Stiftungszwecke. Der G. C. B. fand, daß die Lokal-Unionen 1732, 142, 164, 165, 211, 254, 255, 333,

402, 699, 773, 852, 1186 und 1273 nicht die Berichte über die Finanzen ihrer Union einreichten. Darum wurde dieser Fall verschoben bis diese Papiere eintreffen.

Der Board bewilligte \$100.00 an die L. U. Nr. 1513 Schenectady für Stiftungszwecke welche nach den Befehlen des G. B. verpendet werden sollen.

Cabo Rojo, Porto Rico. — Anfrage der L. U. Nr. 1455 um finanzielle Unterstützung wurde verweigert bis der G. S. die Verhältnisse untersucht.

Der G. B. wurde beauftragt Hilfe zu leisten, daß Unionmaterial in den Mühlen in Philadelphia und Umgegend gebraucht wird.

Der G. S. zeigte ein Protest der L. U. Nr. 7 Minneapolis, Minn., welche von den Lokal-Unionen Nr. 247, 471, 478, 42, 387, 309, 122 und 61 unterstützt wird. Diese L. U. sollen sagen, daß die Akten des 12. Tages der Washington Konvention nicht richtig sein. Der G. C. B. fand, daß die Akten richtig sind und wurde der Protest den Akten einverleibt.

Anfrage der L. U. 620 Wineland, N. Y., für Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung, wurde an den G. S. gewiesen, welcher untersuchen soll, welches Interesse genommen wurde und wie viele Mitglieder in diesem Falle stimmten.

San Francisco, Cal. — Anfrage der L. U. Nr. 22 um finanzielle Unterstützung in dem Eisenarbeiter-Fall verweigert.

Saginaw, Mich. — Ein Bericht wurde erhalten von der Tri-City D. C. über \$210.38. Der D. C. erhielt Kredit für diese Summe und wurde der G. S. beauftragt den D. C. zu benachrichtigen, daß er einen Bericht über die übriggebliebenen \$89.62 sende.

Angebote zur Drückung des Finanz-Sekretärs und Schatzmeisters Berichtsbanken und wurde kein Entschluß gefaßt.

Angebote zur Drückung der Ritualen waren wie folgt:

Cheltenham? Metna Preß — 3,000 Englische, \$486.75; 150 Deutsche, \$64.50; 150 Französische, \$64.50.

Harrington & Folger — 3,000 Englische, \$457.50; 150 Deutsche und 150 Französische, \$114.00 für die 300.

Bramwood Preß — 3,000 Englische, \$480.35; 150 Deutsche und 150 Französische, \$122.25.

Da Harrington & Folger das niedrigste Angebot hatten, wurde der G. S. beauftragt den Kontrakt zu schließen.

Anfrager der National Exchange Bank, Augusta, Ga., und der Indiana State Bank, Indianapolis, Ind., daß der U. B. einen Teil seines Geldes bei ihnen deponiere, wurde für künftigen Gebrauch den Akten einverleibt.

(Fortsetzung in nächster Nummer.)



# Departement Francais

## Le Premier Secrétaire du Travail

Guillaume B. Wilson, un Nestor du groupe ouvrier parmi les membres du Congrès de Washington, a été élu Secrétaire du Travail dans le cabinet du Président Wilson.

"Billy" Wilson fut élu Représentant afin de combattre le Congrès National dans ses idées contre la Fédération Américaine du Travail. Il était membre du soixantième Congrès, élu dans le quinzième district de Pennsylvanie, et fut réélu pour les deux Congrès suivants.

Dans le soixante-deuxième Congrès, il était Président du Comité de Travail. Dans cette nouvelle position il fut remarquable par sa sagacité d'esprit, sa logique, et son exposition nette et précise, en communiquant au Congrès les projets et mesures de son Comité. Son Comité du Travail était le meilleur de tous; et, à cause des bons rapports faits au Congrès, ses mesures étaient généralement discutées en pleine Chambre.

Grâce à ses efforts, la Fédération Américaine du Travail lui est redevable pour la création d'un autre Département dans le cabinet du Président, c'est-à-dire celui du Travail.

N'est-ce pas juste, raisonnable et convenable d'avoir un des nôtres en tête de ce Département? "Billy" Wilson est l'homme de choix. Nous sommes heureux de voir Monsieur Wilson à table, en compagnie du Président, sauvegardant nos intérêts, et nous procurant toute sorte de bien.

Placer une responsabilité entière à l'Etat, c'est encourager un système d'irresponsabilité parmi les individus et les sociétés d'un Etat, et, par conséquent, c'est amener un désordre complet et engendrer la tyrannie.

## Maladies Industrielles dans les Etats-Unis

Le manque de remèdes, de la part de la nation, pour les maladies de l'Industrie, a été mis à jour par le rapport publié tout récemment par la Seconde Conférence Nationale sur les Maladies Industrielles.

On a montré que dans le courant des trois dernières années, dans l'état d'Illinois il y a eu 578 cas d'empoisonnement de plomb, et un examen rapide a découvert 121 cas dans la ville de New York même.

Un bon nombre de cas se sont produits à cause du manque de directions indiquant quels remèdes préventifs, ou quelles précautions il faut prendre pour éviter tels accidents. En Angleterre et en Allemagne on a pris de telles précautions; de plus, il existe une assurance contre ces maladies.

Un mouvement d'amélioration s'est produit cette année. Afin de pourvoir au bien-être des trente millions d'ouvriers du pays, le Congrès National a défendu la fabrication des allumettes dites "phossy jaw." Dans huit états différents il existe une loi exigeant le rapport, de qui de droit, de toute maladie occasionnée par les industries.

Les maladies provenant des occupations ont été discutées au moyen de traités lus devant l'Association Médicale Américaine, cette année pour la première fois.

Le médecin W. Gilman Thompson a donné un plan pour classer les maladies. Monsieur Frederick L. Keays a traité les "maladies du caisson," résultant de l'air comprimé; il eut l'occasion d'étudier 3692 cas parmi les ouvriers employés à creuser le tunnel sous la rivière Est. Monsieur L. M. Ryan, le médecin de la Compagnie de Fondations, a examiné de pareils cas,

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indiquant des procès propres à éviter les mauvais résultats.

Tout autres espèces de maladies ont été discutées par de fameux médecins tels que John A. Fordyce, Chas. A. Dana, Ellice M. Alger, et David L. Edsall. Leurs rapports montrent qu'il y a encore beaucoup à faire dans notre pays pour réduire ou prévenir toute maladie occasionée par les travaux eux-mêmes, ou bien par les substances rencontrées dans ces travaux.

Les rapports d'empoisonnement dans la ville de New York, et les examens établis sur 1413 ouvriers dans les boulangeries ou les tailleries sous-sol sont compris dans les investigations.

Le médecin Richard C. Cabot de Boston suggère aux hôpitaux de travailler ardemment à prévenir les maladies des industries; le professeur C. E. A. Winslow a écrit sciemment sur la température et l'humidité dans les usines. Le Professeur Baskerville suggère certains remèdes préventifs pour ceux qui sont exposés à la poussière, aux exhalations et au gaz.

Si la maladie des industries doit être traitée avec méthode, dit le médecin C. L. Wilbur, le Statisticien en chef des Etats-Unis, il faut en étudier toute les phases, comme aussi de quelles occupations provient telle et telle maladie. Ceci doit être étudié par l'Association Médicale d'Amérique.

Pendant les huit premiers mois de l'existence de la loi ayant rapport à l'inspection des usines dans l'Illinois, on a trouvé 247 cas de maladies parmi 31 manufactures. Dans une usine seule on trouva 27 cas d'empoisonnement de plomb pendant le mois d'août, provenant du frottement des peintures à plomb avec papier verré. En se servant d'un simple appareil respiratoire dans cette même usine on a eu un seul cas dans le courant de quatre mois.

Le médecin Leonard W. Hatch, statisticien pour New York, a fait ressortir l'importance de la part de tout médecin d'étudier les divers cas qu'il a à traiter, et à publier les résultats que la loi a produits parmi les classes ouvrières. Le

rapport, émane de l'Association Américaine pour le travail Législatif se termine avec une bibliographie de 600 Manufactures Américaines, outre les plus importantes des manufactures étrangères. — Association Américaine pour le Travail Législatif.

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## Commissions Royales dans la Colombie Anglaise

Le gouvernement de la Colombie Anglaise a tout récemment nommé une Commission Royale ayant pour but d'étudier tout ce qui regarde les travaux de la province. Cette commission exercera ses fonctions durant la première quinzaine de janvier, et tiendra ses séances en divers endroits dans la province.

Une autre Commission Royale a été fondée afin d'examiner à fond ce qui pourrait affecter l'agriculture dans la Colombie. Son travail commencera dès le début du nouvel an.

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La richesse d'elle-même ne fait pas le bonheur; le mot plaisir n'est pas un autre mot pour bonheur; le luxe et l'aisance ne rendent pas leur clients heureux. Le vrai bonheur est plus que tout cela; il est plus élevé, il est plus noble, plus pur que ces plaisirs terrestres. C'est la pureté de conscience, et un esprit droit et tranquille qui donnent le vrai bonheur ici-bas.

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L'acquisition de certains droits suppose aussi l'obligation de remplir certains devoirs. Ce principe s'applique tout à la fois, aux individus et à tout groupe d'individus. De cela s'ensuit la justice.

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Dans ce monde il existe une telle situation que la paix, et elle est acquise par la pratique de la charité envers autrui — un sourire pour ceux qui sont attristés, un mot sympathique pour les souffrants, la conviction qu'il y a quelque chose dans la vie dont le but est plus haut, meilleur et plus noble que notre propre avancement.

# Death Roll

THOMPSON, C. A., President of L. U. 69, Columbia, S. C.

## Claims Paid During April, 1913

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
19120	Mrs. Mary J. McDevitt ....	8	\$ 50.00
19121	Mrs. Fannie Stiles Smith..	23	50.00
19122	Mrs. Marjory Cormack ....	43	50.00
19123	Mrs. Emma M. Short .....	61	50.00
19124	Mrs. Christina Johnson ...	87	50.00
19125	Mrs. Mamie J. Nelson ....	87	50.00
19126	John W. Pickles .....	141	200.00
19127	Hans O. Seversen .....	181	138.20
19128	Mrs. Viola E. Carroll.....	362	50.00
19129	Mrs. Annie Weir .....	471	50.00
19130	Mrs. Theresa Cousins ....	526	50.00
19131	Cyrus M. Baker .....	550	50.00
19132	Christopher Gunston ....	714	50.00
19133	Mrs. Mabel Miller .....	739	50.00
19134	Mrs. Maggie Smith .....	795	50.00
19135	Oscar Saenger .....	1367	200.00
19136	Mrs. Lizzie Dreacher .....	1566	50.00
19137	Calis Bass .....	1653	200.00
19138	Mrs. Paulina Gruesz .....	1835	50.00
19139	John H. Tracy .....	1936	50.00
19140	Christian Kolb .....	8	200.00
19141	Archibald F. Chisholm ...	33	200.00
19142	John Wallen .....	47	200.00
19143	Edward W. McGauley ....	125	50.00
19144	Thomas P. Smith .....	167	200.00
19145	Harry G. McMillan .....	201	50.00
19146	Joseph J. Gaudette .....	234	200.00
19147	Fritz Bauer .....	423	200.00
19148	Frank Zentgraf .....	464	50.00
19149	Peter J. Kelley .....	483	109.25
19150	Geo. W. Green (dis.).....	550	400.00
19151	Millard F. Ritchie (dis.)...	626	400.00
19152	Frederick Brennan (dis.)..	1152	100.00
19153	Julius Anderson .....	1743	200.00
19154	Mrs. Harriett Eberhardt...	36	50.00
19155	C. A. Thompson .....	69	200.00
19156	Mrs. Janet Callun .....	276	50.00
19157	Almon L. Bailey .....	493	200.00
19158	Mrs. Nora Racht .....	813	50.00
19159	Jacob Leiner .....	309	200.00
19160	Frank Brener .....	1053	200.00
19161	Mrs. Julia King .....	1256	50.00
19162	Mrs. Anna Tilley .....	1607	25.00
19163	Ole Gunstensen .....	12	200.00
19164	John B. Krumich .....	26	200.00
19165	E. R. Sanders .....	27	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
19166	Albert Perry .....	33	50.00
19167	W. E. Henderson .....	50	50.00
19168	S. B. Barrett .....	132	200.00
19169	John Bensel .....	132	50.00
19170	Alfred J. Pardy .....	137	200.00
19171	Mrs. Ellen A. O'Brien ....	142	50.00
19172	John Behn, Jr. ....	199	200.00
19173	Fred Stebbins .....	223	200.00
19174	Anton Speth .....	291	200.00
19175	W. T. Zachery .....	345	200.00
19176	Benjamin Winters .....	370	200.00
19177	Mrs. Edith Arnold .....	416	50.00
19178	Peter Donnelly (dis.).....	438	400.00
19179	Pierre Roberge .....	730	50.00
19180	John Murphy .....	762	200.00
19181	George Wells (dis.) .....	33	400.00
19182	Mrs. Elizabeth Yacheva ...	126	50.00
19183	Lorenzo S. Sivells .....	197	200.00
19184	Mrs. John L. Blackmon...	250	50.00
19185	Louis Keller .....	573	100.00
19186	Henry Fisher .....	13	200.00
19187	Peter Ranner .....	88	200.00
19188	Thomas Hurley .....	306	200.00
19189	Jacob Weber .....	355	200.00
19190	Fred Krug .....	375	200.00
19191	Mrs. Bertha L. Newton ...	489	50.00
19192	Wm. A. Towle .....	586	200.00
19193	Edouard Dube .....	859	200.00
19194	Luther M. Marston .....	860	50.00
19195	Herman Bettinger .....	174	200.00
19196	Mrs. Bonnie B. Starnes...	253	25.00
19197	Mrs. Yudes Singer .....	309	50.00
19198	W. H. Parks .....	316	50.00
19199	Mrs. Ursula Francekovic ..	722	25.00
19200	W. S. Huffman .....	1188	50.00
19201	Mrs. Ella Hause .....	2	50.00
19202	Mrs. Margaret D. Robbins..	2	50.00
19203	W. F. Parker .....	3	200.00
19204	John F. Jurgens .....	16	200.00
19205	Elmer C. Long .....	20	200.00
19206	Frederick Johnston .....	29	50.00
19207	Mrs. Lucinda A. Thompson	75	50.00
19208	Frank Earl .....	80	200.00
19209	Mrs. Salina McMillen ....	138	50.00
19210	Chas. F. Mickey .....	142	200.00
19211	August Kramer .....	148	200.00
19212	E. F. Fletcher .....	184	50.00
19213	Esia del Prete .....	262	200.00
19214	Mrs. Addie R. Hall .....	345	50.00
19215	Joseph Jordan .....	349	200.00
19216	Jas. F. Schaeffer .....	387	200.00
19217	E. A. Enger .....	957	50.00



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No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.	No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
19218	Augustus Rauschousen	979	50.00	19304	Wm. Lee	118	200.00
19219	Ben Cuykendoll	1161	50.00	19305	W. H. Bergman (dis.)	132	100.00
19220	Mrs. F. E. Anderson	1868	50.00	19306	Mrs. Augusta Shadley	135	25.00
19221	Mrs. Elizabeth Leppin	80	50.00	19307	Chas. G. Howell (dis.)	169	400.00
19222	Mrs. Nanny E. Carlson	141	50.00	19308	Mrs. Mary A. Reeser	239	50.00
19223	Mrs. Josephine Petraskek	307	50.00	19309	John B. Schuyler	289	50.00
19224	Mrs. Camille Stricker	464	50.00	19310	Mrs. Marie Nordblom	387	50.00
19225	Mrs. Luthary E. Hill	508	50.00	19311	Mrs. Mary K. Ernst	416	50.00
19226	Arthur St. Peter	13	200.00	19312	John Rademacher	423	200.00
19227	Ross A. Hill (dis.)	22	400.00	19313	Herman Schoeppie	427	50.00
19228	Mrs. Lena R. Granger	105	50.00	19314	Harry Saltzman (dis.)	504	300.00
19229	Edmund Johnson	115	100.00	19315	E. L. Brinegar	515	50.00
19230	Mrs. Eva A. Endemann	125	50.00	19316	Mrs. Maria Hunter	569	50.00
19231	A. H. Winslow	132	200.00	19317	Alfred L. Clayton	750	50.00
19232	Mrs. Mary M. Ketcham	200	50.00	19318	Oliver H. P. Eldridge	750	200.00
19233	I. H. Ralston	200	50.00	19319	Mrs. Leota O. Jacobson	767	50.00
19234	Mrs. Cora J. Thurber	223	50.00	19320	Louis Merchant (dis.)	1146	400.00
19235	Henry R. Lyon	306	200.00	19321	Mrs. Louise E. Ashley	1287	50.00
19236	John E. Horvath	309	200.00	19322	Henry Kraus	1367	100.00
19237	Robert L. Case	310	50.00	19323	Israel Singer	1367	76.50
19238	Mrs. Alice Van Tuin	325	50.00	19324	H. Sikkenga	1367	200.00
19239	Mrs. Rosa B. Larner	365	50.00	19325	Parley P. Morris	63	50.00
19240	Frank W. Cykan (bal.)	422	100.00	19326	O. Rabideau	72	200.00
19241	L. A. Byers	506	200.00	19327	Wm. Moran	122	200.00
19242	H. J. Rogers	531	200.00	19328	Mrs. Edith Busch	133	50.00
19243	Cecil C. Groves	545	200.00	19329	Joseph W. Berman	167	200.00
19244	Frederick Huber	796	200.00	19330	James K. Jackson	167	200.00
19245	Samuel McCardle	1364	50.00	19331	Oliver B. Morehouse	219	200.00
19246	Mrs. Bettie Johnson	1367	50.00	19332	Mrs. Caterina Lindberg	247	50.00
19247	J. Johnson	1367	200.00	19333	Emil Kuhr	299	158.27
19248	Edward A. Galenius	1516	100.00	19334	Oliver Alexander	325	200.00
19249	James Necas	1786	200.00	19335	James W. Green	368	50.00
19250	John M. Mahr	293	200.00	19336	Mrs. Elise Boucher	390	50.00
19251	A. M. Lawrence	307	100.00	19337	Mrs. Louise Robinson	408	50.00
19252	Mrs. Edith F. Collier	742	25.00	19338	Mrs. Birdie A. Brown	1072	50.00
19253	L. N. Middleton	1495	50.00	19339	Mrs. Ida C. Johnson	1082	50.00
19254	Alphonse Dion	21	200.00	19340	Wm. E. Fisher	1093	200.00
19255	James T. Yewell	29	50.00	19341	John W. Spitzer	1569	200.00
19256	Mrs. Emelia Olson	80	50.00	19342	Samuel W. Pethick	1678	50.00
19257	Mrs. Albertina Lavine	181	50.00	19343	Charles P. Spahr (dis.)	676	400.00
19258	Lorenz Darms	238	200.00				
19259	Mrs. Sarah Ungerer	257	50.00				
19260	Joseph Kern	284	50.00				
19261	James Carnahan	299	200.00				
19262	Mrs. Julia Zindars	314	50.00				
19263	Mrs. Anna Zima	416	50.00				
19264	Wm. W. Klatt	427	200.00				
19265	H. D. Goetcbims	532	50.00				
19266	Mrs. Minnie H. Cook	810	50.00				
19267	Mrs. Julia T. Hicking	972	50.00				
19268	Mrs. Agnes Lambert	1677	50.00				
19269	Wm. St. Hilaire	1699	200.00				
19270	Mrs. Ella M. Lorbeck	1747	50.00				
19271	Robert A. G. Lattmann	1	200.00				
19272	W. A. Urbanus	1	200.00				
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19274	Frank L. Andrus	19	200.00				
19275	Andrew Dalgleish	79	200.00				
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19277	Mrs. Anna Brown	224	50.00				
19278	Anton Wollemann	309	200.00				
19279	J. N. Hinz	427	200.00				
19280	Samuel Beemster	434	200.00				
19281	John Nelson	471	200.00				
19282	Isaac R. Howard	1113	200.00				
19283	Franklin E. Pierce	1579	50.00				
19284	Simon Vogel	16	200.00				
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19289	Geo. A. Steadman	196	200.00				
19290	Frank Edworthy	213	200.00				
19291	Frank Nordor	280	200.00				
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19301	Mrs. Rose Laro	1794	25.00				
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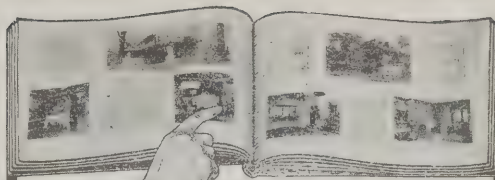


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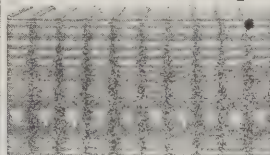
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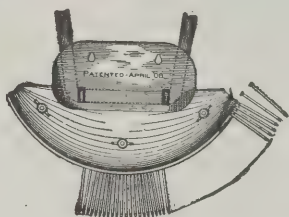
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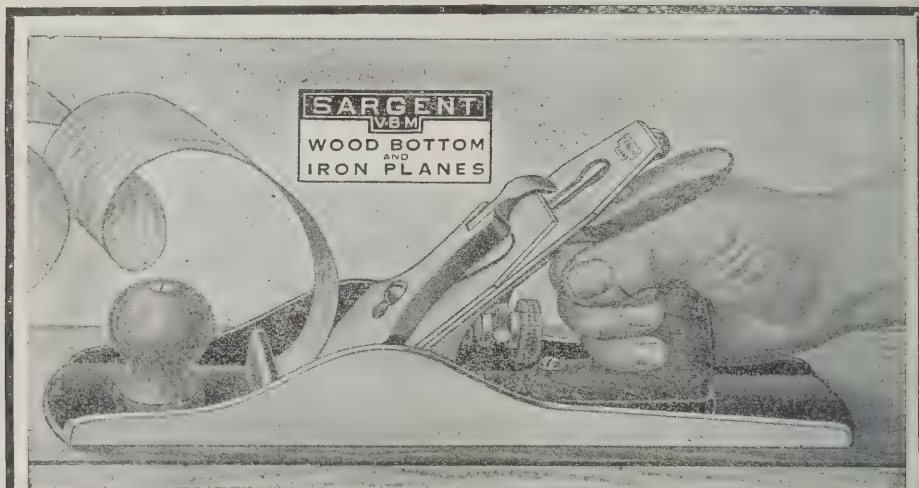
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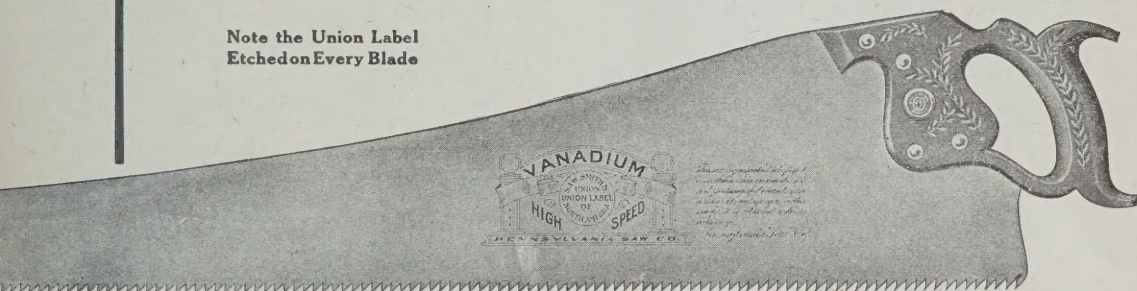
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## Mizpah

(The Lord watch between me and thee when we are absent one from another.—Gen. 31:49.)

Go thou thy way, and I go mine;

Apart, yet not afar.

Only a thin veil hangs between

The pathway where we are.

And "God keep watch 'tween thee and me;"

This is my prayer;

He looks thy way, He looketh mine,

And keeps us near.

I know not where thy road may lie,

Or which way mine will be;

If mine will lead through parching sands,

And thine beside the sea;

Yet God keeps watch 'tween thee and me,

So never fear;

He holds thy hand, He claspeth mine,

And keeps us near.

I sigh, sometimes, to see thy face,

But since this may not be,

I'll leave thee to the care of Him

Who cares for thee and me.

"I'll keep you beneath My wings,"

His comforts dear;

O wing o'er thee, and one o'er me,

So we are near.

And tho' our paths be separate,

And thy way is not mine.

Yet coming to the Mercy Seat,

My soul will meet with thine,

And "God keep watch 'tween thee and me."

I'll whisper there,

He blessed thee, He blessed me,

And we are near.

## Practical Carpentry

(Continued from page 48.)

Strange as it may seem, those girders are as straight as the day I left them, the constant heft above them seems to have no effect on them whatever.

Had they been built of heft timbers, and had one of those timbers been faulty, there would undoubtedly have been trouble. But, being built of native lumber, just whatever the mill happened to have, they stood the strain well. They were composed of maple, oak, beech and walnut, sawed one and three-fourth inches thick, making the girder 8½ inches thick, or practically 9 by 12.

Good lumber, well nailed together, will hold almost anything. But remember also that poor lumber, although it may look stout, will hold hardly anything. In making good buildings, we not only have to have good material, but good judgment as well.

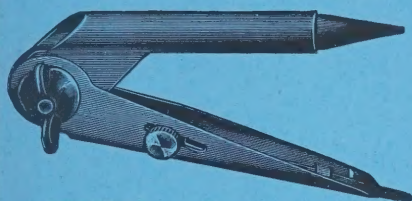
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